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ABSTRACT

This report includes annual reports from both the Department of Labor on employment and training requirements, resources, and utilization and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare on facilities utilization and employment and training program coordination. First is a description of the current administration's five basic labor market policy objectives. Then chapter 1 examines employment, unemployment, and labor force participation trends of the past calendar year (1977). Chapter 2 reviews the Department of Labor's activities during fiscal year 1977, with emphasis on programs mandated by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973. Also reviewed are the President's economic stimulus package, special target group programs, Work Incentive Program (WIN), apprenticeship programs, employment services, unemployment compensation, and food stamps. The next two chapters focus on special employment problems of youth and middle-aged and older persons. Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) goals are summarized, and the differing participation trends between men and women in the labor force are viewed in light of recent income security legislative initiatives. Chapter 5 examines the labor market impacts made by immigrants since the late 19th century, especially since 1965. In chapter 6 the employment opportunity component of the administration's welfare reform proposal is reviewed. Two special reports and statistical data are appended. (BM)

Including Reports by
the U.S. Department of Labor
and the U.S. Department of Health,
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Employment and Training Report of the President

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CE 017 485

Transmitted to the Congress
1978

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The Bureau of Labor Statistics prepared most of the chapter on Employment and Unemployment Developments in 1977 and provided much of the statistical material used elsewhere in the report. Many of the Department of Labor's other bureaus and offices made substantial contributions, particularly the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research and the Office of the Solicitor.

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To the Congress of the United States:

I am transmitting to the Congress the 16th annual report pertaining to employment and training requirements, resources, and utilization, as required by section 705(a) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, as amended. This *Employment and Training Report of the President* also includes reports required by sections 209, 413, and 705(b) of the same act, as well as a report on services for veterans, as required by 38 U.S.C., sections 2007(c) and 2012(c).

Jimmy Carter

The White House
May 1978.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

April 1978.

The President

Dear Mr. President: I am herewith submitting the *Employment and Training Report of the President*, as required by section 705(a) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

This year's *Report* opens with my message describing five basic policy objectives of this administration with respect to the labor market. In this and subsequent annual volumes, these policy concerns will be highlighted.

Chapter 1 is an account of the employment, unemployment, and labor force participation trends of the past calendar year. Sustained growth was apparent, as reflected by the fact that an additional 4.1 million Americans held jobs by the end of 1977, compared with December 1976. Moreover, the unemployment rate dropped from 7.8 to 6.4 percent over the year. Not all groups shared the benefits of this stronger labor market, however. Joblessness among blacks—teenagers, young adults, and young veterans, in particular—showed no improvement in 1977.

The second chapter in this year's *Report* reviews the Department of Labor's activities during fiscal 1977, with emphasis on those programs mandated by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. The President's economic stimulus package provided the funds to double both the number of persons hired for public service employment programs and the number of enrollments in the Job Corps. The new youth programs funded by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 are also well underway. Other programs reviewed include the Work Incentive (WIN) Program, apprenticeship, the U.S. Employment Service and its affiliated State agencies, unemployment insurance, and food stamps.

The next two chapters of the *Report* focus specifically on the special employment problems of, first, the Nation's youth and, second, middle-aged and older persons. In the first of these chapters, the goals underlying the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act are summarized in the context of the widening gap between the labor market experiences of black and white teenagers. For the growing cohort of older Americans, the differing trends in participation between men and women are viewed in the light of recent legislative initiatives to enhance their income security—whether they choose to retire or remain in the work force.

Chapter 5 examines the labor market impacts of immigration to the United States since the late 19th century, with special emphasis upon the contribution of immigrants to labor force growth since 1965. The most urgent policy concern connected with immigration is the growing number of undocumented aliens who enter and work in this country. Available information about this population is reviewed, along with the administration's proposals for reducing the flow of undocumented aliens into the United States.

In a chapter entitled "An Employment Approach to Welfare Reform: The Program for Better Jobs and Income," the employment opportunity component of the administration's welfare reform proposal is viewed as an integral part of both a full-employment strategy and a comprehensive antipoverty policy. The advantages, limitations, and costs of a jobs approach are summarized, along with the eligibility requirements, wage rates, and other specific features of this proposal.

Two special reports are appended to this volume. One focuses on the employment and training services provided to the Nation's veterans in 1977. The second report describes the cooperative program linkages between the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor.

This year's *Report* closes with an updated statistical appendix containing historical and projected data on the size, characteristics, and work experience of the labor force. Department of Labor program statistics, as well as general economic indicators, are included. As an evolving historical record, the statistical appendix to this annual *Report* has become an increasingly valuable source of information for members of Congress, students, scholars, and the interested public.

Respectfully,

Ray Marshall

Secretary of Labor.

A MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

In endorsing the Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act on November 14, 1977, the President confirmed this administration's commitment to the achievement of full employment while maintaining reasonable price stability. An active employment strategy will be pursued by the Federal Government to assure that we will achieve this goal of employment for all Americans willing and able to work.

The Nation has endured five recessions in the post-World War II period, and in 1973, the country entered the most severe and prolonged economic downturn since the Great Depression of the 1930's. The economic and social costs of recurring periods of high unemployment during the postwar period have been enormous. At the individual level, the financial and psychological drain of prolonged unemployment on jobseekers and their families is frequently shattering.

The problem of cyclical swings in the economy has been compounded by the extreme unevenness that has always characterized unemployment in the United States. Minority groups and young workers suffer disproportionately higher rates of joblessness than does the work force in general. Unemployment and underemployment are particularly high in a large number of depressed urban and rural communities. For these groups in our society and people who live in the affected localities, lack of adequate job opportunities has a permanent, structural character that persists in good times and bad.

The problem of employment has other dimensions. The *quality* of work, whether measured in terms of adequacy of income, the safety of the work environment, or the full utilization of a worker's potential, remains a challenge to public policy.

Measures to achieve and maintain full employment must involve both fiscal and monetary policies to raise employment as high as possible without increasing the rate of inflation and a careful mixture of structural programs to help those who do not share in the general economic expansion.

The Humphrey-Hawkins bill will commit us to the goal of a 4-percent unemployment rate in 1983. Experts agree that this rate is unattainable without adding to inflation unless the structure of the labor market is changed. However, there is little agreement over the magnitude of the change needed and over the effectiveness of various proposals to bring about those changes.

In particular, there is disagreement over the rate of unemployment at which inflationary pressures can be expected to emerge in labor markets in the absence of structural improvements. Current estimates range between 5 and 6 percent. By 1983, changes in the composition of the labor force, primarily a reduction in the number of teenagers, will reduce these figures somewhat. My own estimate is that a 4.75 percent rate is attainable in 1983 without an acceleration of inflation and with no structural improvements in the functioning of the low-wage labor markets. The remaining gap must be closed by structural programs that address the special problems of youth, minorities, and the urban and rural poor.

Macroeconomic and employment and training program strategies must work in concert. Effective and expansive fiscal and monetary poli-

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cies can put to work many members of the groups with structural problems. They also increase the effectiveness of programs targeted on those groups by providing job opportunities for better qualified workers who would otherwise compete with members of these disadvantaged groups for positions in the special programs.

Careful and constant attention will be paid to the course of fiscal and monetary policy in order to insure a high level of employment and an atmosphere in which structural programs can be most effective.

Selective labor market policies have the advantage of directing resources to those groups with the most serious employment problems. They can increase the relative employment of minorities, youth, and the poor, an increase that is essential if we are to achieve and maintain full employment without experiencing an increase in inflation. They can address specific barriers to the matching of workers and jobs, such as lack of training and inadequate job market information, which are relatively unaffected by changes in the level of economic activity.

Carefully targeted employment and training programs have and will continue to play a key role in the overall strategy to achieve full employment during this administration.

Although these programs have grown substantially since their inception in the early 1960's, selective labor market measures have been used in the United States on a relatively small scale compared with other industrialized countries. The administration's economic stimulus program represents a major turning point in this regard. For the first time, a program to achieve economic recovery integrates and assigns comparable weight to fiscal and labor market measures. As the administration moves forward in implementing its overall policy to achieve full employment, the main burden of stimulating the expansion of the economy will be carried by fiscal and monetary policies. However, the administration's employment strategy provides that these macroeconomic policies will be supplemented, as needed, by selective measures in order to reduce unemployment to acceptable levels.

Since the overwhelming majority of Americans experience stable employment, earn good incomes, and work under healthful and safe conditions, the thrust of our labor market policies will be to enhance the employability of those workers who experience special difficulties in the labor market and to make meaningful job opportunities available to these individuals. Related program efforts will concentrate on improving the conditions of work for all Americans. If the Federal Government is to effectively carry out this strategy in partnership with business and labor, it is also essential that the governmental delivery system for these services be significantly improved and simplified.

Thus, the labor market policies of this administration will be guided by five basic objectives over the next 3 years:

1. To reduce the severe structural elements of general unemployment, with particular emphasis on the problems of minorities, youth, and distressed areas.

2. To address other factors, such as illegal immigration and foreign imports, that affect the supply and demand for labor and impede the achievement of full employment.

3. To provide a mechanism for the employment of the long-term unemployed during recessions.

4. To build a stronger and simpler employment and training delivery system.

5. To improve the quality of working life.

To Reduce the Severe Structural Elements of Unemployment

Throughout the postwar period, the unemployment rate of black workers has remained at about twice the level of their white counterparts. This unfavorable ratio has persisted during periods of both high and low general unemployment and has indeed worsened during the past 2 years.

The disparity between the rate of unemployment for blacks and other minorities and the rate for the general population is a reminder that the legacy of discrimination persists. The expenditure of billions of dollars in Federal funds on employment, training, and other social programs since the

1960's has not succeeded in narrowing that gap. In part, this is because resources have not been devoted to those most in need of help. In fiscal 1976, for example, one-fourth of the participants in local comprehensive manpower programs under title I of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) were nondisadvantaged. The proportion of nondisadvantaged was 55 percent in the public service employment (PSE) programs under titles II and VI. In fiscal 1977, as a result of changes in the law's eligibility provisions, the proportion of nondisadvantaged in public service employment programs fell to 40 percent.

To reduce unemployment among minority and other disadvantaged groups, the administration has proposed that the training and employment provisions of CETA be amended to assure that these services are targeted to meet the needs of economically disadvantaged Americans.

Our program approaches, where targeted, have too often failed to have lasting impact.

We will work to improve the quality of our management and assessment of employment and training programs so that programs that prove successful are retained, and those that are unsuccessful are eliminated. In this way, resources will have maximum effect in improving the employment and earnings experience of participants during their working lives.

The private sector of our economy—where 4 out of 5 jobs are located—has achieved an impressive record of employment expansion during this period of economic recovery. In 1977 alone, more than 4 million additional jobs were created. However, the unemployment problems of economically disadvantaged workers have not been significantly reduced by this growth in private sector jobs. In addition to providing direct employment, private employers also have a potentially key role to play—largely unfulfilled at present—in assisting government to provide the training and related services for disadvantaged workers needed to enhance employability.

The administration has proposed and will carry out a new private sector initiative that will make additional funds available to CETA prime sponsors to enable them to enhance their capacity to obtain permanent jobs for the economically disadvantaged. To attract greater participation of the private sector in all aspects of the local employment and training system, representatives of the local business and labor communities will be involved directly in prime sponsor private sector program activities.

In terms of the number of persons affected, unemployment among those who support families is our most serious unemployment problem. Along with establishing a minimum income level for all Americans, the administration's welfare reform proposal—the Program for Better Jobs and Income—would create up to 1.4 million public service jobs and training opportunities for the primary earners in households with children. This mixed strategy of income maintenance and special public jobs for low-income parents is intended to provide immediate economic relief for these individuals and, at the same time, improve their qualifications for eventual competitive employment that does not rely on subsidization or income supplements.

The system under this proposed legislation would take several years to reach full operating levels. In the interim, much needs to be done to develop essential administrative knowledge.

The Department of Labor, in conjunction with the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, will conduct a major program of welfare reform pilot projects designed to assess the capacity of the public and private sectors to absorb workers from the target population of principal earners in families with children, as well as to test administrative arrangements for job placement assistance, providing subsidized jobs and other aspects of the President's welfare reform proposal.

Youth under age 25 account for approximately one-half of total unemployment. While youth unemployment rates are high—teenage rates averaging over three times those for adults—a substantial proportion probably is not associated with serious economic need. Of particular policy concern are those disadvantaged youth whose problems portend chronic unemployment during the remainder of their working lives.

Employment and training programs are strongly oriented toward the problems of youth. The majority of enrollees in CETA programs are under the age of 25. However, youth unemployment remains one of the Nation's principal employment and overall social problems. We still have not developed programmatic tools that are sufficiently effective for certain groups within the disadvantaged youth population, notably high school dropouts. The principal vehicle the administration will use to intensify its attack on youth unemployment will be the youth provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, which were enacted at the President's request in 1977. These new youth provisions (a) supplement currently available CETA resources to provide jobs and training to address the immediate youth unemployment problem and (b) emphasize experimentation aimed at the more difficult and resistant aspects of the problem.

The administration's youth employment strategy will be to target resources particularly on disadvantaged unemployed youth and, at the same time, to carry out a systematic and carefully evaluated program of experimentation to provide a basis for future program designs.

Just as there are groups in the work force that bear a disproportionate burden of unemployment, there are also geographic pockets of high unemployment. In 1977, when the average national jobless rate was 7.0 percent, 9 of the Nation's 149 major labor market areas had annual unemployment rates of 10 percent or higher. Central cities and rural areas have suffered particularly from a lack of job opportunities. In the 4 years ending in the fourth quarter of 1977, total employment in the United States grew by 6.6 million. Employment declined, however, by over 170,000 in central cities and by over 400,000 in farm areas.

Thus, in addition to targeting program resources on *individuals* who experience particularly acute labor market problems, the administration's policy will be to focus Federal program resources on *geographic areas* of high unemployment. This overall policy approach will be implemented by linking employment and training programs with the administration's national urban and rural development policies, through the use of Federal contracting authority and by increasing the targeting of CETA programs.

The cities, as areas of particularly high unemployment, will benefit from the Federal effort to achieve full employment.

A rural employment strategy will be developed and implemented to help rural areas to continue to share in the Nation's economic recovery. In the CETA reauthorization, the administration proposes amendments to encourage balance-of-State sponsors to assist small towns and rural areas in planning and operating employment and training programs in their communities. Efforts will also be made to coordinate Department of Labor training and PSE programs with economic development activities of other agencies and States and localities. In addition, the Department will seek ways to coordinate CETA and other employment and training efforts with initiatives in such areas as energy and environmental protection. These activities will help bring additional jobs to rural America and upgrade the rural work force while complementing efforts to be made in distressed urban areas.

In addition to the barriers of lack of training and work experience, disadvantaged persons who are also members of minority groups still confront the legacy of racial and ethnic discrimination. It does little good to provide training for minorities and women if later they are barred from jobs because of discrimination. One of the principal levers available to the Federal Government, in addition to the direct application of antidiscrimination legislation, is the use of Federal contracting authority. Enforcement of affirmative action provisions has been burdened by overly complex regulations, inconsistent application from one agency to another, and fragmentation of administrative responsibility among Federal executive agencies and departments.

Affirmative action programs for Federal contractors will be vigorously and fairly enforced, regulations will be simplified, and efforts will be made to assure uniform application of these provisions by all Federal agencies. The administration has decided to consolidate the responsibility for administration of affirmative action programs for Federal contractors within the Department of Labor.

As in the case of affirmative action in hiring, Federal procurement contracting authority provides a potentially effective tool for generating employment where it is most needed. The administration has substantially revised the regulations under Defense Manpower Policy 4-A in order to more specifically direct Federal procurement contracts to areas of high unemployment.

Under this new authority, the Federal Government's procurement policy will be increasingly to channel contract funds into areas with especially high levels of unemployment.

The recent recession raised the question of whether conventional employment policies should be supplemented, as they have been in several European countries, with hiring incentives, such as wage subsidies, to stimulate or accelerate private sector employment expansion. In enacting the economic stimulus program, Congress provided for a Jobs Tax Credit against income tax liabilities for employers hiring additional workers in 1977 and 1978. The administration is studying the impact of this tax credit, as well as the possible use of more effective tax credit approaches. In addition, among the incentives authorized for testing under the youth employment provisions of CETA is the use of wage subsidies to induce private employers to hire program participants.

These experimental private industry incentive programs will be carefully evaluated to determine their implications for future employment policies for youth and unemployed workers generally.

To Address Other Factors Affecting the Supply and Demand for Labor To Help Achieve Full Employment

In addition to the labor market measures outlined thus far, the administration will pursue other important avenues with respect to labor supply and demand that have not traditionally been considered part of a national employment strategy in this country. On the supply side, one of the most important needs is *to address the problem of undocumented workers.* While precise data are not available, it is estimated that as many as 500,000 undocumented workers enter the U.S. work force annually. Typically, they enter labor markets that already have high unemployment and tend to compete with minorities, women, and young people. Thus, it is clear that some portion of annual employment growth is offset by the entry of a large number of aliens into the labor force. In addition, these workers exert a downward pressure on wages and labor standards. They constitute an underclass in our society, who live outside the protection of the laws and are easily exploited.

The administration has proposed to Congress—and will actively implement when enacted—a comprehensive set of measures to reduce the flow of undocumented workers into this country and alleviate the employment problems of the millions of undocumented aliens already here. These proposed actions will make unlawful and penalize the hiring of such aliens, while adjusting the status of many of those who already reside in this country.

On the demand side, an important determinant of employment patterns is *foreign trade.* Changes in international competitiveness can produce problems as well as opportunities for employment. When we sell goods abroad, domestic employment opportunities are created. Where imports represent fair and equitable competition, American producers can usually compete in the free market. But when countries engage in unfair trade practices to promote exports of their products or inhibit imports, then the situation is entirely different. A comprehensive employment strategy must take into account the impact of foreign competition on American workers.

Without compromising the principle of free trade, the administration will, in its trade negotiations, be alert to the employment consequences of our trade policies, seeking to advance the interests of American workers where they are threatened by disruptive competition from abroad and to create new employment opportunities by gaining increased access for U.S. products in foreign markets.

To Provide a Mechanism for the Employment of the Long-Term Unemployed During Recessions

The depth and duration of the recession of 1973–75 were unparalleled during the postwar period. From a low point of 4.6 percent in October 1973, the unemployment rate rose to a peak of 9.1 percent in May 1975. The number of unemployed persons doubled during this period, exceeding 8.4

million jobless at the recession high point. Unemployment insurance constitutes the first line of defense against the effects of rising unemployment. In addition, it is recognized that the Federal Government has a responsibility to fund jobs programs to help offset the declines in employment. This recognition was, in part, the basis for legislation to establish large-scale public service employment programs during the past two recessions.

Implementation of a public jobs program has tended to lag behind the initial rise in unemployment. Although Congress has demonstrated that it can enact legislation quickly and the executive branch has shown that it can implement programs expeditiously, the economy can be several months into a recession before new countercyclical public service employment legislation takes effect. There is a clear need for an automatic triggering provision to assure that public service jobs can be made available when unemployment begins to rise seriously.

Legislation has been introduced to authorize in advance public service employment funds for use during periods of high unemployment, based on a graduated national unemployment rate trigger.

To Build a Stronger and Simpler Employment and Training Delivery System

It is essential that all public policy objectives—full employment included—be pursued as efficiently as possible. The delivery of employment and training services at the local level should be organized to minimize duplication of effort and to assure that the planning of programs by elected officials takes place on the basis of labor market areas rather than individual political jurisdictions alone.

The current system of delivering services at the local level by prime sponsors under CETA, by State employment service and Job Service agencies under the Wagner-Peyser Act, and by federally funded agencies operating under other laws has led to duplication of placement, counseling, and testing services in some places.

The CETA amendments include provisions clarifying the Governor's role in coordinating all services provided at the State and local levels under CETA, the Wagner-Peyser Act, and other legislation.

It is also important that the administration of employment and training programs take advantage of the latest developments in computer technology. The Employment Security Automation Plan (ESAP) was initiated in May 1976. The plan envisions a multiyear process to provide automated job matching systems in our large metropolitan areas and link State computer systems in both employment services and unemployment insurance administration.

Our commitment to an automated employment security system is reaffirmed. The timetable for implementation may be accelerated as rapidly as is consistent with careful evaluation and proven effectiveness.

The goal of increasing program efficiency should be paralleled by the equally important goal of increasing program effectiveness. While much has been learned since the 1960's about the relative effectiveness of specific services for various client groups, structural problems remain, and the analysis and testing of promising new alternatives must be given high priority.

Successful achievement of the objective of full employment will require an active program of research and experimentation to develop techniques that will be successful in assisting those disadvantaged groups with the most difficult employment problems. In addition, selective employment policies will be continuously evaluated to assure that less effective programs are revised or replaced by more effective measures.

Much can be learned from the experiences of other industrialized countries in confronting problems of unemployment similar to those in the United States. A variety of employment and training strategies and incentive systems being tried in

Western Europe, in particular, should be examined to identify possible implications for future U.S. policies.

A program of comparative analysis of foreign employment and training programs will be pursued in connection with active U.S. participation in international activities in the employment area. Particular emphasis will be given to the manpower activities of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

To Improve the Quality of Working Life

An important objective of the administration's overall employment strategy is to maintain and improve the employment standards of American workers. While the first priority is to assure that jobs are available to those who wish to work, we also must assure that work is performed under decent conditions. A significant milestone in the Nation's efforts to attain this objective has already been achieved with enactment of the 1977 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act. This legislation guarantees, through annual increases in the minimum wage through 1981, that low-wage workers will have some protection against the inroads of inflation in the years ahead. There is a comparable need for reform and improvement in other areas in which the Federal Government has major responsibility for protecting labor standards.

In the area of safety and health, the credibility of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) program has suffered in the eyes of both employers and the workers the law was designed to protect, due to past administrative deficiencies. We are in the process of reorienting the administration of the program to heavily emphasize inspections of the most serious safety and health problems. OSHA is also upgrading its capability to address occupational health issues and has taken steps to significantly reduce unnecessary paperwork and regulations.

OSHA inspections will be concentrated on industries with the most serious health and safety problems. Unnecessary regulations will be eliminated and others simplified.

Similarly, efforts have been made to improve implementation of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) program's mandate to protect the rights of workers and their families to expected retirement benefits. The enforcement program has been strengthened by implementing a comprehensive compliance strategy. The issuance of regulations, exemptions, and interpretations has been expedited to clarify application of the law and eliminate unnecessary administrative requirements placed on employers. The amount of reporting has been reduced, while maintaining needed standards of disclosure. Emphasis has been placed on advising participants of their rights under ERISA to assist them in realizing promised benefits from pension and welfare plans.

Steps will be taken to strengthen the administration of ERISA through the development of a clear-cut enforcement program, and at the same time, unnecessary administrative requirements that have been imposed on employers will be eliminated.

No institution has accomplished more to protect and elevate the labor standards of American workers than the system of free collective bargaining that is supported by the provisions of the National Labor Relations Act of 1935. To a substantial degree, this law has fulfilled its original promise, and the National Labor Relations Board has an outstanding record of administering its provisions. However, certain serious defects have become apparent that must be dealt with if the law is to continue to function effectively in providing order and stability in the conduct of labor-management relations.

The administration has submitted to Congress a message containing its recommendations and will actively support legislation to achieve comprehensive reform of our labor relations law. This legislation will correct deficiencies that have resulted in excessive delays in settling representation and unfair labor practice questions, provide adequate remedies in cases of violation, and assure workers the right to make free and uncoerced decisions on union representation.

Finally, the quest for a higher quality of working life has directed attention to some aspects of employment that transcend traditional labor standards concerns. These include the need to provide opportunities for workers to use their talents more fully; to enjoy greater flexibility in their patterns of work, education, and leisure; and to assume more responsibility for decisions concerning the conditions under which they work.

The administration will seek to encourage the development of more socially and economically effective ways of organizing and managing work to yield increased worker satisfaction and the economic benefits of higher productivity.

Ray Marshall

Secretary of Labor.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN 1977

Strong employment gains were registered in 1977, reflecting a year of sustained economic growth. By December, the number of persons with jobs had risen by 4.1 million over the level of the previous December. Much of this increase was muted by growth in the labor force, which amounted to almost 3 million persons. Nonetheless, the unemployment rate fell substantially over the year, dropping from 7.8 percent in December 1976 to 6.4 percent in December 1977.

The year's gains in employment are even more impressive when viewed in terms of the employment-population ratio, which measures the number of people with jobs as a percentage of the total working-age population. This ratio rose to 58 percent by year's end—the highest ratio on record, exceeding the year-earlier figure by 1.7 percentage points.

Most of the year's growth in labor force participation was concentrated among women and teenagers. The percentage of the adult female population working or seeking work rose to a record 48.8 percent in late 1977, reflecting the continuation of a strong upward trend. The adult male participation rate, which had been trending downward in recent years, edged up slightly.

In addition to their strong labor force growth, teenagers also registered the largest percentage gains in employment, and their unemployment rate dropped from 19.3 percent to 15.6 percent from yearend 1976 to 1977.

Over the course of the year, labor force participation among blacks rose at a more rapid rate than among whites—a departure from the longer term trend. Thus, although black employment also rose faster than white employment over the year, the reduction in unemployment among blacks was relatively small. (Quarterly data, which are used for the analysis throughout this chapter, show equivalent employment gains for blacks and whites during the year.) The ratio between the unemployment rate for blacks and the unemployment rate for whites widened from 1.9:1 in December 1976 to 2.3:1 in December 1977.

Wages (measured by the hourly earnings index) rose sharply in 1977, although inflation limited the gain in real earnings to less than 1 percent. Wage increases in 1977 collective-bargaining agreements tended to be smaller than those in 1976, in terms of increases in both the first year and over the life of the contract. Unionized workers appeared to be willing to sacrifice substantial wage gains in return for increased health and pension benefits and job security. When the cost of strengthened benefit packages is included, the 1977 increases topped those of the previous year.

Labor productivity grew in 1977, but at a slower rate than during the prior year. This chapter concludes by comparing longrun and shortrun trends in labor productivity.

TABLE 1. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF SELECTED LABOR FORCE CATEGORIES, 1975–77

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status	Annual averages			Quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted				
				1976 IV	1977			
	1975	1976	1977		I	II	III	IV
TOTAL								
Total noninstitutional population[1]	153, 449	156, 048	158, 559	156, 990	157, 582	158, 223	158, 898	159, 531
Armed Forces [1]	2, 180	2, 144	2, 133	2, 147	2, 136	2, 130	2, 134	2, 132
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	151, 268	153, 904	156, 426	154, 843	155, 446	156, 094	156, 764	157, 399
Civilian labor force	92, 613	94, 773	97, 401	95, 625	96, 221	97, 153	97, 559	98, 622
Participation rate	61. 2	61. 6	62. 3	61. 8	61. 9	62. 2	62. 2	62. 7
Employment	84, 783	87, 485	90, 546	88, 182	89, 059	90, 264	90, 823	92, 069
Employment-population ratio [2]	55. 3	56. 1	57. 1	56. 2	56. 5	57. 0	57. 2	57. 7
Unemployment	7, 830	7, 288	6, 855	7, 443	7, 161	6, 889	6, 736	6, 554
Unemployment rate	8. 5	7. 7	7. 0	7. 8	7. 4	7. 1	6. 9	6. 6
Not in labor force	58, 655	59, 130	59, 025	59, 218	59, 225	58, 941	59, 205	58, 777
MEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Total noninstitutional population[1]	65, 082	66, 253	67, 484	66, 711	67, 023	67, 321	67, 641	67, 951
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	63, 357	64, 561	65, 796	65, 014	65, 338	65, 635	65, 949	66, 261
Civilian labor force	50, 855	51, 527	52, 464	51, 917	52, 140	52, 310	52, 395	52, 944
Participation rate	80. 3	79. 8	79. 7	79. 9	79. 8	79. 7	79. 4	79. 9
Employment	47, 427	48, 486	49, 737	48, 791	49, 147	49, 591	49, 801	50, 422
Employment-population ratio [2]	72. 9	73. 2	73. 7	73. 1	73. 3	73. 7	73. 6	74. 2
Unemployment	3, 428	3, 041	2, 727	3, 125	2, 994	2, 719	2, 594	2, 522
Unemployment rate	6. 7	5. 9	5. 2	6. 0	5. 7	5. 2	5. 0	4. 8
Not in labor force	12, 502	13, 034	13, 332	13, 097	13, 198	13, 325	13, 554	13, 317
WOMEN, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Total noninstitutional population[1]	71, 719	73, 003	74, 256	73, 468	73, 746	74, 079	74, 429	74, 770
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	71, 650	72, 917	74, 160	73, 378	73, 653	73, 984	74, 331	74, 671
Civilian labor force	32, 959	34, 276	35, 685	34, 729	35, 037	35, 589	35, 836	36, 284
Participation rate	46. 0	47. 0	48. 1	47. 3	47. 6	48. 1	48. 2	48. 6
Employment	30, 310	31, 730	33, 199	32, 130	32, 549	33, 094	33, 338	33, 823
Employment-population ratio [2]	42. 3	43. 5	44. 7	43. 7	44. 1	44. 7	44. 8	45. 2
Unemployment	2, 649	2, 546	2, 486	2, 599	2, 488	2, 495	2, 498	2, 461
Unemployment rate	8. 0	7. 4	7. 0	7. 5	7. 1	7. 0	7. 0	6. 8
Not in labor force	38, 691	38, 641	38, 474	38, 649	38, 616	38, 395	38, 495	38, 387
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS								
Total noninstitutional population[1]	16, 648	16, 792	16, 818	16, 812	16, 813	16, 823	16, 828	16, 810
Civilian noninstitutional population [1]	16, 261	16, 426	16, 470	16, 451	16, 454	16, 475	16, 484	16, 468
Civilian labor force	8, 799	8, 970	9, 252	8, 979	9, 044	9, 253	9, 328	9, 394
Participation rate	54. 1	54. 6	56. 2	54. 6	55. 0	56. 2	56. 6	57. 0
Employment	7, 046	7, 269	7, 610	7, 260	7, 364	7, 579	7, 684	7, 824
Employment-population ratio [2]	42. 3	43. 3	45. 3	43. 2	43. 8	45. 0	45. 7	46. 5
Unemployment	1, 752	1, 701	1, 642	1, 718	1, 680	1, 675	1, 643	1, 570
Unemployment rate	19. 9	19. 0	17. 7	19. 1	18. 6	18. 1	17. 6	16. 7
Not in labor force	7, 462	7, 455	7, 218	7, 472	7, 410	7, 222	7, 156	7, 074

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[1] The population and Armed Forces figures are not adjusted for seasonal variations.

[2] Civilian employment as a percent of the total noninstitutional population.

Employment

Employment continued the expansion that began early in 1975 and that, by the end of 1977, had been sustained for 11 quarters. The fourth-quarter employment level exceeded the year-earlier total by 3.9 million jobs, and, since the low point of the recession in mid-1975, the number of persons with jobs increased by 7.8 million.

As a consequence of the tremendous expansion in jobs, the employment-population ratio (the proportion of the total noninstitutional population that is employed) advanced by 1.5 percentage points during 1977.[1] The ratio reached 57.7 percent in the fourth quarter, and it was at an alltime peak of 58 percent in December. The prior record had been 57.4 percent, attained in early 1974 and at a few earlier points in the post-World War II period. (See chart 1.)

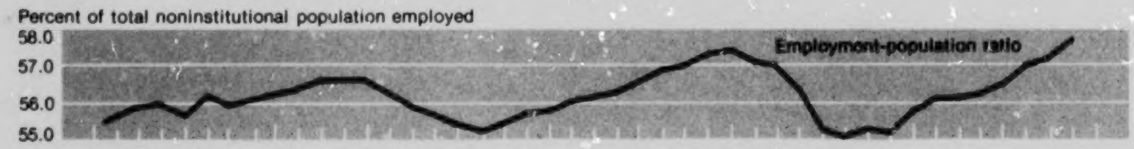
MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

Employment increases in 1977 encompassed all major sex-age groups. Adult women, who now comprise more than a third of all employed workers, accounted for 44 percent of the year-to-year gain, while adult men accounted for another 40 percent. Employment of teenagers also grew by over a half million between the fourth quarter of 1976 and 1977. (See table 1.)

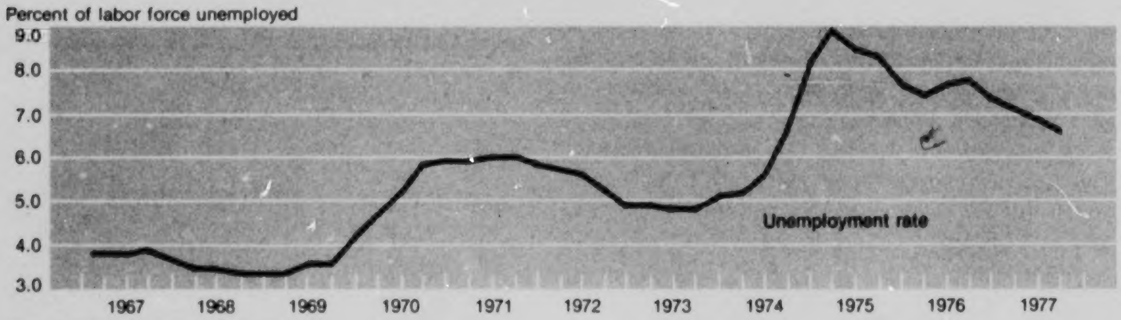
The employment-population ratio of adult women, which has been rising steadily for two dec-

Chart 1

The employment-population ratio rose sharply in 1977 . . .



. . . while the jobless rate declined throughout the year.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

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[1] For a discussion of the employment-population ratio as a cyclical indicator, see Julius Shiskin, "Employment and Unemployment: The Doughnut or the Hole?" *Monthly Labor Review*, February 1976, pp. 3–10.

ades (except for temporary lapses during recessions), moved up by 1.5 percentage points to 45.2 percent in late 1977. Contrary to longer term trends, the ratio for adult men also rose, from 73.1 percent to 74.2 percent. Their ratio had been gradually falling in recent years due to such factors as earlier retirement, longer school attendance, and changing attitudes regarding the roles of men and women. The ratio of employment to population for teenagers, which has shown wider cyclical swings than the ratios for adult men and women, increased sharply in 1977.

The employment gain among blacks[2] during 1977 was proportionately about equal to the increase in white employment. Employment growth among both groups was more rapid than their population growth, so that their respective employment-population ratios rose during the year. At year's end, however, the employment-population ratio for blacks was still near its alltime low, while the white ratio was at a record high. (See chart 2.)

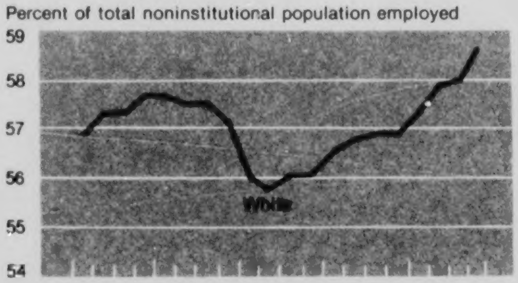
FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME CHANGES

Most of the employment increase took place in the number of persons working full time (35 hours or more per week), another indication of the strong job picture in 1977. The number of full-time workers rose by 3.5 million from the end of 1976 to the end of 1977.

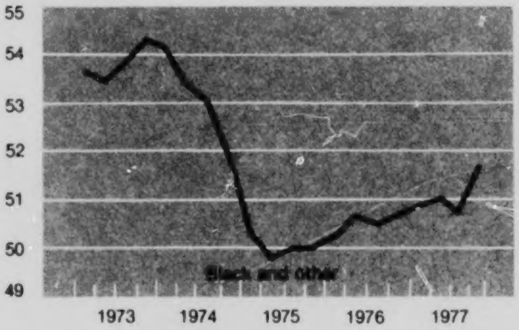
The number of workers on part-time schedules—17 percent of the employment total—averaged 15.5 million in 1977. Over three-fourths of these workers were on part-time schedules by choice, with women and teenagers predominating in the voluntary part-time group. The remainder were on short workweeks for economic reasons; that is, they accepted part-time jobs after an unsuccessful search for full-time work, or they experienced reduced hours (less than 35) because of unfavorable economic conditions. The number of such "underemployed" persons averaged 3.5 million in 1977 and was essentially unchanged from the 1976 level. (See table 2.)

Chart 2

While the ratio of employment to population for whites surpassed prerecession levels, reaching a record high . . .



. . . the ratio for blacks was close to the all-time low it had plunged to during the 1974-75 recession.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

OCCUPATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS

Employment growth was distributed among most major occupational groups in 1977. Blue-collar employment increased by 1.4 million during 1977, with about half the gain occurring among craft workers. The remaining blue-collar worker groups—operatives and nonfarm laborers—experienced smaller gains. White-collar employment rose by 1.9 million over the year, as strong gains occurred among professional, managerial, and

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[2] Statistics on "black and other" workers are generally used to depict the labor market situation of black workers. At the time of the 1970 census, blacks comprised 89 percent of the larger group, which also includes American Indians, Eskimos, Orientals, and all other nonwhite groups, but excludes virtually all Hispanic workers, whose usual racial classification is white.

TABLE 2. FULL- AND PART-TIME STATUS OF EMPLOYED AND UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY SEX AND AGE, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1976–77

[Thousands]

Status	Total, 16 years and over		Men, 20 years and over		Women, 20 years and over		Both sexes, 16–19 years	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
Total employed	87, 485	90, 546	48, 486	49, 737	31, 730	33, 199	7, 269	7, 610
At work	82, 178	85, 095	45, 758	46, 874	29, 396	30, 857	7, 024	7, 365
Full-time schedules	67, 171	69, 608	42, 241	43, 325	21, 842	22, 969	3, 088	3, 314
Part-time schedules	15, 007	15, 487	3, 517	3, 549	7, 554	7, 888	3, 936	4, 051
Economic part-time	3, 540	3, 530	1, 424	1, 327	1, 410	1, 488	706	715
Voluntary part-time	11, 467	11, 957	2, 093	2, 222	6, 144	6, 400	3, 230	3, 335
With a job but not at work	5, 307	5, 450	2, 729	2, 863	2, 333	2, 342	245	245
Total unemployed	7, 288	6, 855	3, 041	2, 727	2, 546	2, 486	1, 701	1, 642
Looking for full-time work	5, 874	5, 432	2, 817	2, 509	2, 068	2, 003	989	921
Looking for part-time work	1, 414	1, 423	224	218	479	484	712	721

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

clerical workers. Service workers continued their historical upward trend, adding some 575,000 to their ranks. In contrast to the longrun downward trend, farmworkers posted no further declines during 1977.

INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENTS

The total nonagricultural payroll employment series registered strong gains for the second year in a row, paralleling the growth pattern exhibited by the household employment series.[3] There were 83.2 million payroll jobs in the final quarter of 1977, 3.1 million more than at the end of 1976. In annual average terms, payroll employment in 1976 had grown by 2.4 million over the prior year. (See table 3.)

Reflecting the growth pattern in employment, over 82 percent of the 172 industries that comprise the BLS diffusion index of private nonagricultural payroll employment registered monthly employment gains in early 1977, compared with about 78 percent toward the end of the year.

The service-producing sector of the economy grew steadily throughout 1977, as it had in the prior 2 years. Employment totaled 58.7 million in the final quarter, up 2 million from the fourth quarter of 1976. The largest gain in this sector occurred in the services industry—which includes such diverse establishments as hotels and other lodging places, as well as medical, legal, educational, business, repair, and personal services. Employment increased by 735,000, or 5 percent, during the year to a fourth-quarter level of 15.6 million.

In wholesale and retail trade 610,000 jobs were added. About 80 percent of this increase took place in the retail component. Finance, insurance, and real estate also posted an impressive gain, rising by 220,000 over the course of the year, while employment in transportation and public utilities was essentially unchanged.

State and local government advanced by 360,000 over the year to 12.6 million in the fourth quarter. By contrast, the number of employees on Federal Government payrolls remained virtually unchanged at 2.7 million, a level that has prevailed for over a decade.

The goods-producing industries, which now account for less than 30 percent of total nonfarm payroll jobs, generated 35 percent of the total job gain during 1977, as employment rose by a million workers between the final quarters of 1976 and 1977. However, four-fifths of this gain took place during the first half of the year. Despite two

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[3] Statistics on nonagricultural payroll employment, hours, and earnings are collected monthly by State employment security or other agencies from payroll records of employers and are tabulated by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data on labor force, total employment, and unemployment are derived from the Current Population Survey, a sample survey of 47,000 households conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). A description of the two surveys appears monthly in the Explanatory Notes of the BLS periodical *Employment and Earnings*.

TABLE 3. EMPLOYEES ON NONAGRICULTURAL PAYROLLS, BY INDUSTRY, 1975–77

[Thousands]

Industry	Annual averages			Quarterly averages, seasonally adjusted				
				1976	1977			
	1975	1976	1977[p]	IV	I	II	III	IV[p]
Total nonagricultural industries	77, 051	79, 443	82, 140	80, 111	80, 925	81, 871	82, 548	83, 188
Goods-producing	22, 603	23, 332	24, 232	23, 456	23, 788	24, 265	24, 359	24, 505
Mining	745	783	831	805	827	849	836	812
Contract construction	3, 512	3, 594	3, 845	3, 600	3, 656	3, 857	3, 899	3, 940
Manufacturing	18, 347	18, 956	19, 555	19, 051	19, 305	19, 559	19, 624	19, 753
Durable goods	10, 679	11, 026	11, 480	11, 112	11, 290	11, 446	11, 540	11, 659
Nondurable goods	7, 668	7, 930	8, 075	7, 939	8, 015	8, 112	8, 084	8, 094
Service-producing	54, 448	56, 111	57, 909	56, 655	57, 137	57, 606	58, 189	58, 683
Transportation and public utilities	4, 498	4, 509	4, 590	4, 528	4, 553	4, 583	4, 590	4, 633
Wholesale and retail trade	17, 000	17, 694	18, 281	17, 860	18, 049	18, 214	18, 377	18, 470
Wholesale trade	4, 177	4, 263	4, 389	4, 295	4, 337	4, 379	4, 401	4, 437
Retail trade	12, 824	13, 431	13, 892	13, 565	13, 713	13, 835	13, 976	14, 034
Finance, insurance, and real estate	4, 223	4, 316	4, 509	4, 379	4, 434	4, 479	4, 525	4, 597
Services	14, 006	14, 644	15, 334	14, 866	15, 076	15, 213	15, 434	15, 603
Government	14, 720	14, 948	15, 195	15, 021	15, 023	15, 117	15, 264	15, 379
Federal	2, 748	2, 733	2, 727	2, 726	2, 722	2, 727	2, 727	2, 726
State and local	11, 973	12, 215	12, 468	12, 295	12, 301	12, 390	12, 537	12, 653

[p] Preliminary.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

consecutive years of substantial recovery, goods-producing employment at the end of 1977 was still half a million below the prerecession high reached in the fourth quarter of 1973.

Contract construction employment increased dramatically in 1977. It rose by 340,000, or 9.4 percent, to 3.9 million in the fourth quarter. This was the largest percentage gain of any of the major industry groups. Expansion was heavily concentrated in the first part of the year, coinciding with the robust rebound in housing construction. By the end of 1977, employment in the industry was more than a half million above the low point of the recent recession but had not yet reached its prerecession peak of 4.1 million. The mining industry showed little overall growth because of widespread strikes in the second half of the year.

Manufacturing employment rose by 700,000 during the year to a last-quarter average of 19.8 million. Growth was hampered to some degree in the second half by strike activity—most notably in the manufacture of transportation equipment (predominantly in aircraft and parts)—and by cutbacks in steel production and the consequent layoff of steel workers in several areas of the country. By the fourth quarter, the total number of factory jobs exceeded the second quarter 1975 recession low by 1.6 million, but the total was still 550,000 jobs short of the prerecession peak.

About four-fifths of the full year's increase in manufacturing jobs occurred in the durable goods industries. Virtually every industry registered some gains, but the largest occurred in three of the five major metals and metal-using industries—fabricated metals, machinery, and electrical equipment. Growth in nondurable goods was not only less pronounced but was also less pervasive. The most sizable increases were registered in textiles, printing and publishing, and rubber and plastic products.

HOURS OF WORK

Despite the solid economic expansion and large employment gains during 1977, the average workweek for production or nonsupervisory workers on private nonagricultural payrolls showed little change except for a temporary dip during the January–February cold spell. On a quarterly basis, the workweek fluctuated within the narrow range of 36.0 to 36.2 hours from late 1976 through the fourth quarter of 1977.

The manufacturing workweek rose moderately in 1977, moving up from 40 hours in late 1976 to 40.4 hours a year later. In a manner similar to the employment series in manufacturing, the factory workweek increased appreciably from the recession low but had not yet reached prerecession peak levels by the end of the year. Factory overtime, an important indicator of the pulse of economic activity, showed a comparable advance, from 3.1 hours in fourth-quarter 1976 to 3.5 hours a year later. Overtime had been as low as 2.3 hours during the recession.

The aggregate hours index—a comprehensive measure of current employment performance that combines the number of employees on private nonfarm payrolls with the number of hours of paid employment—rose to record levels during 1977. Averaging 116.6 (1967=100) in the final quarter, this index was up from 112.8 a year earlier. Principally because of the lengthening of the factory workweek, the goods-producing sector index rose at a faster pace over the year than did the index for the services sector.

LABOR TURNOVER

Another indication of the significant improvement in labor market conditions last year is provided by the statistics on factory labor turnover. The new-hire rate, which had averaged 25 per 1,000 workers in late 1976, rose sharply early in 1977 and then declined slightly later in the year, but rose again such that by the final quarter the level was up to 30 per 1,000 workers.

The manufacturing quit rate, which tends to rise as employment opportunities improve, moved from 16 per 1,000 in late 1976 to 19 per 1,000, where it remained for most of 1977. Additional evidence of strength was provided by movement in the layoff rate. Layoffs, which had been as high as 15 per 1,000 workers in late 1976, declined to 10 per 1,000 in late 1977.

Unemployment

The strong employment growth during 1977 was accompanied by fairly substantial declines in unemployment. The overall jobless rate fell more than a percentage point from the fourth quarter level of 1976, reaching 6.6 percent in the final quarter (and 6.4 in December), the lowest level in 3 years. (See chart 3.)

MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

The reduction in joblessness over the course of 1977—by 900,000 to 6.6 million in the fourth quarter [4]—was not shared equally by the major age-sex groups. Adult men accounted for nearly 70 percent of the decline. Most of their improved job situation occurred in the first half of the year, when their jobless rate fell by nearly a full percentage point. During the latter half, their rate edged down further, reaching 4.8 percent by the last quarter (1.2 points below a year earlier). Substantial reductions in joblessness were realized by young men (20 to 24 years old) and those in the prime working ages, 25 to 54 years old.

Although employment gains among adult women were large, unemployment for this group did not decline commensurately because of the upsurge in their labor force participation. Their jobless rate, which had been 7.5 percent in late 1976, was down to 6.8 percent in late 1977. The improvement was primarily confined to women aged 25 and over.

Joblessness among teenagers also showed improvement during 1977. The jobless rate for this group, which had peaked at 20.3 percent in mid-1975, receded to 16.7 percent by late 1977 (and 15.6 percent in December). This reduction was accounted for entirely by white youth. Black teenage unemployment has fluctuated within the 35- to 40-percent range since rising during the recession.

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[4] Monthly average data. The total number of different individuals experiencing some unemployment during the year was approximately 20 million.

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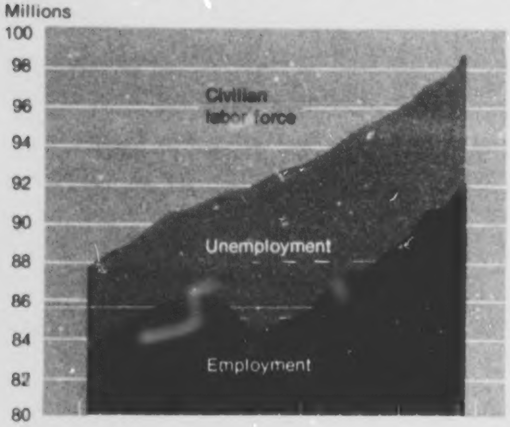
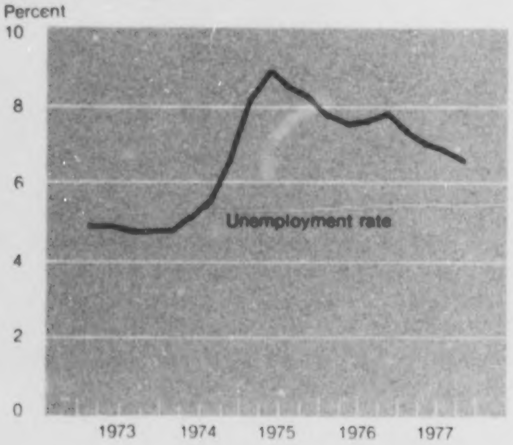
Chart 3

The sharp 1977 expansion in employment exceeded the strong growth in the labor force . . .



. . . . . . so the jobless rate declined steadily during the year.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

The overall decrease in unemployment during 1977 was limited to white workers. Their jobless rate dropped sharply during the first half of 1977 and then eased down further to 5.8 percent in the last quarter. At year's end, the white rate was 1.3 percentage points lower than it had been a year earlier. For blacks, on the other hand, marginal decreases early in 1977 were reversed in later months, though their rate did decline at yearend to 12.7 percent. For the year as a whole, their jobless rate averaged 13.1 percent, the same as in 1976. Black unemployment problems (including an examination of the growth in both employment and labor force participation for blacks) are discussed more extensively in a later section on trends among special labor force groups.

FULL- AND PART-TIME JOBSEEKING

In 1977, four-fifths of all jobseekers were looking for full-time jobs. They included 2.5 million adult men (nine-tenths of all jobless adult men), 2 million adult women (four-fifths of all jobless adult women), and nearly 1 million teenagers (three-fifths of all jobless teenagers). Thus, contrary to popular belief, most unemployed women and teenagers actively seek full-time jobs.[5]

The jobless rate for full-time members of the labor force fell between the end of 1976 and mid-1977 (from 7.4 to 6.6 percent) and receded further to a 3-year low of 6.2 percent in the final quarter. The rate for part-time jobseekers, which had been 10.2 percent in late 1976, edged down in 1977, to 9.4 percent by the last half.

OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES

The strong employment growth during 1977 was reflected in marked reductions in unemployment among most major occupational and industrial groups. The sharpest drop took place among blue-collar workers. The jobless rate for this group had peaked at 12.7 percent in mid-1975 and, since then, has steadily decreased, to 7.6 percent by the fourth quarter of 1977. In contrast, the jobless rate for white-collar workers dropped only slightly between the fourth quarters of 1976 and 1977—from 4.6 to 4.1 percent.

Among the major industry groups, the jobless rate for factory workers, which had been as high as 12.1 percent in mid-1975, continued the sharp decline that had been observed in 1976 and was down to 6.3 percent by late 1977. This improvement was particularly pronounced among workers engaged in durable goods production.

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[5] Based on monthly average data; the picture may be different during the summer season for teenagers or among adult women seeking pre-Christmas jobs.

The jobless rate for workers in the construction industry has traditionally been higher than for any other industry worker group. At the lowest point of the last recession, the unemployment rate reached 20 percent for this group. Subsequently, the rate has declined almost continuously, receding to a 3-year low of 11.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1977.

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Nearly the entire reduction in total unemployment in 1977 occurred among workers who had been laid off or terminated from their last jobs. By the last quarter, the number of persons on layoffs averaged 770,000, down from a million in 1976 and almost 2 million at the height of the recession. The decline among all other job losers was not nearly as large proportionately, but it was nonetheless substantial—half a million over the year and over 700,000 from the 1975 high.

Unemployment stemming from job loss is by far the most cyclically sensitive component of total unemployment. Job losers numbered 2.9 million in late 1977 and made up about 45 percent of all unemployed workers. This proportion was down from about 50 percent in late 1976 and the recessionary high of 57 percent in the third quarter of 1975.

There were almost no reductions over the year in the number of persons who voluntarily quit their last jobs and only modest decreases in the numbers of unemployed new entrants and reentrants (both actually rising on an annual average basis). Unemployment among job leavers tends to change countercyclically and thus can be expected to show little movement downward during recovery periods. The limited change in unemployment among labor force entrants was consistent with the unusually large expansion in the labor force during 1977.

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The length of time that workers remain unemployed is an important indication of the severity of the Nation's unemployment problem. Although the average duration of unemployment typically will increase with a worsening in the economic situation and decline during expansions, changes in duration tend to lag behind movements in the incidence of joblessness for two reasons: (1) It takes time for the newly unemployed to reach the longer duration categories; and (2) it takes time for them to find a job after a recovery begins because employers generally recall first those workers most recently laid off. Once there is a sustained decline in unemployment, however, changes in duration move in tandem. (See table 4.)

The decline in total unemployment during 1977 was accompanied by a reduction in the average duration of joblessness, from a plateau of about 15.5 weeks in the latter half of 1976 to 13.8 weeks by the last quarter of 1977. This was substantially below the recession (and postwar) high of 16.5 weeks recorded in early 1976.

Long-term unemployment declined sharply during the year, while the short-term unemployed became an ever-increasing proportion of the jobless population, partly as a result of the sizable number of persons entering the labor force. Thus, the proportion of those jobless for 15 or more weeks decreased to about 28 percent by the fourth quarter, from 32 percent in late 1976, while the proportion of short-term unemployment (5 weeks or less) rose by about the same margin, to 42 percent.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Statistics compiled in the various State and Federal unemployment compensation programs provide further insight into the job situation in 1977. The number of workers claiming unemployment benefits under regular State programs totaled 2.7 million (seasonally adjusted) in late 1977, nearly 500,000 fewer than at the end of 1976. Initial claims for State unemployment benefits, a rough measure of the weekly incidence of new unemployment, were down from about 385,000 weekly in late 1976 to about 350,000 during the same period in 1977. The number of persons claiming benefits under the Federal-State extended programs and special programs for recently separated veterans, Federal employees, and railroad workers also declined in 1977, as did the number of workers claiming benefits from special Federal emergency programs (Federal Supplemental Benefits and Special Unemployment Assistance).[6]

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[6] For further information about unemployment insurance activities, see the chapter on Program Performance in Fiscal 1977 in this report.

A comparison of figures for the insured unemployed with data for total unemployment indicates that about two-thirds of the unemployed were claiming unemployment benefits during 1977. This proportion had been as high as three-fourths in 1975. These percentages should be viewed with caution, however, because of conceptual and definitional differences between insured and total unemployment.[7]

FAMILIES AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Of the 6.9 million unemployed on average in 1977, about one-fifth were husbands and another one-fifth were wives. Relatives in husband-wife families (primarily young people still living at home) accounted for about 30 percent. Roughly half of the remaining jobless lived in female-headed families, and the other half did not live in a family situation.

The impact of unemployment on the family often depends on whether the family includes another member who is employed. Most of the unemployed—about three-fifths—lived in families in which at least one person was employed, and more than half of the unemployed were members of families having at least one member employed full-time. The other two-fifths lived either alone, with nonrelatives, or in a family where no one else was employed. (See table 5.)

Because more husbands than wives are in the labor force, families with unemployed husbands were much less likely than those with unemployed wives to have other family members working. As would be expected, unemployed relatives in husband-wife families had the greatest probability of having a working member in their families.

There was an employed person in less than one-fifth of the families headed by an unemployed woman. Furthermore, unemployed relatives—generally teenagers and young adults—in families headed by women were less likely than their

TABLE 4. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY DURATION OF, AND REASONS FOR, UNEMPLOYMENT IN 1976–77

[Thousands]

Item	1976				1977			
	I	II	III	IV	I	II	III	IV
DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT								
Less than 5 weeks	2, 646	2, 825	2, 876	2, 828	2, 864	2, 969	2, 823	2, 761
5 to 14 weeks	1, 988	2, 064	2, 279	2, 331	2, 133	2, 026	2, 146	2, 030
15 weeks and over	2, 555	2, 141	2, 283	2, 396	2, 140	1, 828	1, 819	1, 825
15 to 26 weeks	1, 030	837	1, 062	1, 110	946	786	907	932
27 weeks and over	1, 526	1, 304	1, 221	1, 287	1, 194	1, 042	912	892
Average (mean) duration, in weeks	16. 5	15. 9	15. 5	15. 3	14. 8	14. 5	13. 9	13. 8
REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT								
Lost last job	3, 576	3, 580	3, 679	3, 674	3, 300	3, 032	3, 098	2, 917
On layoff	1, 009	1, 034	1, 116	1, 016	914	806	896	769
Other job losers	2, 568	2, 546	2, 563	2, 658	2, 386	2, 226	2, 202	2, 148
Left last job	828	868	955	881	910	906	867	878
Reentered labor force	1, 883	1, 805	1, 932	1, 961	1, 984	1, 957	1, 870	1, 894
Seeking first job	861	865	875	926	952	987	952	859

NOTE: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages; detail does not add to unemployment totals because of independent seasonal adjustments.

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[7] Administrative statistics on unemployment insurance claims, which are prepared by the Employment and Training Administration, exclude persons who have not earned rights to or are otherwise ineligible to receive unemployment insurance, persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems, and those who have exhausted benefits but are still looking for work. On the other hand, claimants who worked during any portion of the survey week are not counted as unemployed in the household survey. For example, a person otherwise qualified for unemployment insurance, who works for a day or two at a job paying less than the specified "forgiveness level" and is entitled to receive either full or partial benefits, would be considered employed in the household survey.

TABLE 5. UNEMPLOYED PERSONS, BY FAMILY RELATIONSHIP AND PRESENCE OF EMPLOYED FAMILY MEMBER(S), ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1977

[Numbers in thousands]

Family relationship	Unemployed				
	Total	With employed person in family			
		Total	Percent of unemployed	With full-time worker	
				Number	Percent of unemployed
Total, 16 years and over	6, 855	4, 178	60. 9	3, 739	54. 5
Persons in families,[1] total	5, 934	4, 178	70. 4	3, 739	63. 0
Husbands [2]	1, 437	696	48. 4	538	37. 4
Wives	1, 402	1, 196	85. 3	1, 120	79. 9
Relatives in husband-wife families	1, 926	1, 712	88. 9	1, 632	84. 7
Women who head families	413	80	19. 4	50	12. 1
Relatives of female heads	756	494	65. 3	399	52. 8
Unrelated individuals [3]	921	----------	----------	----------	----------

[1] In primary families only.

[2] Includes a small number of single, separated, widowed, or divorced men who head families.

[3] Individuals living alone or with unrelated persons plus a small number of persons in secondary families.

counterparts in husband-wife families to have an employed person in their families. These low proportions stem largely from the facts that these families have fewer members of working age and that jobless rates are unusually high for female heads. (Female family heads include divorced, separated, widowed, and never married women who are maintaining families. Most of them are rearing young children.)

There are major differences in the employment status of black and white families, particularly those headed by women. One-third of all unemployed blacks, compared with only about one-tenth of all unemployed whites, live in families headed by a woman. Moreover, proportionately fewer black than white families headed by an unemployed woman included an employed person. These differentials can be partly explained by the fact that black women heading families tend to be younger and thus less likely than their white counterparts to have children of working age. By contrast, in husband-wife families, the proportions of the unemployed with working relatives are similar for black and white families.[8]

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[8] For a discussion of the employment situation of individuals in the context of their families, see Deborah Pisetzner Klein, "Labor Force Data by Person-Family Relationship," *Employment and Earnings*, July 1977, pp. 7–9.

Labor Force Trends

The labor force grew by 2.6 million (on average) in 1977, compared with gains of 2.2 million in 1976 and 1.6 million in 1975. (See table 1.) The 2-year expansion surpassed the growth rate of earlier postwar recoveries. This accelerated increase undoubtedly contributed to the high level of joblessness experienced during 1977. The unemployed in 1977 included many people who had not been labor force participants but who were attracted to the labor force by widening employment opportunities.

Labor force growth is rarely smooth. In 1977, for example, the bulk of the growth occurred during the second and fourth quarters. The overall labor force participation rate—the proportion of the civilian noninstitutional population, age 16 and over that is either working or seeking work—moved up in stages from the slightly depressed level of 61.1 percent in late 1975 to 61.9 percent in the first quarter of 1977. It reached 62.2 percent in the second and third quarters, and an all-time record of 62.7 percent in the fourth quarter.

TRENDS BY SEX AND AGE [9]

Most of the 1977 expansion resulted from an unusually large upsurge in the labor force entry of adult women (1.4 million on average). In recent years, the rise in female participation has been concentrated among women 20 to 34 years of age. Prior to 1965, women 45 to 64 years of age were largely responsible for the increase in the female labor force participation rate. A phenomenal increase has been occurring among women 25 to 34 years. Their participation rate advanced by 21 percentage points between 1965 and 1977. This increase is remarkable, since the majority of women in this age group are married (64 percent) and many have children at home. Another 10 percent are women who are divorced or separated from their husbands and who are also likely to have dependent children at home. The overall labor force participation rate for adult women moved from 47 percent in 1976 to 48.1 percent in 1977.

A recent study of trends in female participation indicates that, in the decade between the early 1960's and 1970's, about a third of the gain was attributable to an increase in the mean number of weeks women spent in the labor force during the year.[10] The proportion of the total year-round, full-time labor force accounted for by women has increased from 28 percent in 1966 to 32 percent a decade later.

The adult male labor force did not show any substantial growth until late 1977. In the fourth quarter, it was a million above the year-earlier total. Because this growth did not keep pace with the normal expansion in the male population, the labor force participation rate for men edged downward on an annual average basis to 79.7 percent, continuing a gradual long-term trend.

Among teenagers, there was a labor force expansion of about 300,000 between 1976 and 1977, and the labor force participation rate for this group rose from 54.6 to 56.2 percent.

As noted above, the labor force participation rate for adult women continued its historical increase in 1977, while that for adult men continued to edge downward. Adult women comprised nearly 37 percent of the civilian labor force, up from about 30 percent in the late 1950's. The proportion for adult men was 54 percent, down 10 points since 1957. These contrasting trends have been influenced by numerous social and economic developments. For women, the most significant developments have been the drop in fertility rates; greater social acceptance of working on the part of young wives and mothers; increased proportions of divorced, separated, and never-married women; higher educational attainment; growth of the services sector of the economy; desire to increase or maintain their family living standards; effects of antidiscrimination laws; and the women's liberation movement.

For older men, more and better pension programs, increased social security coverage and benefit levels, and the greater availability of disability insurance have been cited as explanations for earlier retirement. In addition, financial assistance provided by other employed family members may enable an adult man to retire earlier. Among younger men, longer school attendance and increased alternatives to work, including homemaking and leisure (partly because of increasing female participation), are undoubtedly contributing factors.[11]

PERSONS OUTSIDE THE LABOR FORCE

Many people who are not participating in the labor force in one time period may be induced to enter, given the right combination of job opportunities and personal needs or interests. Others can be expected to enter the labor force when they complete their education, when their children reach school age, when they recover from an illness, or when they simply decide to change their lifestyles. Thus, the Nation's potential labor supply consists of many persons neither working nor seeking work, who may join the labor market sporadically or on a permanent basis in the future.

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[9] For an indepth historical analysis of trends in labor force participation, see Robert W. Bednarzik and Deborah P. Klein, "Labor Force Trends: A Synthesis and Analysis," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1977, pp. 3–12. Appended to that article is "Labor Force Trends: A Bibliography," prepared by Richard M. Devens.

[10] See Andrew M. Sum, "Female Labor Force Participation: Why Projections Have Been Too Low," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1977, pp. 18–23.

[11] For a discussion of factors affecting the labor force withdrawal of older male workers, see the chapter on The Aging of America's Labor Force: Problems and Prospects of Older Workers in this report.

Of the total number of persons aged 16 and over who were outside the labor force in 1977 (59 million), more than 90 percent did not want jobs. Most of the nonparticipants were women keeping house. The remainder were retirees, students, persons who were ill or disabled, and persons engaged in other nonwork activities, including leisure.

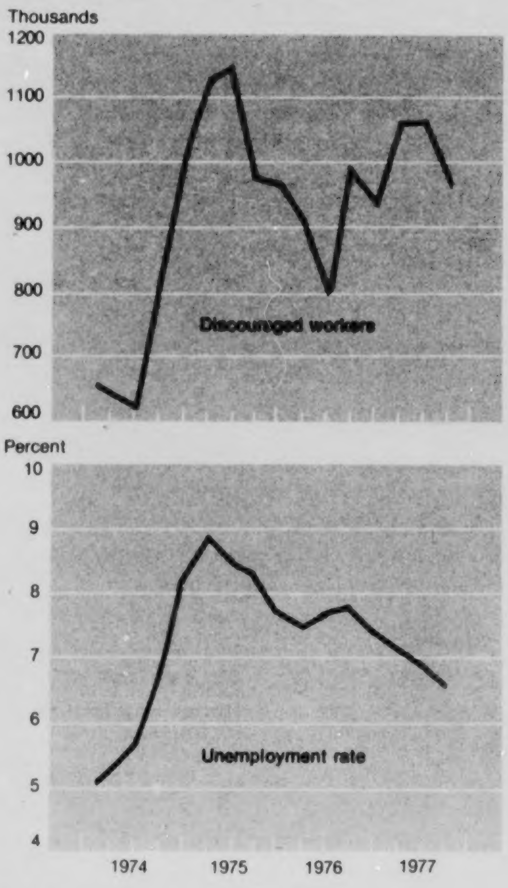
Those not in the labor force who reported that they wanted a job "now"—although they were not looking for work—averaged about 5.7 million in 1977. More than 70 percent were women, the vast majority of whom cited family responsibilities as the predominant reason for not seeking work. Among men, the most common reasons given were ill health or disability and school attendance.

A relatively small, but nonetheless significant, group of persons outside the labor force consists of those who want a job but are not looking for work because they feel their search would be in vain. Because they have not searched for work as recently as 4 weeks prior to being surveyed, they are not counted among the unemployed. These so-called "discouraged workers" are classified in two categories: Those who have looked for work but could not find a job or believe there is no work available (job market factors) and those who feel that they lack the necessary skills, have some personal handicap, or believe employers would consider them too young or too old (personal factors). The former group is strongly affected by cyclical changes in the economy, while the latter group shows little systematic movement. In 1977, the total number of discouraged workers averaged 1 million persons, two-thirds of whom were not looking for work because of job market factors.

Although measurement of labor force discouragement is necessarily imprecise because of the subjective nature of the phenomenon, the estimates have tended to move in a roughly parallel fashion with cyclical changes in the unemployment rate. On a quarter-to-quarter basis, however, the two series have often diverged. Thus, in the first half of 1977, when the jobless rate dropped dramatically, the number of discouraged workers increased. In the third quarter of the year, with the jobless rate edging down further, discouragement held steady at nearly 1.1 million, very close to the recession high. (See chart 4.) Reasons for the rise in discouragement are not clear, given the sharp, sustained increases in both employment and labor force membership. However, it is plausible that the extensive labor force expansion implied an upsurge in discouragement as well, when many found that jobs were not as plentiful as they had believed. In any case, the number of discouraged workers declined in the final quarter to about 970,000.

Chart 4

In 1977, the number of discouraged workers and the jobless rate did not move in tandem—as they have in recent years.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages

Source: U.S. Department of Labor

Special Labor Force Groups

The current situation and recent trends of certain labor force groups are examined here separately because of the increased social concern focused upon them in recent years. These individual analyses concern blacks, persons of Hispanic origin, teenagers, and Vietnam-era veterans.

BLACKS

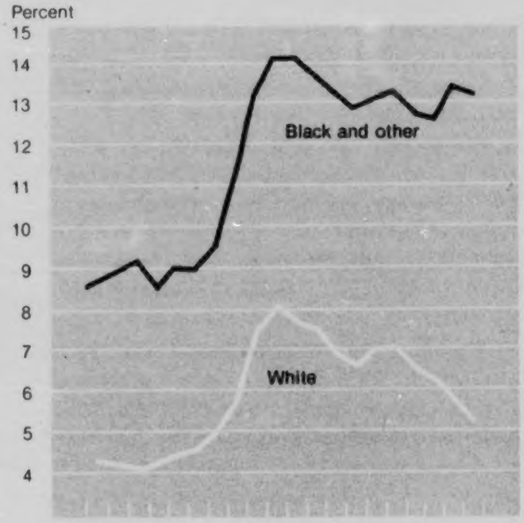
Although blacks comprise only 12 percent of the population of working age, they account for nearly 22 percent of the Nation's unemployed. And while the overall U.S. unemployment picture improved considerably during the past year, the situation for blacks did not.

The black unemployment rate, which had remained stable at 12.8 percent in the first two quarters of the year, increased to 14.3 percent in August 1977. The August 1977 rate nearly matched the post-World War II high recorded in September 1975. Though this figure now appears suspect because of its inconsistency with surrounding monthly rates, it did serve to focus national attention at the time of its announcement on the worsening job picture among the Nation's largest minority group. At the same time that black joblessness was moving in a seemingly countercyclical direction, the unemployment rate for whites was more than 2 percentage points below its 1975 high. In the fourth quarter, the black jobless rate averaged 13.3 percent, compared with the white rate of 5.8 percent. Thus, the black rate was 2.3 times the white rate at yearend. This represented a substantial increase from 1.9 times the white rate in late 1976. (See chart 5.)

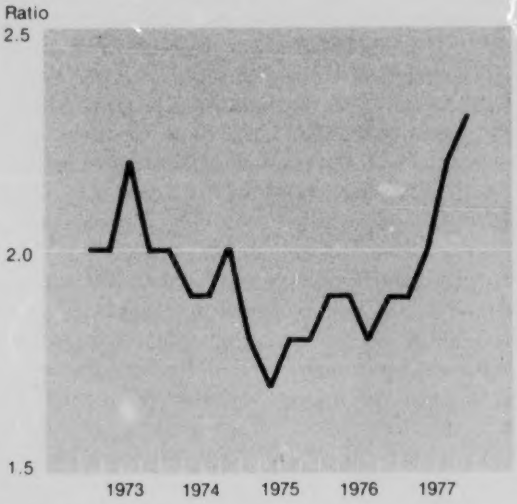
The same differential does not prevail across all age-sex groups. In the fourth quarter of 1977, the ratio between black and white adult male jobless rates was 2.4 to 1, but the ratio among women was 2 to 1. The disparity continues to be the greatest among teenagers, where rates are highest. Thus, the black-white ratio for this group stood at 2.7 to 1 in the fourth quarter of 1977.

Chart 5

Joblessness declined for white workers in 1977, whereas it increased for black workers . . .



...so the ratio of black to white unemployment rates rose during the year.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

The recent worsening of these disparities can be attributed to many factors. Probably most important was the recent surge in black labor force participation, a reversal of a long-term trend. The black labor force grew much more rapidly during 1977 than did the white labor force, but employment gains for blacks were roughly in proportion to those for whites. Although blacks obtained 455,000 new jobs during 1977, the number of unemployed blacks rose by 65,000. This development may indicate that many blacks who had previously been outside the labor force were encouraged about their job prospects in light of the strong economic recovery. This rise in employment expectations may have attracted more workers into the labor market than could be accommodated with jobs.

The long-term rise in educational attainment levels has enabled many blacks to achieve employment opportunities in the higher skilled, higher paying occupations. However, blacks still constitute a disproportionate share of the workers employed in the lower skilled, lower paying jobs, which are more often characterized by high turnover and greater incidence of unemployment. In 1977, for example, the proportion of blacks employed in the less cyclically sensitive white-collar occupations was 33 percent, compared with over 50 percent for white workers. At the lower end of the spectrum, 35 percent of all employed blacks were working as laborers and as service workers (about twice the white proportion). These occupations are subject to higher-than-average joblessness. (See table 6.)

Finally, while these factors have played some role in widening the disparity between black and white unemployment rates, racial discrimination undoubtedly accounts for part of the structural problem of black joblessness.

PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN

Workers of Hispanic origin experienced marked improvement in their job situation in 1977. However, like black workers, they continued to experience higher-than-average unemployment and to be overrepresented in occupations characterized by high jobless rates.

Of the estimated 7.2 million persons of Hispanic origin in the civilian noninstitutional population of working age in 1977, an average of 4.4 million were in the civilian labor force. Their participation rate of 61.4 percent continued to be lower than that of all white workers (62.6 percent) but was significantly above the rate for black (only) workers (59.7 percent). There were 4 million Hispanics employed—285,000 above the 1976 level. The number of unemployed totaled 440,000, down marginally over the year. Like blacks, they continued to be overrepresented in the ranks of the unemployed, accounting for 4.6 percent of the working age population but 6.4 percent of total unemployment.

The combination of rising employment and slightly declining unemployment produced a drop in the unemployment rate for workers of Hispanic origin—from 11.5 to 10.0 percent—in 1977. Thus, the incidence of joblessness for these workers maintained the middle position between the considerably lower rate of white workers (6.2 percent) and the higher rate of black workers (13.9 percent).

With respect to occupations, the distribution of the 4.0 million employed persons of Hispanic ori-

TABLE 6. LABOR FORCE STATUS OF WHITES, BLACKS, AND PERSONS OF HISPANIC ORIGIN, BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1977

[Numbers in thousands for persons aged 16 years and over; percent distribution]

Labor force and occupational status	White	Black [1]	Hispanic origin [2]
Civilian noninstitutional population	137, 595	16, 314	7, 156
Civilian labor force	86, 107	9, 737	4, 391
Employed: Number	80, 734	8, 384	3, 953
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers	51. 7	32. 5	31. 8
Professional and technical	15. 5	10. 1	7. 5
Managers and administrators, except farm	11. 4	4. 1	5. 7
Sales workers	6. 8	2. 4	3. 7
Clerical workers	18. 0	15. 9	15. 0
Blue-collar workers	32. 9	39. 4	46. 6
Craft and kindred workers	13. 6	9. 1	13. 8
Operatives, except transport	11. 0	15. 6	21. 1
Transport equipment operatives	3. 7	5. 8	4. 1
Nonfarm laborers	4. 6	9. 0	7. 7
Service workers	12. 3	26. 0	17. 1
Farmworkers	3. 2	2. 2	4. 5
Unemployed	5, 373	1, 355	438
Unemployment rate	6. 2	13. 9	10. 0
Not in labor force	51, 488	6, 576	2, 765

[1] Data relate to black workers only.

[2] Data on persons of Hispanic origin are tabulated separately, without regard to race, which means that they are also included in the data for white and black workers. According to the 1970 census, 96 percent of the Hispanic population is white.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

gin in 1977 was similar to that of blacks, in that they were overrepresented in occupations characterized by higher-than-average jobless rates and underrepresented in the higher skilled occupations. However, a smaller proportion of Hispanics than of black workers was employed in service occupations, while larger proportions were employed in blue-collar work, especially the higher skilled occupations, and in farm work. (See table 6.)

TEENAGE WORKERS

Teenagers account for about one-tenth of the Nation's labor force but almost one-quarter of the unemployed.[12] Because of their age, they have limited labor market experience and few marketable skills and thus encounter severe difficulties in finding jobs.

The teenage employment situation showed substantial improvement during the past year, as the number of teenagers with jobs rose by nearly 565,000 to 7.8 million. Unemployment continued at a high rate among these young workers, however. Since hitting a post-World War II high of 20.3 percent in mid-1975, the teenage rate has exhibited a gradual downward trend, averaging 16.7 percent by the last quarter of 1977. (See table 1.)

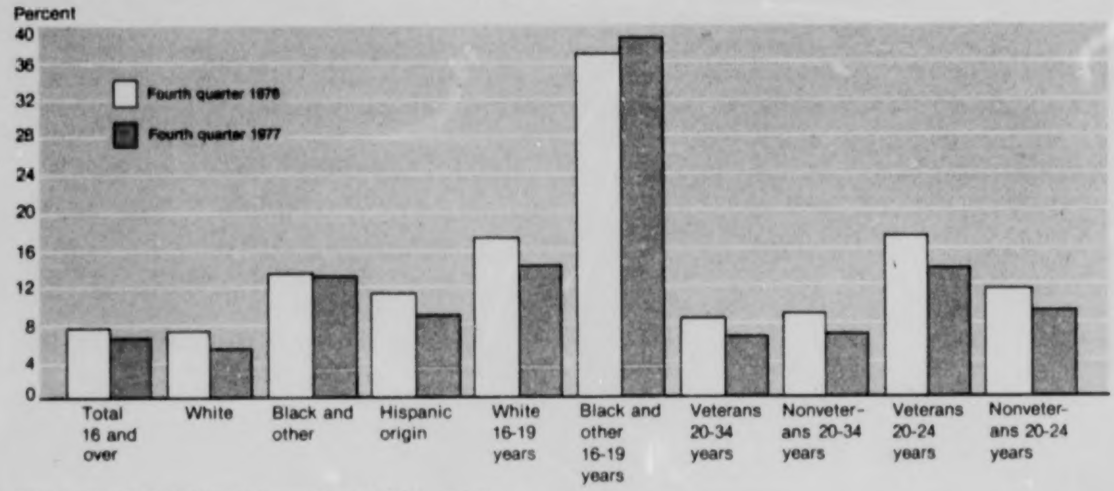
The improved overall teenage employment situation in 1977 occurred exclusively among white youth, whose jobless rate fell from 17.1 to 14.1 percent over the year. By contrast, the rate for black youth has shown no consistent movement since 1975, with nearly 2 out of every 5 in the labor force looking for work.

VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

The employment situation for 20- to 24-year-old Vietnam-era veterans reflected overall improvement between 1976 and 1977.[13] In the last quarter of 1977, the unemployment rate for this group averaged 6.5 percent, down more than a full percentage point from the fourth quarter of 1976. (See chart 6.) This improvement was reflected in all

Chart 6

With the exception of black teenagers, other special worker groups posted unemployment declines from yearend 1976 to yearend 1977.



Note: Seasonally adjusted quarterly averages, except for Hispanic origin.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

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[12] For additional analysis of the employment-related problems faced by young workers and a description of the new Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977, see the chapter on Youth Unemployment and Public Policy in this report.

[13] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served in the Armed Forces between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975. For a summary of employment services provided to veterans in fiscal 1977, see the special report in this volume.

age groups but was most evident for veterans still in their twenties.

For the year as a whole, the overall jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans aged 20 to 34 averaged 7.3 percent—essentially equivalent to the 7.5-percent rate for their nonveteran counterparts. The overall similarity, however, conceals the striking difference that continues to prevail for the youngest and most recently discharged group, those 20 to 24 years old. The rate for these young veterans was 16.2 percent, compared with 10.0 percent for their nonveteran counterparts.

The unemployment rate for black Vietnam-era veterans averaged 15.8 percent in 1977, which is well above the 6.4-percent rate of their white counterparts. Consistent with the general employment situation, all of the 1977 improvement in joblessness took place among white veterans. The differential between black and white veteran unemployment therefore widened during the year. Unemployment is a particularly severe problem among 20- to 24-year-old black veterans, who comprise 25 percent of the black veteran population. Their jobless rate is not only the highest of all veteran groups measured but also considerably higher than the rates of nearly every other worker group in the population.

Wage Rates and Earnings

WAGE MOVEMENTS

Price pressures eased considerably during the second half of 1977, although early-year increases caused inflation to rise at a higher rate for the full year than it had during 1976. This, combined with the improvement in the employment situation outlined above, helped push wage gains up in 1977, in contrast to the smaller increases in 1976. Real wage gains, on the other hand, were smaller than those of the previous year due to the higher rate of inflation. (See table 7.)

One data series that has been widely used in recent years to measure the general movement of wage rates is the Hourly Earnings Index. This series is based on gross average hourly earnings for production and nonsupervisory employees in the private nonfarm economy.[14] The index attempts to isolate factors associated with basic wage-rate change. When adjusted for seasonality, preliminary data indicated a 7.5-percent rise in 1977, compared with 6.9 percent in 1976 and 7.9 in 1975. Workers in the transportation and public utilities sector received the largest increase, while

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[14] The Hourly Earnings Index reflects adjustments made to the basic hourly earnings series for interindustry employment shifts, overtime in manufacturing (the only sector for which overtime data are available), and seasonality.

TABLE 7. PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION AND NONSUPERVISORY WORKERS, 1970–77 [1]

Series	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Gross average hourly earnings:								
Current dollars	5.8	6.9	6.5	7.2	8.4	7.1	7.0	8.0
1967 dollars	.4	3.6	2.8	−1.4	−3.4	([2])	2.1	1.0
Hourly Earnings Index (1967=100):								
Current dollars	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.7	9.4	7.9	6.9	7.5
1967 dollars	1.2	3.6	2.9	−2.0	−2.6	1.0	2.0	.7
Gross average weekly earnings:								
Current dollars	4.1	7.5	6.2	6.9	6.4	7.4	6.7	8.0
1967 dollars	−1.4	4.0	2.7	−1.8	−5.3	.5	1.8	1.1

[1] Percentage changes are based on seasonally adjusted data and reflect December-to-December change for 1970–76. Data for 1977 are preliminary.

[2] Less than 0.5 percent.

TABLE 8. RATE OF WAGE AND SALARY CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT COST INDEX, DECEMBER 1976–DECEMBER 1977

[Percent]

Worker group	3 months ended in—					12 months ended in December 1977
	December 1976	March 1977	June 1977	September 1977	December 1977	
All private nonfarm workers	1. 9	1. 5	1. 9	1. 8	1. 7	7. 0
Workers by occupational group:						
White-collar workers	1. 9	1. 3	1. 6	1. 7	1. 8	6. 5
Blue-collar workers	1. 9	1. 7	2. 2	1. 8	1. 8	7. 7
Service workers	2. 1	1. 3	2. 2	1. 7	1. 0	6. 4
Workers by industry division:						
Construction	1. 1	. 9	2. 3	1. 8	1. 4	6. 6
Manufacturing	2. 2	1. 9	1. 8	2. 2	1. 8	7. 8
Transportation and public utilities	2. 3	1. 9	2. 9	2. 0	2. 1	9. 2
Wholesale and retail trade	1. 9	2. 2	1. 7	. 9	1. 5	6. 6
Services	. 6	. 9	1. 8	1. 8	. 7	5. 3
Workers by region:						
Northeast	1. 7	1. 1	2. 0	1. 7	1. 5	6. 5
South	1. 3	1. 5	2. 2	1. 9	1. 2	6. 9
North Central	2. 6	. 7	1. 5	2. 0	2. 4	6. 8
West	1. 6	2. 6	1. 7	1. 5	1. 8	7. 8
Workers by bargaining status:						
Covered by collective-bargaining agreement	2. 0	1. 4	2. 2	1. 9	2. 0	7. 6
Not covered by collective-bargaining agreement	1. 8	1. 5	1. 7	1. 7	1. 6	6. 6

construction workers recorded the lowest increment.

While the Hourly Earnings Index (in current dollars) rose at a higher rate during 1977 than 1976, real earnings (in 1967 dollars) showed a smaller increase—0.7 percent during 1977, compared with 2 percent in 1976 and 1 percent in 1975. The lower rate of increase was attributable in part to the higher rate of inflation. Measured by the Consumer Price Index from December 1976 to December 1977, prices rose 6.8 percent. Comparable rates of inflation for 1976 and 1975 were 4.8 percent and 7 percent, respectively.

Influenced primarily by the higher hourly rates, weekly earnings also showed larger increases during 1977. Average weekly earnings reflect not only the hourly rates, but also employment shifts among industries and, in 1977, a slightly longer workweek during the first half of the year. When deflated by the Consumer Price Index, real weekly earnings increased at a lower rate than during 1976.

Another comprehensive measure available for analyzing earnings movements is the Employment Cost Index. This index measures changes in the rate of compensation of a standardized mix of labor services. Data currently available pertain to earnings—wages and salaries expressed as a straight-time rate—in the private nonfarm economy, excluding households.[15] During the 12 months ended in December 1977, earnings rose 7.0 percent, compared with a 7.2-percent increase for the same time period a year earlier. Since this series was introduced in 1976, it does not yet provide the historical perspective of the hourly and weekly earnings series, but it can be used to examine regional, occupational, and other variations in wage movements. (See table 8.)

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[15] The series will be expanded to include earnings and employer benefit costs for the total civilian economy (with the exception of the self-employed and unpaid family workers). Straight-time earnings are total earnings before deductions and exclude premium payments for overtime, weekend, and late-shift work. Production bonuses, commissions, and cost-of-living allowances are included.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The Employment Cost Index and the hourly and weekly earnings series include workers from establishments without regard to size or existence of a collective-bargaining agreement. The major collective-bargaining series, on the other hand, is restricted to data pertaining to unionized establishments in the private nonfarm economy with at least 1,000 workers in the bargaining unit. Since only 1 of every 5 workers in the labor force is a union member and only 1 in 10 is covered by a major collective-bargaining agreement, this series is limited in scope. However, these agreements often set wage patterns that are followed by many nonunionized and smaller union establishments. In addition, an analysis of these agreements can provide additional information pertaining to wage changes during 1977, as well as some insight into what will take place in 1978.

New settlements concluded during 1977 affected approximately 4 million workers and on the average provided the smallest wage increases since 1973. Key sectors affected by new settlements were the communication, construction, and steel industries. There were few major work stoppages during 1977, although strikes did precede settlements in copper mining, longshoring, aerospace manufacturing, and scattered locations in the construction industry. Coal miners went on strike on December 6, 1977, and a long strike was anticipated.

Agreements negotiated in 1977 provided slightly smaller increases than those negotiated during the previous year. As in past years, however, 1977 settlements provided larger initial increases than those scheduled for future years, reflecting a continued attempt to offset the erosion of real wages by inflation during the term of expiring contracts. First-year wage increases averaged 7.8 percent, compared with 8.4 percent in 1976. Total increases over the term of the contract expressed as an annual rate averaged 5.8 percent, compared with 6.4 percent a year earlier. (See table 9.)

Many workers sought job security and health and pension benefits in preference to immediate wage gains. The increase for wages and benefits combined (for units covering 5,000 workers or more) averaged 9.6 percent for the first contract year, compared with 8.5 percent in 1976. Total wages and benefits over the life of the agreement averaged 6.2 percent, compared with 6.6 percent a year earlier.

In general, manufacturing workers had higher first-year wage gains than did nonmanufacturing workers, though the opposite was true for increases averaged over the life of the contract. Increases in the construction industry remained relatively low, as workers continued to feel the pressures of high unemployment, competition from open shop contractors, and changing labor practices in the industry.

The duration of the agreements appeared to influence the size of settlements. One-year agreements had an average increase of 5.4 percent.

TABLE 9. AVERAGE PERCENT WAGE-RATE ADJUSTMENT IN MAJOR COLLECTIVE-BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS, 1970–77 [1]

Industry sector and measure	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
All industries:								
First-year adjustment	11.9	11.6	7.3	5.8	9.8	10.2	8.4	7.8
Average annual change over life of contract	8.9	8.1	6.4	5.1	7.3	7.8	6.4	5.8
Manufacturing:								
First-year adjustment	8.1	10.9	6.6	5.9	8.7	9.8	8.9	8.4
Average annual change over life of contract	6.0	7.3	5.6	4.9	6.1	8.0	6.0	5.5
Nonmanufacturing (excl. construction):								
First-year adjustment	14.2	12.2	8.2	6.0	10.2	11.9	8.6	8.0
Average annual change over life of contract	10.2	8.6	7.3	5.4	7.2	8.0	7.2	5.9
Construction:								
First-year adjustment	17.6	12.6	6.9	5.0	11.0	8.0	6.1	6.3
Average annual change over life of contract	14.9	10.8	6.0	5.1	9.6	7.5	6.2	6.3

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[1] Settlements in the private nonfarm economy covering 1,000 workers or more. Data presented exclude increases under escalator provisions, except for those guaranteed in the contract.

Two-year agreements provided increases of 7.9 percent during the first year and 7.4 percent over the life of the agreement. Three-year agreements, covering the majority of the workers, provided first-year increases of 7.8 percent, although over-the-life increases averaged 5.8 percent.

Also influencing the size of the settlements was the presence, or absence, of automatic cost-of-living escalator clauses. Settlements concluded during the year that did not contain such clauses provided average annual increases of approximately 7 percent. Contracts containing automatic escalator clauses provided an average increase of approximately 5 percent, under the assumption that future increases will be forthcoming as those clauses are triggered by inflation.

There was no appreciable net gain in the number of workers covered by automatic cost-of-living escalator clauses during 1977, despite the fact that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose faster than it did in the previous year. Escalator clauses currently cover nearly 60 percent of all workers in major collective-bargaining units. Formulas and frequency of review vary, but the average increase is 1 cent for each .35-point change in the CPI, paid annually or quarterly. The average return has been estimated to be about 75 percent of the rise in the CPI.

Although new settlements provided lower wage gains in 1977 than the year before, the total change produced during the year was virtually identical to the increase put into effect in 1976—8.0 percent compared with 8.1 percent a year ago. Wage changes other than new settlement increases result primarily from the operation of automatic escalator clauses and scheduled increases negotiated in prior years but deferred for some specified time period. The deferred component was the same as in 1976, while automatic cost-of-living increases were slightly larger than those of the previous year.

Following the general pattern of a 3-year bargaining cycle, 1978 will be a light bargaining year, with only 2 million private sector workers covered by agreements that will expire or permit the reopening of wage negotiations, compared with 5 million in 1977. Because bargaining activity will be comparatively light in 1978, the size of wage increases to be received by some 6.3 million workers covered by contracts negotiated during 1977 and earlier will have a heavy impact on overall wage gains in 1978.

Productivity

GROWTH IN 1977 PRODUCTIVITY

Productivity growth reflects the underlying characteristics of the economy over both the short and long term. Recessions and recovery periods cause deviations from the long-term trend in productivity because growth in the average output per hour is damped during downturns and boosted during recoveries.

In 1977, as the economy continued to recover from the longest and deepest recession in the postwar period, productivity grew by 2.5 percent in the private business sector, reflecting a 6-percent increase in output and a 3.5 percent increase in hours of all workers. Relevant sectors of the economy contributed to this overall productivity increase as follows:

Sector	*Percent*		
	Productivity increases in:		*Average annual productivity growth, 1966–73*
	1976	*1977*	
Private business [1]	4. 2	2. 5	2. 0
Nonfarm business	4. 1	2. 1	1. 7
Manufacturing	6. 8	2. 2	2. 6

[1] The private business sector, the broadest productivity and cost series published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, includes nonfarm business, manufacturing, and nonfinancial and corporate sectors as well as the farm sector.

Hourly compensation in the private business sector increased 8.8 percent in 1977, compared with a 9.1-percent increase during 1976. This rise represents changes in the cost to employers of wages and salaries, fringe benefits, and employer contributions to social security and employee benefit plans. In the nonfarm business sector, hourly compensation rose 8.7 percent, identical to the increase of a year earlier. In manufacturing, hourly compensation rose 8.8 percent in 1977 and 8.6 percent in 1976.

Unit labor cost measures the interaction between productivity and hourly compensation changes. Increases in productivity tend to decrease unit labor cost, while increases in hourly compensation tend to increase unit labor cost. In 1977, unit labor cost rose 6.2 percent in the private business sector, 6.4 percent in the nonfarm business sector, and 6.5 percent in manufacturing. In 1976, unit labor cost rose 4.7 percent in the private business sector, 4.5 percent in the nonfarm business sector, and 1.7 percent in manufacturing.

CYCLICAL PRODUCTIVITY EFFECTS

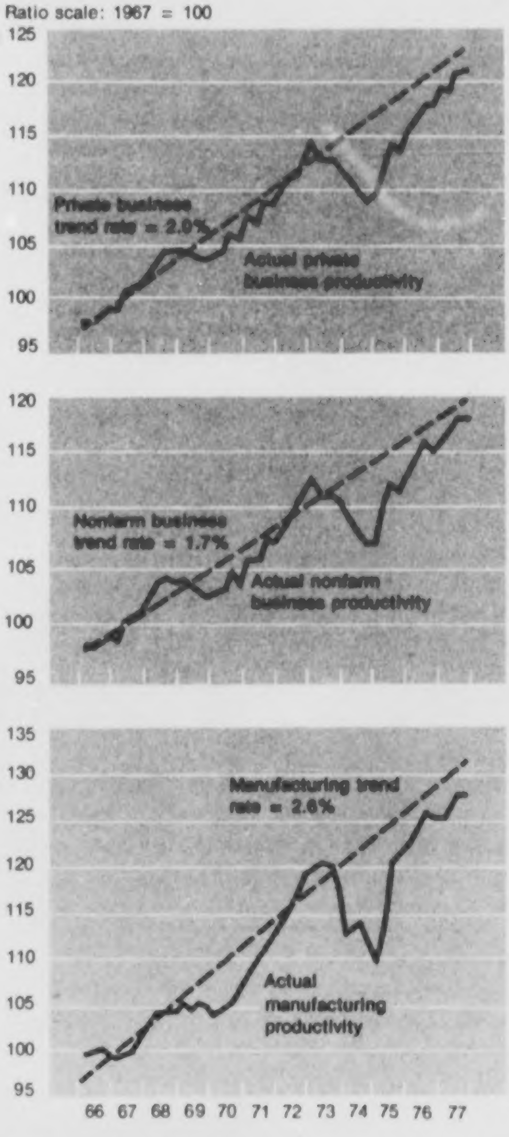
Productivity measures have been computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from 1947 to the present, and over this time span it is possible to discern both long-term and cyclical trends. A long-term (or secular) trend reflects underlying characteristics of the economy, such as the growth and the composition of the labor force, output mix, capital-labor relationships, and the kinds of technology and organizational systems employed. Cyclical (shorter term) trends reflect mainly changes in output and their lagged effect on employment.

Over the period from 1947 to 1977, productivity in the private business sector increased at an average annual rate of 2.8 percent. However, from 1947 to 1966, the average rate of increase was 3.2 percent. Productivity increased only about half as fast—1.7 percent per year—from 1966 to 1977.

The latter period, hampered by two recessions (with the recovery from the most recent one still underway), reflects both cyclical and secular changes. The structural forces were set in motion by the changing characteristics of the work force as increasing numbers of younger persons and women entered the labor force beginning in the mid-1960's. In addition, the productivity growth that characterized the earlier postwar period was influenced by the shift of labor from agriculture into the nonfarm sector, a movement largely completed by 1967. Whether the changed productivity growth rate since 1966 represents a new secular trend or simply a concentration of temporary

Chart 7

Since the low point of the recession in mid-1975, quarterly productivity has been rising toward the 1966-73 trend level.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

disturbances cannot be determined. However, the evidence suggests that, even without these short-term variations, the growth rate of productivity since 1966 would have decelerated in comparison with the 1947–66 period.

Comparing the actual levels of productivity with the trends calculated for the 1966–73 period shows how dramatically the recent recession has caused productivity to deviate from the 1966–73 trends. Chart 7 displays actual and trend 1966–73 productivity levels for the private business, nonfarm business, and manufacturing sectors from 1966 to 1977. Since mid-1975, productivity has been moving in all three sectors at approximately the trend *rate*. However, it has not yet returned to the productivity *level* that would have resulted from a continuation of the 1966–73 trend line.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE IN FISCAL 1977

This chapter contains information on program activities for titles I through VIII of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973. Portions of the chapter pertaining to title II public service employment and Job Corps experimental programs are submitted in fulfillment of reporting requirements under sections 209 and 413 of the act.

The chapter also discusses programs administered under the provisions of the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, the Social Security Act of 1935 (unemployment insurance and Work Incentive programs), and the Food Stamp Act of 1964.

Since 1973, when the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was enacted, CETA programs have constituted a major share of the Department of Labor's program responsibilities. The Department's resources were substantially increased with enactment of the Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act in May 1977 and the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act the following August. Almost half of the more than $20 billion made available by the economic stimulus package is funding expanded public service employment programs and increased employment and training opportunities for disadvantaged youth, veterans, and other unemployed and underemployed persons.

The first section of the chapter briefly describes the economic stimulus package and its impact on CETA programing. The total package made more than $9 billion available for CETA activities in fiscal 1977 and 1978. It will make possible a doubling of both hiring in public service employment programs and Job Corps enrollment capacity. It also provided funding for the four new youth programs added to CETA by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977.

The second section of the chapter is concerned with the activities of prime sponsors[1] under titles I, II, and VI of CETA. In the section, a variety of program data is examined to determine possible trends in program mix, enrollee characteristics, and program outcomes.

A third section considers ways in which CETA's effectiveness as an employment and training program is being enhanced. The Department of Labor's role in performance assessment is reviewed briefly. Examples of coordination between CETA and other federally funded programs are provided, and several research and evaluation studies that have examined the early implementation and impact of CETA are noted.

Programs authorized by titles III, IV, and VIII of CETA are the topic of the fourth section of the chapter. Special target group programs for native Americans, youth, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and older workers are described, along with some other employment efforts directed at overcoming labor market disadvantages for particular groups.

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[1] Under CETA, prime sponsors are units of State and local government with populations of 100,000 or more. Combinations of contiguous governmental units, called consortia, are also eligible to be prime sponsors so long as at least one member jurisdiction has a population of 100,000 or more. States act as balance-of-State prime sponsors for smaller (usually rural) areas within their boundaries that are ineligible to become prime sponsors in their own right. The Secretary of Labor may also designate additional sponsors after determining that they have a special capacity for carrying out CETA programs within certain labor markets or rural areas with high unemployment. Finally, sec. 102 of the act provides that a limited number of Concentrated Employment Program grantees that were serving rural areas with high unemployment and had demonstrated special capabilities for carrying out the employment and training programs in these areas could be designated as prime sponsors.

Another major Department of Labor program activity is the Work Incentive (WIN) Program, authorized by amendments to the Social Security Act in 1968. It is described in the fifth section of this chapter. WIN, jointly administered by the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, has undergone a transformation since its inception on July 1, 1968, from a program emphasizing training to one that stresses prompt placement in jobs. This section examines fiscal year 1977 program results as reflected in job placements and wage rates and provides a summary of findings based upon a review of nearly 10 years of WIN research.

A sixth section of the chapter details the most recent developments in apprenticeship, one of the oldest programs guided by the Department of Labor. The expansion of apprenticeship opportunities in the Armed Forces and some correctional institutions is one of the innovative developments in recent years. Other attempts to expand apprenticeship opportunities into new industries, to link the apprenticeship program with preapprenticeship training in high schools, and to encourage the development of multitrade committees are described.

The following section is concerned with the activities of the U.S. Employment Service and its affiliated State agencies during fiscal 1977. The section first describes the numbers and characteristics of both job openings filled and jobseekers served. The next topic is a summary of services to special groups—veterans, handicapped workers, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, youth, minority applicants, and women—followed by a brief description of services to employers and other activities designed to support employment and training programs. The section concludes with a review of various employment service operating techniques and a summary of employment service-related research, development, and evaluation efforts.

Unemployment insurance (UI) programs are treated next in the chapter. Among the legislative actions that affected UI activity during the year were the extension of the Federal Supplemental Benefits program and the expansion of coverage to an additional 9.2 million individuals (effective January 1978) under provisions of the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1976.

The Food Stamp Program, which is currently being modified as a result of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, is the subject of the final section of this chapter.

The Economic Stimulus Package

Shortly after President Carter took office, he proposed a 2-year, $31.2 billion economic stimulus program to encourage expansion of the U.S. economy. With unemployment at 7.5 million, with an additional 1.4 million workers forced to work part-time, and a million more who had dropped out of the labor force because jobs were so hard to find, the President felt that greater economic development was needed to reduce unemployment. His proposal was designed to restore consumer confidence and purchasing power and to encourage business investment in order to promote long-term economic growth.

The Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act of 1977, which made available $20.1 billion in new obligational authority, was signed by the President on May 13, 1977. Nearly half of that sum is being administered by the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration (ETA). Public service employment (PSE) programs, authorized by titles II and VI of CETA, received the largest share of funds. Four new youth programs, established by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977, signed August 5, 1977, were funded at $1 billion. Additional monies were made available for the Job Corps and programs for veterans and other special groups. A breakdown follows:

ETA funds under Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act, fiscal 1977

[Thousands]

Program type	*Amount*
Total ETA funds	$9, 429, 397
PSE total	7, 987, 000
Title II	1, 140, 000
Title VI	6, 847, 000
Youth programs	1, 000, 000
Job Corps	68, 000
Skill Training Improvement Program (STIP)	250, 000
Help through Industry Retraining and Employment (HIRE)	120, 000
Program administration (salaries and expenses)	4, 397

Comprehensive Employment and Training Programs

The purpose of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act is to provide training, public service jobs, and other services leading to unsubsidized employment for economically disadvantaged, unemployed, and underemployed persons. (See the accompanying summary of the eight titles of CETA and the activities they authorize.)

The act was signed into law on December 28. 1973, and later amended by the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974, the Emergency Jobs Programs Extension Act of 1976, and the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977. In 1977, Congress extended CETA for 1 year, through fiscal 1978; all authorizations except title VIII, Young Adult Conservation Corps, expire at that time.

The administration's proposal for revising and extending CETA authority for 1979 through 1982 has the following key elements:

—Targeting resources more sharply on individuals and areas in greatest need.

—Establishing long-term increase in earnings as the primary goal for participants in CETA programs.

—Strengthening the orientation of all CETA programs toward permanent, unsubsidized employment, including the development of a new private sector initiative.

—Strengthening the emphasis on program performance.

—Establishing a continuing substantial program of subsidized public service employment for areas with chronic high unemployment.

—Establishing for the first time automatic authority for public service jobs tied directly to cyclical changes in unemployment.

In addition, the youth provisions added to CETA by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 are to be continued. All CETA youth authorizations will be reviewed and further changes considered in 1979.

FUNDING IN FISCAL 1977

In fiscal 1977, 445 prime sponsors operated CETA programs, with funds of more than $12.7 billion. Table 1 shows the sources and amounts of funds appropriated for CETA in fiscal 1977.

THE COMPREHENSIVE EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING ACT OF 1973, AS AMENDED

Title I establishes a nationwide program of comprehensive employment and training services (including training, employment, counseling, testing, and placement) administered by prime sponsors, which, for the most part, are States and units of general local government of 100,000 or more population.

Title II authorizes a program of developmental transitional public service employment and other manpower services in areas with 6.5 percent or higher unemployment for 3 consecutive months.

Title III provides for nationally sponsored and supervised training, employment, and job placement programs for such special groups as youth, offenders, older workers, persons of limited English-speaking ability, Indians, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and others with particular labor market disadvantages. It also authorizes research, demonstration, and evaluation programs to be administered by the Secretary of Labor. In fiscal 1977, monies were provided under this title for such programs as the Skill Training Improvement Program, Help through Industry Retraining and Employment, and all programs authorized by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act except the Young Adult Conservation Corps.

Title IV authorizes the Job Corps, a program of intensive education, training, and counseling for disadvantaged youth, primarily in a residential setting.

Title V establishes a National Commission for Manpower Policy, an advisory group that has been assigned responsibilities for examining the Nation's manpower needs and goals, advising the Secretary of Labor on national employment and training issues, and reporting its findings and recommendations to the President and the Congress.[1]

Title VI authorizes a temporary emergency program of public service employment to help ease the impact of high unemployment.

Title VII contains general provisions, applicable to all titles, including definitions, conditions of work and training, prohibitions against discrimination and political activities, and administrative procedures for the orderly management of programs under the act.

Title VIII establishes the Young Adult Conservation Corps, which provides employment to youth who would not otherwise be productively employed. Participants are enrolled for a period of service during which they engage in useful conservation work and assist in completing other projects of a public nature on public lands and waters.

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[1] A full accounting of Commission activities and a list of its publications are available from the Commission, Suite 300, 1522 K Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20005.

TABLE 1. CETA FUNDING, BY TITLE AND FUNDING SOURCE, FISCAL YEAR 1977

[Numbers in thousands]

CETA title	Source of funds		Total	Percent distribution
	1977 appropriation	Economic stimulus package supplemental		
I	$1,880,000	—	$1,880,000	15
II	400,000	$1,140,000	1,540,000	12
III:				
Youth programs	595,000	766,667	1,361,667	11
Other programs	230,730	370,000	600,730	5
IV	206,100	68,000	274,100	2
VI	—	6,847,000	6,847,000	54
VIII	—	233,333	233,333	2
All titles	3,311,830	9,425,000	12,736,830	100
Percent distribution	26	74	100	

NOTE: Percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT

Public service employment programs are operated primarily under CETA titles II and VI. (A very small proportion of title I participants are in PSE.) Title II authorizes a program of transitional public service employment in areas with 6.5 percent or higher unemployment for 3 consecutive months. Title VI, initially enacted under the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974, authorizes an emergency program to counteract cyclical unemployment.

The Emergency Jobs Programs Extension Act of 1976 provided funds to sustain previous levels of public service employment and further mandated that funds in excess of those needed to sustain these levels be utilized to create new public service projects. The projects were limited to 1 year's duration and were to result in a specific product or accomplishment. The 1976 act also set new eligibility criteria designed to insure that 50 percent of the vacancies occurring in the title VI preexpansion participant level of 260,000 be filled by low-income, long-term unemployed persons; the remaining vacancies could be filled by underemployed persons and other unemployed individuals.[2]

A joint resolution on appropriations for fiscal 1977 (Public Law 94–474) provided for the continuation of 260,000 title VI jobs and 50,000 title II jobs. Added funds were provided for fiscal 1977 and 1978 by the May 1977 supplemental appropriation. Hiring under both titles was expected to reach 725,000 by early March 1978. As a result of the rapid buildup that began shortly after the appropriation was approved, about 597,000 persons had entered these public service employment programs by September 30, 1977.

PSE projects developed under title VI have involved such activities as improving parks, winterizing homes, caring for the elderly, and helping with education and other social and public services. The average wage is approximately $3.60 per hour. Some specific projects developed at the local level under title VI include:

—Refurbishing 50 public housing units for use by migrant farmworkers.

—Repairing sidewalks and cutting in wheelchair ramps for the handicapped.

—Recording Indian burial locations, constructing boundary fences, and maintaining these locations.

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[2] Specific categories of eligibility include any person: (1) Who has been receiving unemployment compensation for 15 or more weeks; who is not eligible for unemployment benefits but has been unemployed for 15 or more weeks; who has exhausted unemployment compensation benefits; or who is, or whose family is, receiving Aid to Families with Dependent Children and (2) who is not a member of a household with an adjusted gross income above 70 percent of the "lower living standard income level" (established annually by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and adjusted for geographic region and family size).

Sec. 305 of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 further calls upon the Secretary of Labor to provide for increased participation of qualified disabled veterans and qualified Vietnam-era veterans who are under 35 years of age in these expanded public service programs.

—Providing special library services to make library materials more readily available to potential users, particularly the handicapped.

—Interviewing jail inmates to collect information that might accelerate bail bonding and thereby help to relieve the overcrowding of jails.

—Filling newly created aide positions in a cerebral palsy center in order to relieve professional staff of routine duties so that they might devote more of their time to client needs.

—Updating and redrafting a Spanish language version of a State driver's manual.

—Helping elderly, handicapped, and low-income persons prepare community garden plots to grow fresh vegetables to supplement a senior citizen nutrition program.

—Restoring and preserving buildings in an historical park that depicts the lifestyle of the early 1900's.

—Installing locks, window gratings, and other security devices in the homes of senior citizens and low-income families residing in high crime areas.

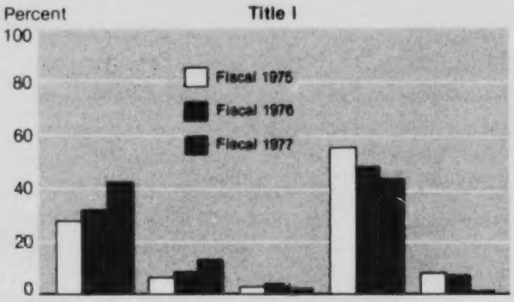
—Providing free income tax counseling to low-income residents who need assistance in preparing State and Federal tax returns.

PROGRAM MIX

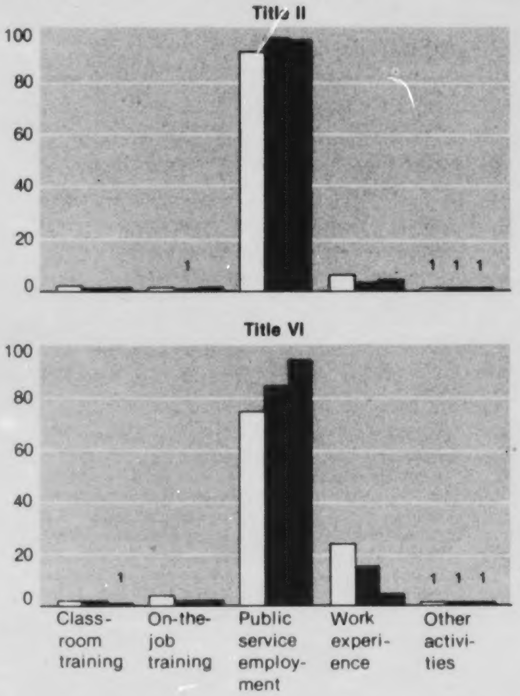
Some definite trends have developed in title I programs. (See chart 8.) Increasing proportions of participants are entering both classroom and on-the-job training, while work-experience programs[3] have declined steadily from 54 percent of enrollments in fiscal 1975 to 43 percent in fiscal 1977. These trends reflect the fact that title I programs are, in the main, directed toward overcoming structural barriers to employment. Only 2 percent of title I participants entered public service employment in fiscal 1977, about the same proportion as in the two previous fiscal years.[4]

Chart 8

During the past 3 fiscal years, participation in work experience has declined under CETA title I, while enrollments in classroom and on-the-job training have increased . . .



. . . and public service employment has expanded under both titles II and VI.



[1] Less than 0.5 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

The funding of 415,000 new PSE jobs, added to existing positions, resulted in a marked increase

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[3] Work experience is subsidized employment in the public sector and in private nonprofit agencies. In contrast to transitional public service employment, work experience is temporary and is not necessarily expected to result in unsubsidized employment for the participants. The purpose of such employment may be to provide the participants with experience on a job, to develop occupational skills and good work habits, or to expose them to various occupational opportunities.

[4] Enrollment data include all persons in prime sponsor programs plus those participating in vocational education programs funded by the Governors' special grants for this purpose (amounting to 5 percent of title I allocations).

TABLE 2. CHARACTERISTICS OF PARTICIPANTS IN CETA AND OTHER PROGRAMS AND OF THE UNEMPLOYED POPULATION

[Percent]

Characteristic	Categorical programs, fiscal 1974	CETA									U.S. unemployed population		
		Title I			Title II			Title VI					
		Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977[1]	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977[1]	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977[1]	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977[1]
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:													
Male	57.7	54.4	54.1	51.5	65.8	63.8	60.0	70.2	65.1	64.1	54.9	55.5	53.2
Female	42.3	45.6	45.9	48.5	34.2	36.2	40.0	29.8	34.9	35.9	45.1	44.5	46.8
Age:													
Under 22 years	63.1	61.7	56.7	51.7	23.7	21.9	20.3	21.4	22.0	20.3	34.8	33.6	34.2
22 to 44 years	30.5	32.1	36.5	40.8	62.9	64.0	64.2	64.8	64.1	64.9	46.0	46.6	47.2
45 years and over	6.2	6.1	6.8	7.4	13.4	14.1	15.5	13.8	13.9	14.8	19.1	19.8	18.6
Education:													
8 years and under	15.1	13.3	11.9	10.0	9.4	8.0	7.3	8.4	8.1	8.2	15.1	12.9	[2] 13.0
9 to 11 years	51.1	47.6	42.9	39.8	18.3	17.9	15.2	18.2	17.7	18.9	38.9	28.7	[2] 29.9
12 years and over	33.8	39.1	45.2	50.2	72.3	74.1	77.5	73.3	74.2	72.8	46.0	58.4	[2] 57.1
Economically disadvantaged	86.7	77.3	75.7	78.3	48.3	46.5	48.9	43.6	44.1	[3] 66.6	(4)	(4)	(4)
Race:													
White[5]	54.9	54.6	55.3	56.7	65.1	61.4	70.6	71.1	68.2	66.2	81.1	80.7	79.2
Black	37.0	38.5	37.1	34.7	21.8	26.5	22.9	22.9	23.0	25.9	18.9	19.3	20.8
American Indian	3.5	[6] 1.3	[6] 1.4	[6] 1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.8	3.0			
Other[7]	4.6	5.6	6.2	7.2	12.1	10.8	5.0	4.9	7.0	4.9			
Hispanic origin	15.4	12.5	14.0	13.7	16.1	12.4	[8] 13.5	12.9	9.9	[8] 12.0	6.5	6.5	6.0
Limited English-speaking ability	(4)	[6] 4.1	[6] 5.1	[6] 5.2	8.0	4.3	2.5	4.6	3.5	2.9	(4)	(4)	(4)
Veterans:													
Special Vietnam era[9]	15.1	5.2	3.6	2.7	11.3	10.1	7.4	12.5	8.7	6.5	7.5	8.0	7.9
Other		4.4	4.5	7.4	12.6	11.4	15.2	14.6	12.0	18.4	9.4	9.7	8.0

[1] Data for the period Oct. 1, 1976, to Sept. 30, 1977, cumulative.

[2] Data are based on the month of March 1977 only.

[3] Not strictly comparable to data for earlier fiscal years due to a change in the definition of economically disadvantaged. Prior to fiscal 1977, the determination was based, in part, on whether the participant was a member of a family whose annual income in relation to family size and location did not exceed the most recently established poverty levels as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The current determination is based on either the poverty level or 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard income level—whichever is higher.

[4] Not available.

[5] Includes Hispanic origin Americans (Cubans, Puerto Ricans, Mexican Americans, and Latin Americans) as well as those who do not appear to belong to one of these groups but who have last names of Hispanic origin.

[6] Special programs for Indians and those with limited English-speaking ability operate under title III of CETA.

[7] A large portion of this group reflects the nonclassification by race.

[8] Estimated.

[9] A veteran who served in Indochina or Korea, including waters adjacent thereto, between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, inclusive, and who received other than a dishonorable discharge.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

in the proportion of title VI program enrollees in public service employment (from 84 percent in fiscal 1976 to 94 percent in fiscal 1977). Conversely, the proportion of enrollments in work-experience programs declined from 15 percent in fiscal 1976 to 4 percent in fiscal 1977.

Although the act does not limit the use of title II funds to public service employment, most prime sponsors have not chosen to use these funds for other activities to any great extent. In fiscal 1976 and 1977, for example, 95 to 96 percent of all title II enrollees were in PSE. Three to 4 percent went into work experience, and approximately 1 percent into classroom training.

PARTICIPANT CHARACTERISTICS

As indicated in table 2, title I participants in fiscal 1977 were, on the average, older and better educated than those in either fiscal 1975 and 1976 title I programs or fiscal 1974 categorical programs. Title I programs were also serving proportionately more women than in fiscal 1975 (48.5 percent compared with 45.6 percent) or than were served in fiscal 1974 under categorical programs (42.3 percent). The proportion of CETA title I clients who are economically disadvantaged has remained about the same over the past 3 fiscal years but is smaller than the proportion served under categorical programs (78.3 percent in fiscal 1977 compared with 86.7 percent in fiscal 1974). Nevertheless, the proportion of economically disadvantaged has risen moderately under CETA. This proportion will increase under the administration proposal to substantially restrict eligibility to the economically disadvantaged.

Finally, although the number of youth under 22 and persons with less than 12 years of schooling has decreased, title I programs are still reaching significant portions of these groups, when compared with the Nation's unemployed population. Youth, in particular, continue to be enrolled at a substantially greater rate (51.7 percent) than their incidence in the unemployed population (34.2 percent).

In comparison with title I participants, far greater proportions of those in PSE programs under titles II and VI are of prime working age and have 12 or more years of schooling. While

TABLE 3. CUMULATIVE TERMINATIONS FROM PROGRAMS CONDUCTED UNDER CETA TITLES I, II, AND VI, FISCAL YEARS 1975–77

[Percent]

Type	Total			Title I		
	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977 [1]	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977 [1]
All terminations	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Positive	60. 9	67. 5	70. 7	62. 7	68. 0	70. 2
Placements	30. 7	28. 9	34. 5	31. 8	31. 0	38. 9
Direct [2]	9. 8	6. 9	4. 7	11. 3	9. 1	6. 5
Indirect [3]	14. 9	15. 5	21. 7	15. 3	16. 2	24. 5
Self and other [4]	6. 0	6. 5	8. 1	5. 2	5. 7	7. 9
Other [5]	30. 2	38. 6	36. 2	30. 9	37. 0	31. 3
Nonpositive [6]	39. 1	32. 5	29. 1	37. 3	32. 0	29. 7
	Title II			Title VI		
All terminations	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Positive	54. 3	75. 8	83. 2	45. 6	61. 4	54. 2
Placements	23. 4	17. 2	17. 5	29. 0	26. 8	33. 8
Direct [2]	1. 4	. 7	. 3	1. 0	1. 3	. 5
Indirect [3]	13. 7	11. 2	11. 9	12. 3	15. 3	19. 2
Self and other [4]	8. 3	5. 3	5. 3	15. 7	10. 2	14. 1
Other [5]	30. 9	58. 6	65. 7	16. 6	34. 6	20. 4
Nonpositive [6]	45. 7	24. 2	16. 5	54. 4	38. 6	45. 5

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[1] Data for the period, Oct. 1, 1976, to Sept. 30, 1977, cumulative.

[2] Direct placements: Individuals placed in unsubsidized employment after receiving only outreach, intake, assessment, and/or job referral services from CETA.

[3] Indirect placements: Individuals placed in unsubsidized employment after participating in CETA training, employment, or supportive services.

[4] Self and other placements: Individuals who found jobs through their own efforts or means other than placement by the prime sponsor.

[5] Other positive: Individuals who left a CETA program to enroll full time in an academic or vocational school, to enter a branch of the Armed Forces, to enroll in a manpower program not funded under CETA, or to engage in any other activity that increases employability. This category also includes an undetermined but relatively large number of transfers between titles II and VI.

[6] Nonpositive: Individuals who dropped out or left for reasons unrelated to jobs or activities that increase employability.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

the majority of participants have been men, the proportion of female participants has grown steadily, but is still lower than their incidence in the unemployed population. Minority participation in title VI programs has risen steadily over the past 3 years, with a marked increase in the proportion of American Indians. Blacks represented about 25 percent, and all minority members about 30 percent, of participants in titles II and VI programs during fiscal 1977. About three-fifths of all PSE participants in fiscal 1977 were economically disadvantaged under the definition currently in use.[5]

PROGRAM OUTCOMES

Table 3 compares terminations (the number of those who leave the program for any reason) from CETA titles I, II, and VI programs (as well as for the three combined) for fiscal years 1975 through 1977. "Positive" terminations, which resulted from job placement, full-time enrollment in a school or other training program, or enlistment in the Armed Forces, have increased for all programs in the last 2 years, from 61 percent in fiscal 1975 to 71 percent in fiscal 1977.

Within this broad positive termination category, there was also an increase in "indirect" placements, which represent those persons who enter unsubsidized employment after participating in CETA training or receiving CETA-funded employment and/or supportive services. "Direct" placements, which occur after individuals receive only minimal CETA services, such as outreach, assessment, or job referral, declined. This change indicates that an increasing proportion of participants receiving any assistance from CETA are receiving the services of job training, work experience, or employment in a public service job. On the other hand, the proportion of persons who obtained employment on their own initiative, or through means other than the prime sponsor, increased. The unusually large proportion of "other" terminations in title II programs since fiscal 1975 was the result of large numbers of transfers to title VI programs for which data are not available. In all programs, "nonpositive" terminations, unrelated to employment or activities that increase employability, have decreased since fiscal 1975.

Improving CETA's Effectiveness

PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

Two major responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor under CETA are the review and approval of prime sponsor plans and the assessment and evaluation of performance.

Under the act, formal assessment of current CETA grants is required prior to approval and funding of grants for the next fiscal year. The Department of Labor must examine the grantee's program and activities to determine the satisfactory implementation of its current plan and its compliance with the act and regulations. This process may identify problems in performance or compliance that require technical assistance and/or corrective action prior to the approval and funding of a prime sponsor's plan for the coming year.

The formal performance assessment criteria are grouped under three broad categories: Program activities and results, administration and management, and compliance with the act and regulations. Major attention is devoted to the prime sponsor's program design and management effectiveness in operating the program.

During fiscal 1977, prime sponsor and regional and national office staff jointly developed a set of key performance indicators, including a determination of the appropriate data elements to be used and definitions of those elements. The measures developed are those commonly accepted as reasonable or attainable performance goals for employment and training programs.

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[5] The definition used in fiscal 1977 classifies as economically disadvantaged a person who is a member of a family that either receives cash welfare payments or has a family income that, in relation to family size and location, does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget or 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard income level, whichever is higher.

Periodically, national office staff conduct onsite reviews and evaluations of the programs of selected CETA prime sponsors. Reviews and evaluations are conducted by teams that prepare reports, which are distributed to members of the executive staff of the Employment and Training Administration for such uses as evaluation and planning.

Under the administration's proposed amendments to CETA, each prime sponsor will annually establish its own performance and placement goals in conformance with national performance standards to be issued by the Secretary of Labor. The Secretary will take into account past performance when reviewing the prime sponsor's plan for the upcoming fiscal year and may require it to take corrective action to bring its plan into acceptable conformity with the national standards.

In fiscal 1977, a major portion of the onsite reviews conducted were concerned with problems that impede effective implementation of the expanded PSE program. Review findings were used as an aid to program improvement in such key areas as maintaining planned stimulus hiring goals, meeting veteran participation goals, insuring equitable service, and maintaining enrollment levels.

According to the onsite reviews conducted by ETA in 1977, sponsors were interested in a number of other specific problem areas. A major concern was placement of PSE participants when their project ends. While projects may last no more than 1 year, there is no Federal limit on individual participation, although some sponsors imposed such limits.) Other potential problems were ability to maintain adequate referrals of special target groups; difficulties of serving rural areas with projects because of inadequate transportation and widely separated areas for recruitment and intake; and lack of staff and other resources to adequately handle both an expanded PSE program and title I activities.

Program data for fiscal year 1977 show that average cost per participant for titles II and VI was $8,429. Wages and fringe benefits accounted for nearly 93 percent of all expenditures under both titles.

PROGRAM COORDINATION

Employment Service

During fiscal 1977, the Department of Labor continued its efforts to improve the relationship between CETA prime sponsors and the employment service (ES) in local communities. Jointly designed proposals were invited from CETA title I prime sponsors and State employment security agencies (SESA's) for projects that would demonstrate in a practical way effective cooperation between CETA and SESA programs and clarify the sponsor and ES roles under CETA. The project designs were expected to represent a significant departure from previously established arrangements in the project area. Although sponsors were allowed some flexibility in designing their proposals, it was suggested to them that four general categories of operation be considered. They were: (1) Separate roles for sponsors and the ES serving distinct client populations (the job ready and those not job ready); (2) the assignment of definite functional responsibilities to SESA and CETA in a collocated operation involving an SESA suboffice; (3) integrated functions in which CETA and ES staff would work in units responsible for common service functions (e.g., intake and assessment or job development and placement); and (4) integrated units in which the SESA would function as lead coordinator for placement and job development activities. Under this program, nine model projects were funded.[6] They will continue operation through fiscal 1978, and the results will be used to assist the Department in developing future policy.

In addition to the demonstration projects, ETA worked to encourage more effective CETA/ES coordination as an aid to the expanded PSE program in fiscal 1977. For the PSE program to have maximum impact, it is imperative that ES agencies work closely with prime sponsors at both the local and State levels, particularly to assist with early identification of potential eligible participants and their timely selection and referral. The identification and referral of eligible PSE applicants by ES agencies has become especially important since, under the 1976 legislation, those who have been receiving unemployment compensation benefits for 15 weeks or who have exhausted benefits are eligible for title VI positions.

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[6] The nine prime sponsors are Alameda County, Calif.; City and County of Denver, Colo.; Rockford consortium, Ill.; Baltimore consortium, Md.; Atlantic County, N.J.; Cleveland area consortium, Ohio; Memphis/Shelby County consortium, Tenn.; Dallas County consortium, Tex.; and Vermont balance-of-State.

Work Incentive Program

In fiscal 1977, WIN/CETA demonstration projects were established to provide models for strengthening linkages between the two programs. Objectives of the demonstration projects are to try out different kinds of program management or sponsorship in providing services to WIN and CETA clients, to identify problems and practical solutions in the development of program linkages, and to determine how legislative and regulative requirements affect the delivery of services to WIN and CETA clients.

The demonstration consists of six projects, each of which has a maximum duration of 1 year. The selected sites are New Haven, Conn.; Sioux City, Iowa; Boston, Mass.; Monmouth County, N.J.; Albany, N.Y.; and State of South Dakota. Knowledge gained from the operation of the demonstration projects is expected to facilitate policy decisions about WIN/CETA coordination and identify procedural changes that may improve program ties between prime sponsors and WIN.

Job Corps

To bring about better cooperation between CETA prime sponsors and local Job Corps administrators in the use of existing services and facilities, prime sponsors are being encouraged to participate in the funding, establishment, and/or operation of Job Corps centers. This form of participation may consist of any combination of cost sharing, "buy-in," and support. Under the buy-in concept, for example, a prime sponsor may provide funding to a Job Corps center for a specified number of residential and/or nonresidential slots, which will then be reserved for clients from that prime sponsor's jurisdiction. Prime sponsors are also being encouraged to help to identify potential center sites, secure community support for the establishment of centers, and participate in recruitment, screening, and placement of corpsmembers where these functions are not contracted to the ES. This form of support not only results in greater coordination between centers and prime sponsor-funded programs, but also provides additional training and employment opportunities for corpsmembers.

COMMUNITY-BASED ORGANIZATIONS

The Department of Labor provides funding under title III to selected national community-based organizations (CBO's) to help them improve the quality of services that their affiliates provide and encourage their affiliates to participate more fully in the programs developed by title I prime sponsors. In fiscal 1977, $7.4 million was made available to the national offices of Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC's); Jobs for Progress/Service, Employment, Redevelopment (SER); and the National Urban League. An estimated $109 million in title I funds was also provided to local CBO affiliates by prime sponsors.

RESEARCH AND EVALUATION

CETA RD&E Committee

The CETA Research, Development, and Evaluation (RD&E) Committee was established in October 1975 to review and sponsor proposed and ongoing RD&E efforts designed to improve activities authorized under CETA. Particular emphasis is given to prime sponsor responsibilities, actions, and authority. The committee is made up of the top managers, or their personally appointed representatives, from the Employment and Training Administration's Office of Policy, Evaluation, and Research, Office of Comprehensive Employment Development, and Office of Community Employment Programs and from the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research. Since October 1975, the committee has guided the priority setting and development of a variety of RD&E projects and studies to provide better information for the implementation of CETA.

Completed and Ongoing Studies

Three recently completed studies focus on the early implementation of CETA in specific States or areas. Ohio State University surveyed all prime sponsorships in Ohio, as well as the CETA-related activities of the State government and the Department of Labor's Chicago regional office, in the period from 1974 through mid-1976.[7] This study was concerned with local decisionmaking processes as they relate to CETA, the selection of title I program components and service deliverers by prime sponsors, their use of the public service employment component, characteristics of participants in CETA programs, the role of the State government under CETA, and the role of the Department of Labor's regional office in carrying out the CETA program.

Information gathered in the course of the study identified some major problem areas, along with equally significant successes. Some encouraging findings were that a number of prime sponsors had used their administrative flexibility to develop highly innovative and successful programs; that, in at least a few areas, community involvement through manpower planning councils had been influential in CETA decisionmaking; and that the CETA system (particularly the local manpower staff) had gradually improved in its professionalism and management capability with resultant gains in program performance. The study offered recommendations for improving the CETA program in six general areas, encompassing both program content and institutions necessary for the implementation of CETA.[8]

Two studies on the implementation and impact of CETA in eastern Massachusetts and the Boston area were conducted by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Northeastern University over a 3-year period. Among other general findings, the study of eastern Massachusetts found that CETA programs surpassed the earlier employment and training programs in bringing about wage changes and that CETA programs enrolled a higher proportion of economically disadvantaged persons, welfare recipients, unemployment insurance recipients, and low-income persons. CETA programs appeared to have had less success in the Boston area during the period of the study, partly because of economic conditions that hindered use of on-the-job training but also because of continuing administrative difficulties. Aside from the PSE component, which was administered separately, the researchers found that CETA brought few changes to the existing Boston manpower system.[9]

A fourth study, conducted by the Mershon Center of Ohio State University, using a nationwide sample of prime sponsors (an indepth review of data from a sample of 32 prime sponsors plus aggregate performance data from all prime sponsors in the country), examined CETA prime sponsor management decisions and program goal achievement in terms of both program mix and performance.[10] The key research question was: "Under what conditions do what management decision choices seem most likely to enhance desired program performance?" The findings and recommendations contained in the final report of this and other studies and projects funded by the Department of Labor have suggested the need for some changes in daily sponsor operations and Department of Labor policy.

Last, to meet its national evaluation responsibilities under CETA, the Department of Labor funded in 1975 a national sample survey of participants in the decentralized programs authorized under CETA (titles I, II, VI, and summer youth programs under title III). The project, called the Continuous Longitudinal Manpower Survey, or CLMS, is being conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, with the basic survey design and continuing technical aid provided by an outside private contractor. As a "continuous" effort, there is no cutoff date; most sample participants will be surveyed for up to 3 years after their enrollment in a CETA program.

Basic demographic data (sex, age, race, education, and family status) are recorded for the sample population, which now numbers 18,000 new enrollees annually. (The original sample of 15,000 was increased by an additional 3,000 PSE enrollees in April 1977.) [11] Another key element of the study is the measurement of enrollees' earnings before and after program participation as a means of determining program impact. Earnings changes will be compared with those of a control group, which is now being developed. Arrangements have been made to obtain social security earnings data for CETA participants and a matched comparison group. It is estimated that the first short-term net impact estimates (for at least a year's postprogram experience for a majority of participants) will be available by the summer of 1979.

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[7] See Randall B. Ripley, *The Implementation of CETA in Ohio*, R&D Monograph 44 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1977).

[8] Ibid., pp. 53, 58–60.

[9] For a detailed account of the studies' findings and recommendations, see Thomas A. Barocci and Charles A. Myers, "CETA in Eastern Massachusetts" and Irwin L. Herrnstadt, Morris A. Horowitz, and Marlene B. Seltzer, "The Implementation of CETA in Boston, 1974–77," final reports under grant Nos. 42-25-74-08 and 21-25-74-33 of the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. A monograph encompassing the final reports from both studies is being prepared by the Employment and Training Administration's Office of Research and Development.

[10] See Randall B. Ripley and others, *CETA Prime Sponsor Management Decisions and Program Goal Achievement*, R&D Monograph 56 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1978).

[11] A series of six reports on the characteristics of CETA enrollees has been prepared by the contract firm for the period fiscal 1975 through fiscal 1976.

The CLMS project was also designed to measure the relative effectiveness of various major types of services and of different types of prime sponsors. Information on the opinions of participants about the strengths and weaknesses of CETA is being gathered as a means of evaluating the overall program, as required by section 313 of CETA.

In addition to the continuing survey of CETA enrollees, there are plans to interview a sample of 2,000 Skill Training Improvement Program enrollees during calendar year 1978, with three subsequent followup interviews. In addition, the CLMS will be expanded to track enrollees in the Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Programs and the Youth Employment and Training Programs. Details of sample size, survey emphasis, and duration and timing of followup interviewing are still being developed.

Special Target Group Programs

Part A of CETA title III directs the Secretary of Labor to provide special programs for segments of the population that have particular disadvantages in the labor market. These groups are native Americans, youth, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, older workers, and others for whom the Secretary determines special assistance is required.

NATIVE AMERICANS

Nearly 1 million persons in the United States were counted as Indians, native Alaskans, or native Hawaiians in the 1970 census. Chronic unemployment and poverty overwhelm many members of these communities, and there is a need for employment and training programs to reduce the incidence of economic disadvantage and to encourage patterns of economic and social development consistent with native American goals and lifestyles. For these and other reasons, native Americans are eligible for special Federal employment and training assistance, in addition to services from the programs developed by State and local governments in the areas where they live.

The Department of Labor is utilizing $14 million of the Secretary's title I discretionary funds provided under the Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act for new employment and training to improve the internal strength of Indian communities. This effort is called the Native American Economic Stimulus Program (NAESP). All native American prime sponsors eligible to receive funds under title VI of CETA, as well as specified types of private nonprofit organizations, are eligible applicants under NAESP.[12]

Six types of training were selected for funding in fiscal 1977: Paramedical occupations, $3 million; paralegal, $3 million; management, $3 million; agricultural, $2 million; domestic fuel development, $1.5 million; and waste disposal, $1.5 million.

Native American prime sponsors will also receive $2.3 million for Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects and $13.0 million for Youth Employment and Training Programs.

During fiscal 1977, native American programs served an estimated 86,500 persons, including 20,000 in the title III summer youth program. Approximately half of the 86,500 enrollees were given work-experience assignments and 19 percent classroom training; 25 percent were placed in public service employment and 2 percent in on-the-job training; and 4 percent received other supportive services.

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[12] A prime sponsor under the native American program is an Indian tribe, band, or group; an Alaska native village; an Indian community within the State of Oklahoma; an Hawaiian native community; or a consortium or a public or private agency that has been given a grant by the U.S. Department of Labor to provide comprehensive employment and training services to eligible recipients.

During the year, 21,950 permanent job placements resulted. Almost all clients were economically disadvantaged; 85 percent were either unemployed or underemployed, and 10 percent were veterans.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

At the end of fiscal 1977, 6.9 percent of the Nation's labor force was unemployed. For youth aged 16 to 19, the rate was 18.1 percent. Recognition of the urgent need to discover better ways to cope with youth unemployment and its attendant problems led to the creation of four new employment and training programs for youth, authorized by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) of 1977.[13] Other programs for youth are described below.

Job Corps

Job Corps, authorized by title IV of CETA, is a national program designed to help the most disadvantaged youth, aged 16 to 21 years, become more responsible, employable, and productive citizens. All participants are out of work and school and in need of additional education, vocational skills training, counseling, and other supportive services.

First authorized as a part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 and then delegated to the Department of Labor in 1969, Job Corps is now in its second decade of operation. From 1965 until September 30, 1977, Job Corps had enrolled 620,000 corpsmembers from all 50 States and U.S. territories.

In keeping with the administration's emphasis on alleviating youth unemployment, Job Corps will double its enrollment capacity to approximately 44,000 slots by the middle of fiscal 1979. Since the average stay in Job Corps is about 6 months, this capacity will enable the program to serve 88,000 enrollees per year. The expansion will involve both the opening of additional residential centers and experimentation with innovative approaches.

Enrollee Characteristics and Placements. A total of 41,209 new enrollees entered Job Corps in fiscal 1977. (See chart 9.) In most of their characteristics, they were nearly identical to enrollees who entered the program the year before: 54 percent were black, 11 percent were of Hispanic origin, 85 percent had less than a high school education, and 70 percent were from families on public assistance or earning less than $5,000 per year. Most were male, but the proportion of women rose slightly from 29 to 31 percent.

Job Corps had an overall placement rate of 93 percent in fiscal 1977. Of 29,605 persons placed, 20,324 obtained jobs and 9,281 returned to school or entered the Armed Forces.

Research and Evaluation.[14] Three Department of Labor-funded research projects and one evaluation study are currently considering various aspects of the Job Corps program. One such research effort is assessing the feasibility and effectiveness of three different plans for increasing the current allowance payment to Job Corpsmembers. It is expected that the raises will motivate corpsmembers to remain in the program longer and thereby enable them to find employment more readily. The three Job Corps centers selected for study sites are Phoenix, Pine Ridge, and Columbia Basin, with matched control sites being the San Jose, Marsing, and Wolf Creek centers.

To address the problem of early terminations, a 6-month pilot test is being conducted at four Job Corps centers (Flatwood, Timber Lake, Tongue Point, and Keystone). Objectives are to determine whether a change in the current Job Corps home leave policy would lessen the 30- to 45-day loss rates and what effect the change would have on operational and recruitment costs. The present requirement, based on section 409(b) of CETA, permits home leave at Government expense only after 6 months of satisfactory service in Job Corps and only once per year of enrollment. The

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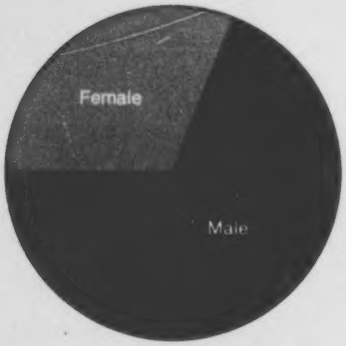
[13] The objectives, components, and research goals of YEDPA are described in detail in the chapter on Youth Unemployment and Public Policy in this report.

[14] This section fulfills the reporting requirements under sec. 413(a) and (b) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. Additional information on these studies may be obtained from the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, Office of Policy, Evaluation, and Research, 601 D Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20213.

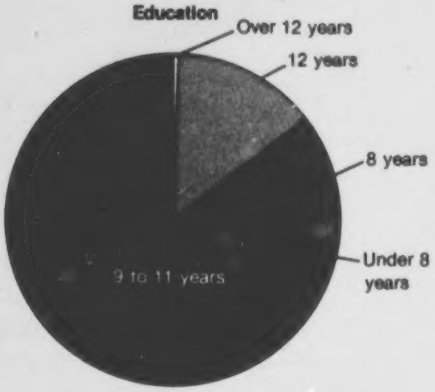
Chart 9

Most of the 41,000 new Job Corps enrollees in fiscal 1977 were male, had less than a high school education, and were either black or members of other minority races.

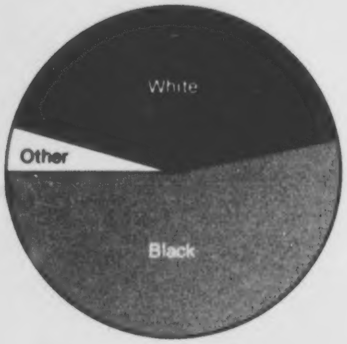
Sex



Education



Race



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

experimental policy will allow corpsmembers a 1-week paid home leave after 45 days of satisfactory service. The corpsmembers will also be entitled to additional accrued leave after 6 months of satisfactory service following return from the first home leave. If corpsmembers do not choose to take home leave at the end of the first 45 days, the 6-month rule will apply.

A third ongoing research effort is examining the noneconomic effects of the Job Corps program. Measures are being developed to determine the changes in enrollees' health, self-esteem, attitude toward society, and other attributes brought about by the Job Corps experience and to identify what services had done the most to create these changes.

Finally, a large-scale study is aimed at providing the Department of Labor with a comprehensive evaluation of the short-term economic impact of the Job Corps program. The study is examining the extent to which Job Corps provides early economic benefits (gains in employment, earnings, and other related benefits) to participants and influences the participants' receipt of transfer payments. It is also evaluating the influence of the Job Corps experience on participants' subsequent decisions to enter school, training or work-experience programs, and the military service and the extent to which participation in Job Corps reduces various forms of antisocial behavior, particularly criminal activities and drug abuse.

The effects of the program are being studied by type of participant (age, race, sex, prior education level, and parents' socioeconomic status); by duration of participation; by type of service provided (education, vocational training, counseling, and placement); and by type of center (urban, rural, civilian conservation, and contract). Other topics being examined are the economic effects of the Job Corps program compared with other employment and training programs for similar target groups and the opinions of Job Corps participants about the strengths and weaknesses of the program.

Over 6,600 interviews have been conducted at 52 Job Corps centers and 15 comparison sites, with information gathered on demographic characteristics, corpsmembers' expectations about the program, employment and income, socioeconomic background, education and training, and antisocial behavior. Analysis of the data is continuing, with a final report due in the fall of 1978.

Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth

With a $595 million appropriation under title III of CETA for the 1977 Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth, prime sponsors provided short-term jobs for about 1 million youth aged 14 through 21. Participants worked in such places as schools, libraries, community service organizations, hospitals, and private nonprofit agencies. Typical positions included nurse aide, typist, school maintenance aide, cashier, library aide, clerk, nutrition aide, and day-care aide. The 1977 summer youth program was the largest undertaken in the 13-year history of the program. It represented an increase of 13 percent over the previous year's totals for both dollars and jobs.

As part of the broader summer youth program, some $20 million from the Secretary of Labor's title I discretionary funds financed around 33,600 summer jobs for youth in 38 cities with populations of 150,000 or more and unemployment rates of 9 percent or above in calendar year 1976. This special CETA title I allocation was further restricted to use in inner cities because youth unemployment in these areas represents the largest share of total unemployment.

Approximately $5 million was used for the national Vocational Exploration Program, which enabled economically disadvantaged young people aged 16 to 21 to become acquainted with the working conditions, skill requirements, and training needs of various jobs. The program goal was to provide enrollees with sufficient information to enable them to make wise career choices.

During the summer of 1977, the National Alliance of Businessmen and the Human Resources Development Institute of the AFL-CIO sponsored projects in 62 metropolitan areas for 6,359 youth. The program was conducted entirely in the private sector of the economy, with participation by some of the Nation's major corporations and labor unions.

School to Work Transition Program

The School to Work Transition Program, which is composed of 13 individual projects, was supported by $9.5 million in fiscal 1977. Its overall objective is to develop new ways to bring together educational institutions and the world of work, so that young people may make effective transitions from school to jobs.

Specific goals of the program include helping dropouts to obtain a General Educational Development (GED) high school equivalency certificate, while providing them with intensive vocational counseling and a job; the integration of classroom instruction with work experience for those still in school; the design and development or updating of materials to better prepare students for entrance into occupations; and the preparation of youth for new occupational fields. Other aims are to improve career information; promote knowledge of local training programs and employment, education, and service opportunities; and provide better counseling, job development, and placement assistance, using all relevant community resources.

Included in the School to Work Transition Program is a National Work Education Consortium. The National Manpower Institute, the National Alliance of Businessmen, the American Association of Community and Junior Colleges, and the State of New Jersey Work, Education, and Leisure Council are collaborating in the creation of a network of communities concerned with work-education issues. They provide technical assistance and an information exchange to the 33 communities involved in the project. This program has been integrated into the new Office of Youth Programs, Employment and Training Administration, and the program results will be assessed along with efforts authorized under YEDPA.

MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS

Because of the special nature of the problems faced by migrant and seasonal farmworkers, the primary objectives of CETA title III, section 303, are to assist participants in obtaining employment in other occupational areas and to improve the living and working conditions of those farmworkers and their families who prefer to remain in the agricultural labor market.

For fiscal 1977 programs, $63.2 million was appropriated. During the 1977 program year (January 1 through December 31), 86 grants were awarded or renewed with private nonprofit farmworker organizations, title I prime sponsors, and universities. Through a competitive process, 54 sponsors were selected to provide services to farmworkers in 48 States and Puerto Rico. Additional grants were awarded to provide for such activities as self-help housing, high school equivalency programs, college assistance programs, and technical assistance and training.

Fiscal 1977 economic stimulus funds for farmworkers provided an additional $3 million for combined farm labor camp and farmworker-owned housing rehabilitation and weatherization; $8 million for residential skills training; and $5 million for employment and training programs in conjunction with rural economic development activities.

Under YEDPA, the Youth Employment and Training Programs will provide $13 million, and the Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Programs an additional $2.3 million, for farmworker youth programs to be operated by existing section 303 sponsors. These programs for farmworker youth are supplementary to any other programs and activities currently available for youth under CETA.

In program year 1977, more than 245,000 farmworkers were served. About 90 percent were members of minority groups, most of them black (46.4 percent) or Hispanic (40.4 percent). For farmworkers interested in changing their occupations, available services included classroom and on-the-job training, work experience, job development and placement assistance, and supportive services. For workers and their families who preferred to remain in farmwork, the program concentrated on supportive services such as health and medical care, child care, basic education, emergency assistance, and nutritional services.

OLDER WORKERS

The Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act of 1977 included $59.4 million for programs under title IX of the Older Americans Act.[15] Together with the original appropriation of $90.6 million for fiscal 1978 programs, the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP) now provides $150 million for funding 37,400 jobs. Beginning July 1, 1978 (the new program year), 47,500 slots will be available at a cost of $220.4 million.

SCSEP provides employment for economically disadvantaged persons aged 55 years and older in part-time community service jobs. Work is provided in day-care centers, schools, hospitals, facilities for the handicapped, senior citizen centers, nutrition programs, and beautification, conservation, and restoration projects. Participants receive yearly physical examinations, personal and job-related counseling, job training, and, where possible, placement in unsubsidized jobs. Most participants work from 20 to 24 hours per week.

Four national organizations (Green Thumb, Inc.; the National Council on the Aging; the National Council of Senior Citizens; and the National Retired Teachers Association-American Association of Retired Persons) and the U.S. Forest Service have previously sponsored most SCSEP projects, along with three States and four territories. Beginning July 1, 1977, program sponsorship was expanded to include all State governments.

In fiscal 1977, the Employment and Training Administration assumed responsibility for a number of older worker projects originally implemented by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare's Administration on Aging with funds under the Public Works and Economic Development Act. These projects provide subsidized employment for about 5,300 low-income persons aged 50 years or older.

SKILL TRAINING IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM

The economic stimulus package authorized $250 million of title III funds in fiscal 1977 to establish a Skill Training Improvement Program (STIP). This program has four basic objectives: (1) To provide training and jobs for long-term unemployed persons and to upgrade skills of workers; (2) to meet the needs of the private sector for skilled workers; (3) to improve the quality of CETA training; and (4) to increase the participation of the private sector in CETA programs.

The program is being developed under the joint direction of CETA prime sponsors and the business community. A key element in STIP is extensive involvement of private sector employers, who are asked to participate in identifying the occupations in which training should be provided, developing the curriculums, soliciting job commitments, reviewing and monitoring programs, and providing instruction, equipment, and training sites. Prime sponsors compete for funds to develop quality training programs that stress unsubsidized employment as their ultimate objective. Classroom instruction is emphasized, although a combination of classroom and on-the-job training is permissible, in a course that may last from 6 to 18 months. It is the responsibility of the prime sponsor, with assistance from the private sector, to arrange for training and provide placement assistance to program graduates.

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[15] For a more extensive discussion of the problems of older workers, see the chapter on The Aging of America's Labor Force in this report.

STIP is limited to training in occupations that require significant and recognized skill levels and that show an existing or projected demand. It is intended primarily for long-term unemployed, low-income persons in need of training. One hundred and thirty-four grants totaling $123 million, which will provide training for approximately 32,500 participants, were awarded in November 1977. Additional grants will be awarded in 1978.

OFFENDERS

Title III of CETA authorizes the Secretary of Labor to provide additional employment and training services to offenders. Beginning in fiscal 1974, the Department's national office funded experimental and demonstration program models that prime sponsors might subsequently incorporate into State and local systems.

In fiscal 1977, each Department of Labor regional office selected a local prime sponsor to operate a pretrial intervention (PTI) program and a State prime sponsor to operate a model ex-offender program (MEP). The resulting 20 demonstration projects, 10 PTI's and 10 MEP's, enabled other prime sponsors to observe and adopt basic approaches to offender rehabilitation. The 20 programs operated with $4.5 million in CETA title III funds and over $2.7 million in local matching funds. All of these projects were funded through calendar year 1977.

During the course of funding and operation of the 20 programs, evidence indicated a need to provide more emphasis on technical assistance and training (TAT) needs for prime sponsors. In response to these needs, an information exchange service was developed and is being operated by the National Governors' Conference. Another major TAT effort was the publication of the Offender Technical Assistance Guide and the production of a film entitled "Branded." [16]

Another specialized program for offenders is the Federal Bonding Program (FBP), which operates with title III funds. Under the FBP, fidelity bonding of up to $10,000 is provided for individuals who qualify for a particular job but would not otherwise be hired because regular commercial bonding is denied them. Most participants, though not all, are former prison inmates. Over 11,000 individuals have been successfully employed as a result of the FBP in the 11 years from its inception through the end of fiscal 1977. The default rate for this same period has been 1.7 percent, with 192 claims settled at a cost of $190,101, or $990 per defaulter. During fiscal 1977, coverage ranged up to $10.5 million per month, with an average of 117 new bonds certified and 111 bonds terminated each month. About 1,200 persons are covered by the FBP at any one time.

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[16] "Branded" is a 37-minute videotape produced by ETA's Media Resource Center for use by regional training centers in courses on offender programing. The tape, which illustrates various ways prime sponsors can serve the offender population, may be borrowed by CETA sponsors from the regional training centers.

The Work Incentive Program

The Work Incentive (WIN) Program was authorized by 1967 amendments to the Social Security Act. WIN is a work and training program designed to assist the movement of individuals from welfare to self-sufficiency through employment. The program is administered jointly by the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, which together provide a broad spectrum of employment and social services to enable registrants to accept immediate employment or to prepare for jobs.

In the period 1968 to 1971, the emphasis in WIN was on training and other aspects of employability development. Amendments to the Social Security Act in 1971 mandated a shift in emphasis from institutional training to prompt job referral. These amendments required WIN registration for all AFDC applicants and recipients at least 16 years of age, unless legally exempt for reasons of health, incapacity, home responsibility, advanced age, student status, or remoteness from a WIN project. The impact of the 1971 amendments, which became effective July 1, 1972, was almost immediate. Nearly 137,000 jobs—more than twice as many as in the previous year—were obtained by WIN registrants in fiscal 1973.

The program focuses exclusively upon a welfare population—applicants for and recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC). In the administration's plan for welfare reform, WIN is repealed and replaced by an integrated employment and income support strategy.[17]

PROGRAM RESULTS

Jobs

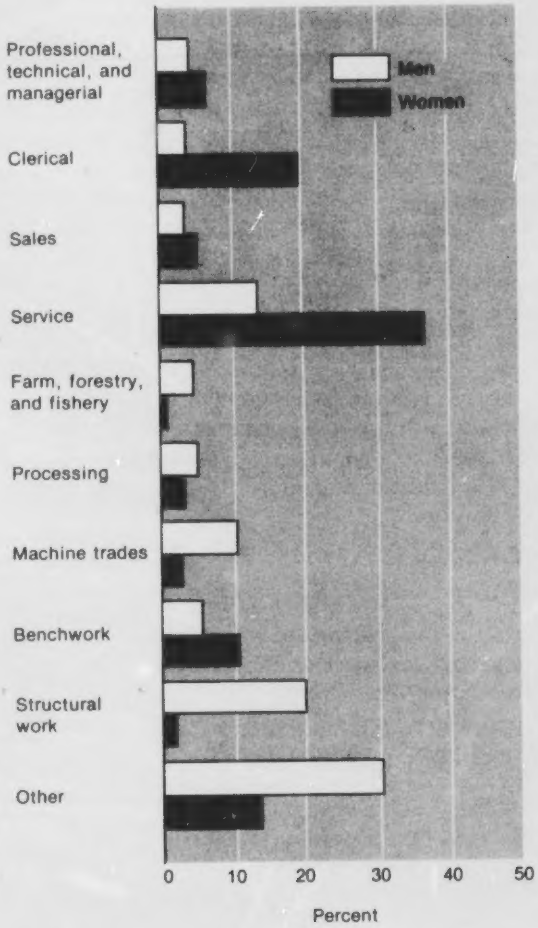
With increasing stress on employment for registrants at the earliest point feasible in their WIN experience, placements have continued to rise and reached a total of more than 272,000 jobs in fiscal 1977.

Clerical and service work accounted for about two-fifths of all the jobs obtained by WIN registrants in fiscal 1977. As is the case in the labor force generally, women tended to cluster in certain occupations. More than half of all women entering employment from the WIN Program took jobs in the clerical and service fields. About 10 percent were employed in benchwork, a title that encompasses a wide range of activities and industries from textiles to electronics. Men were less occupationally concentrated. Less than a fifth were employed in clerical and service occupations; a fifth were in structural work, and a tenth were in machine trades. (See chart 10.)

The usual job-finding difficulties encountered by women, minorities, older workers, and those with limited education are experienced by WIN registrants. Each of these groups in fiscal 1977 was underrepresented among job finders in relation to their proportion of total registrants. (See table 4.)

Chart 10

Most women in WIN took jobs in clerical and service occupations in fiscal 1977; men were more likely to be employed in a variety of jobs.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Wages

Characteristics related to job-finding success were also related to wage rates. (See table 5.) Only about a third of the men entered a job paying less than $3 an hour, compared with nearly three-fourths of the women. About 7 of every 10 black registrants and those under the age of 22 started work at an hourly rate of less than $3.

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[17] See the chapter on An Employment Approach to Welfare Reform: The Program for Better Jobs and Income in this report.

Differences in occupational distribution of men and women are a major reason for the women's lower wages. Women tend to be concentrated in the lower paid clerical and service jobs. Men are more likely to find employment in such well-paid areas as construction, machine trades, and transportation. There has been some success in helping women gain entry to more highly paid nontraditional jobs. Women entering employment from WIN have found jobs as busdrivers, auto mechanics, and drafters, among other occupations. They are also employed in a variety of other nontraditional jobs in the transportation and communications industries.

Similarly, blacks and young workers (less than 22 years old) had lower average wages than those of white men in the prime working years. Older registrants (40 years or over), however, did almost as well as those in the 22- to 39-year-old group, perhaps reflecting greater experience and some job skills that enabled them to find higher paid employment.

TABLE 4. WIN REGISTRANTS AND JOB ENTRANTS, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 1977

[Percent]

Characteristic	Registrants	Job entrants
Total	100. 0	100. 0
Sex:		
Male	27. 5	37. 7
Female	72. 5	62. 3
Age:		
Under 22 years	15. 7	15. 3
22 to 39 years	62. 4	69. 3
40 years and older	21. 9	15. 4
Education:		
Under 8 years	10. 3	6. 3
8 to 11 years	48. 7	45. 2
12 years	33. 2	38. 8
Over 12 years	7. 8	9. 7
Race:		
White	55. 8	67. 5
Black	38. 7	28. 9
Other	2. 8	2. 6
Information not available	2. 7	1. 0

TABLE 5. ENTRY WAGES FOR WIN JOB ENTRANTS, BY SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, FISCAL YEAR 1977

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	Percent	Entry wages (hourly)					
		Less than $2.30	$2.30–2.99	$3–3.99	$4–4.99	$5 or more	Not reported
Total	100. 0	11. 7	46. 6	22. 7	8. 5	8. 9	1. 6
Sex:							
Men	100. 0	5. 7	29. 3	28. 8	15. 1	18. 8	2. 3
Women	100. 0	15. 4	57. 0	19. 0	4. 5	2. 8	1. 3
Race:							
White	100. 0	10. 8	42. 7	24. 6	9. 6	10. 4	1. 9
Black	100. 0	12. 8	56. 6	18. 3	5. 9	5. 3	1. 0
Other	100. 0	21. 2	38. 7	22. 3	8. 2	8. 3	1. 2
Age:							
Under 22 years	100. 0	13. 5	57. 6	18. 7	4. 9	4. 0	1. 2
22 to 39 years	100. 0	10. 9	44. 7	23. 9	9. 3	9. 5	1. 7
40 years and over	100. 0	13. 4	44. 1	21. 1	8. 5	10. 8	2. 1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

EVALUATION, RESEARCH, DEMONSTRATION

A review of the 10 years of research projects pertaining to the operation of the WIN Program and to the broader issues surrounding the relationship between welfare and work has recently been completed. The resulting report provides the following summary of findings:

1. In general, welfare recipients and other low-income persons (along with most Americans) have a strong work ethic, want to work, and when feasible, do work. . . .

2. Substantial barriers stand in the way of welfare recipients' participating in the present job market system. They include lack of skills, poor health, need for child care, and lack of jobs at which they can earn enough to support their families.

3. Several researchers have sought to locate a group of persons similar to welfare recipients in most respects but not on welfare. All failed to locate such a group. Those on welfare have less education, less resources, and larger families than other low-income persons.

4. WIN is successful in helping some welfare recipients improve their earnings and length of time in jobs. Improvement occurs only when these persons obtain some kind of services from WIN and not when they are merely referred directly to jobs.

5. Just what aspects of the WIN effort are responsible for helping trainees obtain and hold jobs has not been established. . . . A closer look at what happens in the WIN experience itself is needed.

6. In spite of the help WIN offers, it cannot of itself resolve the welfare issue. The training provided does not enable large numbers of welfare recipients to obtain work in the regular job market, allowing them to leave the welfare rolls. Moreover, those who enter WIN and fail to obtain jobs may be harmed by becoming more dependent upon welfare than they were when they entered the program.

7. Efforts to encourage employment of more welfare recipients by giving tax credits to businesses hiring recipients, by not deducting all the earnings of recipients from their welfare grants, and by imposing stiffer work requirements have had very limited impact. These efforts do little to change the job market situation faced by welfare recipients.

8. Work-for-relief efforts (merely working off one's relief payments in a makeshift job) are costly, inefficient, and resented by work supervisors as well as participants. On the other hand, provision of publicly supported jobs for welfare recipients has demonstrated that significant numbers of welfare recipients are willing to work and can perform competently in regular jobs over a period of time. However, providing jobs costs more than paying welfare, and relatively few persons who perform well in these jobs find equivalent employment in the regular work force, suggesting limitations in the job market system.

9. During any year, there is considerable movement of persons, not only on and off the welfare rolls, but above and below the poverty level. However, low-income families headed by women (and especially black women) are substantially less likely to leave poverty than are those headed by men.

10. Relatively little is known about the factors influencing low-income men to stay with or desert their families. There is reason to believe that desertion would be less likely if the men could earn enough to support their families adequately.[18]

Apprenticeship Programs

The year 1977 marked the 40th anniversary of the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, which, together with regulations published in the *Federal Register* on February 18, 1977, defines the Federal role in apprenticeship. That role, carried out by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT), is to formulate and promote labor standards necessary to safeguard the welfare of apprentices, to bring together employers and labor for the formulation of programs of apprenticeship, and to cooperate with State agencies engaged in the formulation and promotion of standards of apprenticeship.

OPPORTUNITIES IN APPRENTICESHIP

The most current full-year statistics available for the State and national apprenticeship systems, comprised of programs serviced by the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and State apprenticeship agencies, indicate that during calendar year 1976, 354,000 apprentices received training and over 88,000 new apprentices were registered.

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[18] *The Work Incentive (WIN) Program and Related Experiences: A Review of Research With Policy Implications,* R&D Monograph 49 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1977), pp. 1–2.

Latest data on apprentice characteristics show that minorities represent 18.1 percent of the total number of persons already in apprenticeship programs, but 19.3 percent of those entering programs for the first time (the "ascension rate"). The percentage of female apprentices rose from 1.2 percent at the beginning of 1976 to 1.7 percent at the end of that year. The ascension rate for women in this period was 3.1 percent.

APPRENTICESHIP IN THE ARMED FORCES

The Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of the Navy, and the Marine Corps Commandant signed and officially registered the National Standards of Apprenticeship for the Marine Corps in July 1977. Under the agreement, marines who sign up for the program will complete Marine Corps qualifications and, at the same time, complete a formal apprenticeship program patterned after those in private industry in nationally recognized apprenticeable occupations. Completion of training will qualify the marine for equivalent civilian jobs with a "journeyman" rating. The apprenticeship program will provide separating or retiring marines with documented records of training in an apprenticeable occupation.

A similar agreement was signed with the U.S. Army in July 1975. During the past year, national multitrade standards were developed and registered by BAT at the following locations: Missile and Munitions Center/School Arsenal, Ala.; Fort Sill Field Artillery, Okla.; Fort Knox Armor School, Ky.; and the Tobyanna Depot in Pennsylvania. Other sites include Fort Belvoir, Va.; Fort Devens, Mass.; Aberdeen, Md.; Fort Lee, Va.; Fort Eustis, Va.; Fort Bliss, Tex.; and Fort Gordon, Ga.

APPRENTICESHIP IN CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, working in cooperation with the Federal Bureau of Prisons, has made significant progress in developing apprenticeship programs for inmates in correctional institutions. During the past year, apprenticeship programs were developed in the following institutions: Medical Center for Federal Prisoners (Mo.), Leavenworth Penitentiary (Kans.), U.S. Disciplinary Barracks (Kans.), Danbury Prison (Conn.), and Federal Correctional Institution (Ky.). Inmates registered under these programs are issued work-experience logs certifying their training. Thus the "inmate-apprentice" earns credit toward meeting the requirements for journeyman status in nationally recognized apprenticeable occupations.

OTHER INITIATIVES

Five major initiatives in apprenticeship are in various phases of development and implementation. They encompass an estimated 60,000 participants.

1. *Selected Industry Campaign.* The campaign is concerned with expanding apprenticeship in selected industries where apprenticeship has had low penetration, where industry uses on-the-job training for worker advancement, and where there are indications of growth potential and steady employment. The industries chosen for special attention were health and medical, energy, trade and services, and government.

2. *Multitrade Committees.* These committees provide administrative assistance in selected cities to small employers with apprenticeship programs and encourage the development of new programs among employers needing such assistance.

3. *Federal-State Partnership.* This effort is aimed at building more coordination among Federal and State apprenticeship agencies, achieving more uniform practices and procedures among Federal and State agencies, and providing technical support to State apprenticeship activities.

4. *Training and Support for Unemployed Apprentices and Allied Craft Workers.* The program provides for a continuation of training during periods of unemployment for apprentices and allied craft workers to allow and encourage them to maintain their attachment to the trade.

5. *School-Apprenticeship Linkage.* The linkage will provide work orientation and preapprenticeship training during early school years with "hands-on" instruction; it includes work exposure, job trials, part-time apprenticeship or preapprenticeship employment, and entry into a registered apprenticeship program.

The Employment Service

The Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933 authorized a nationwide Federal-State employment service system to provide counseling and placement services at no charge to men, women, and "juniors" legally qualified to engage in gainful occupations and to carry out related functions. The original concept of the public employment service was primarily that of a labor exchange and this concept still prevails, even though many new programs and activities have been assigned to it over the past four decades. Currently, in addition to the Wagner-Peyser Act, more than 20 laws, 17 Executive orders, and 14 agreements with other Federal agencies affect the operations of the system. State employment service (ES) agencies affiliated with the U.S. Employment Service operated nearly 2,500 local offices in 1977.[19]

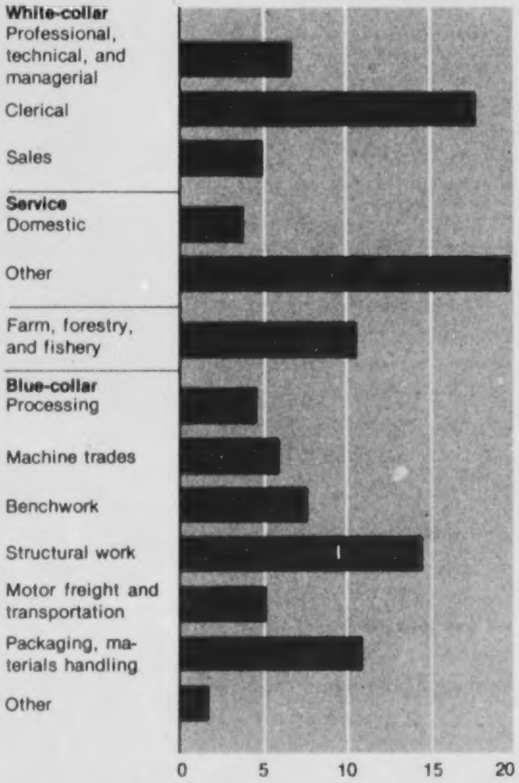
JOB PLACEMENTS IN FISCAL 1977

Local employment services registered almost 16 million job applicants in fiscal 1977. Over 4.1 million persons were placed in jobs, and a total of 5.9 million jobs were filled, about 93 percent of which were nonagricultural.[20] Manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, and service industries accounted for three-fourths of the placements. In addition, the ES counseled more than 961,000 individuals and administered over 1,134,000 tests to about 738,000 persons.

Chart 11 portrays the distribution of placements made by occupational group in fiscal 1977. Nearly half of all placements were in blue-collar occupations; white-collar jobs, largely clerical, accounted for about 30 percent. The average wage of the openings filled for employers was $3.07 per hour, with about 15 percent of all openings filled at a wage of $4.00 or more, and about 8 percent of openings filled at a wage of $5.00 and over. The proportion of job openings filled with hourly wages of $2.30 or more increased markedly over fiscal 1976. (See table 6.)

Chart 11

Nearly half of all ES placements in fiscal 1977 were in blue-collar jobs, while clerical and a variety of service jobs accounted for most of the remainder.



Note: Percentages add to more than 100 because individuals may be placed in more than one occupation during the fiscal year.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

SERVICES TO SPECIAL GROUPS

The ES provides intensive services and individualized attention to the particular needs of such special applicant groups as veterans, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, women, youth, older workers, and handicapped workers. (See table 7.)

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[19] The term employment service is used throughout this section for consistency, although local offices in 44 States are officially titled Job Service offices.

[20] Persons may be placed more than once.

TABLE 6. JOB OPENINGS FILLED AND INDIVIDUALS PLACED, BY JOB ORDER WAGE RATE, FISCAL YEARS 1975–77

[Percent distribution]

Wage rate	Job openings filled			Individuals placed [1]		
	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977	Fiscal 1975	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977
Total: Number (thousands)	5, 776	5, 209	5, 902	3, 138	3, 367	4, 139
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
Under $2.10	47. 0	14. 3	4. 3	60. 4	13. 1	5. 4
$2.10 to $2.29		19. 0	4. 4		23. 6	5. 0
$2.30 to $2.49		13. 9	25. 4		18. 8	31. 1
$2.50 to $2.99	19. 4	19. 5	23. 3	20. 4	21. 6	25. 0
$3.00 to $3.49	8. 3	11. 2	15. 5	12. 8	14. 0	17. 1
$3.50 to $3.99	3. 9	4. 7	7. 1	6. 3	6. 5	9. 0
$4.00 to $4.49	2. 5	3. 2	4. 9	3. 8	4. 4	6. 2
$4.50 to $4.99	4. 8	2. 1	2. 5	5. 8	2. 1	3. 3
$5 and over		5. 6	7. 8		5. 0	7. 0
Other [2]	14. 0	6. 5	4. 8	7. 6	7. 4	5. 6
Average	$2. 61	$2. 80	$3. 07	$2. 70	$2. 83	$3. 07

[1] Percentages will add to more than 100 because individuals may be placed in more than one job during the year.

[2] Includes all openings without equivalent hourly wage rates, such as wages derived exclusively from commissions or tips.

Veterans

Veterans are given priority in the provision of all employment services.[21] About 2.6 million veterans registered or renewed their job applications with ES offices last year; they represented 16.5 percent of all applicants and accounted for 17.7 percent of all placements in nonagricultural jobs. About 721,000 veterans, including 490,000 Vietnam-era veterans, obtained jobs through the employment service during fiscal 1977, a 21-percent increase over fiscal 1976.

Firms holding contracts with the Federal Government for $10,000 or more are required to list their job vacancies with the employment service. In fiscal 1977, 141,000 veterans, 104,000 of whom were Vietnam-era veterans, were placed in jobs with Federal contractors.

A program specifically geared to increasing the employment of veterans is the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP). DVOP units were established in local offices in 100 of the largest cities, with at least one unit in each State. The mission of the 2,000 newly hired veterans (men and women) who comprise the DVOP staff is to seek out disabled veterans who are not in the labor force and inform them of the educational, job training, and employment benefits to which they are entitled. The goal of the program is to place an additional 40,000 disabled veterans in jobs or training by the end of fiscal 1978.

Handicapped

In 1954, the Wagner-Peyser Act was amended to assign specific responsibility to the public employment service for providing counseling and job placement services to handicapped individuals and requiring the designation of at least one person in each employment service office to assure that these special services are made available.

During fiscal 1977, about 207,000 handicapped persons were placed in jobs, compared with 173,000 in fiscal 1976. More than 146,000 were given counseling services to help them better utilize their skills or more fully develop their potentials, and 43,000 were given special testing, either to identify occupational aptitude patterns or to determine appropriate referrals to specific trainee jobs.

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[21] See Veterans Services in 1977 in this volume.

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

The continuing efforts by the U.S. Employment Service to assist migrant and seasonal farmworkers (MSFW's) were strengthened by regulations published in the *Federal Register* in January 1977. The regulations spell out procedures to be followed to insure that the workers have access to the full range of services and job opportunities on an equal basis with other applicants.

Data for fiscal 1977 show that migrant and seasonal farmworkers received proportionately more service than other ES applicants in several key areas: Proportionately more MSFW's than other applicants were referred to jobs and supportive service agencies, and migrant and seasonal farmworkers were placed at nearly twice the rate of other ES job applicants (36 percent compared with 19 percent). MSFW applicants were placed in jobs paying $3 or more per hour at the same rate as were other applicants (8 percent).

Youth

The total number of youth placed in jobs by the ES in fiscal 1977 was 1,793,000, an increase of about 29 percent over fiscal 1976. They accounted for 43.3 percent of all applicants placed during the fiscal year. Nearly 600,000, or one-third of all youth placed in jobs by the ES, were minority members. The number of minority youth placed in fiscal 1977 represented a 35-percent increase over the previous year.

Local ES offices are a major source of recruitment and referral of applicants to new programs established by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act, enacted in August 1977. For example, the ES has been assigned the responsibility for the referral of young men and women to the Young Adult Conservation Corps for selection.

A special youth employment campaign was undertaken in the summer of 1977 in those areas where youth unemployment rates were highest. Target groups were youth aged 16 to 24 who were unemployed high school or college graduates or dropouts, completers of CETA-funded training or other vocational training, or in-school youth needing temporary summer employment to finance their education.

TABLE 7. MEMBERS OF ES TARGET GROUPS WHO RECEIVED REPORTABLE SERVICES, ALL SOURCES OF FUNDING, FISCAL YEAR 1977

[Percent distribution [1]]

Selected services	Total number [2] (thousands)	Veterans	Migrant and seasonal farmworkers	Women	Minority members	Economically disadvantaged	Handicapped	Older workers (45 and older)	Youth (under 22)
Applications taken	15, 817	16. 5	1. 3	44. 7	28. 6	28. 3	5. 7	14. 2	31. 8
Counseled	961	20. 2	1. 1	49. 1	36. 0	53. 0	15. 2	11. 2	31. 1
Tested	738	11. 4	. 4	66. 0	28. 7	26. 7	5. 8	6. 7	37. 2
Enrolled in training	178	11. 8	1. 0	55. 5	44. 6	70. 8	6. 3	4. 6	43. 2
Received job development [3]	1, 310	26. 6	1. 6	40. 8	34. 7	33. 3	7. 9	13. 1	26. 9
Placed:									
In all jobs	4, 139	17. 4	2. 2	41. 3	31. 6	34. 0	5. 0	9. 4	43. 3
In nonagricultural industries	3, 960	17. 7	. 8	41. 9	31. 1	33. 9	5. 1	9. 2	43. 2

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[1] Percentages are based on total new and renewal applications filed in local employment service offices during fiscal 1977. Not included are those applications made earlier than Oct. 1, 1976, that were still active during fiscal 1977. Because the same individual may be a member of more than one target group, the sum of percentages for a selected service will equal more than 100.

[2] Figures are for all new and renewal applicants.

[3] The process of soliciting a public or private employer's order for a specific applicant for whom the local offices has no suitable opening currently on file.

The program was funded at more than $3 million, and approximately 750 additional staff positions were made available to local ES offices on a 4-month basis (June 1 through September 30) for this effort. As a result of the special program, ES placed 488,000 youth in summer employment, including 208,000 in the private sector, 34,000 with the Federal Government, and 246,000 with State and local governments.

Minority Applicants

The ES places special emphasis on helping individuals or groups who face particular barriers to employment find jobs. For example, more than 1 out of every 4 people who filed a new or renewal application with the employment service in fiscal 1977 was a member of a minority ethnic group (4.5 million out of 15.8 million, or 28.6 percent); 1.3 million of these were placed in jobs—up 26 percent over the previous fiscal year. A slightly higher proportion of minority applicants than all applicants registered were placed in jobs (28.9 percent of minority applicants compared with 26.2 percent of all applicants). The average wage for these jobs was $2.95 per hour; 170,000 were placed in jobs paying $4 per hour or more (about one-quarter of all ES placements at that wage level). The ES counseled over 345,000 minority applicants (36 percent of all applicants counseled) and tested some 212,000 minority applicants (28.7 percent of all applicants tested).

Women

About 1.7 million women were placed in jobs by the employment service in fiscal 1977, compared with 1.4 million in fiscal 1976, a gain of 21 percent. Of these, 546,000 were minorities and 587,000 were economically disadvantaged.

The average wage for the women placed was $2.90 per hour in fiscal 1977, compared with $2.72 per hour in fiscal 1976. However, 133,000 women were placed in jobs paying $4.00 or more per hour, compared with 72,000 in fiscal 1976, a gain of 85 percent.

Progress has been made in getting women into apprenticeable trades. Women have been placed in such trades as carpenter, tool and die maker, bricklayer, electrician, and pipefitter. Women are currently directing 8 of the 37 Apprenticeship Information Centers. These centers, located in ES local offices, provide guidance and counseling to applicants regarding apprenticeship opportunities.

EMPLOYER SERVICES

Through contacts with employers—personal visits and promotional telephone contacts, supplemented by mail promotion, publicity, and participation in community affairs—employer relations staff encourage employers to list job openings with the ES local offices. Approximately 1.9 million personal visits and 1.8 million promotional telephone contacts were made with about 1.5 million employers in fiscal 1977. Personal visits and promotional telephone contacts were each up 400,000 over 1976, with the number of employers remaining approximately the same.

Activities also include dissemination of information to employers on legislation affecting the job market, labor supply and demand, and the broad scope of services available through ES local offices and other community agencies. Staff also provide services to employers in resolving or alleviating in-plant problems of recruitment, utilization, retention, and stabilization of in-plant work force. Technical assistance includes turnover and absenteeism studies, job analysis, preparation and analysis of staffing schedules, and upgrading. These services are provided to more than 12,000 firms annually.

Direct employer involvement in the improvement of services to employers has been emphasized in recent years through the development of local employer advisory committees. The objective is to attract a larger volume and broader mix of job openings through the direct participation of employers who use the employment service. There are now approximately 250 of these committees in 44 States, representing 5,000 employers. In addition, five statewide committees are operating, with others in the process of being organized. A national committee was organized by a group of employers in November 1976. A primary objective is to communicate employer needs and problems related to the ES that require national attention.

COOPERATIVE SERVICES

Stronger ties between the ES and CETA prime sponsors in fiscal 1977 had the following results: 532,940 applicants were certified eligible and referred to CETA sponsors for placement in public service jobs under CETA titles II and VI, and 278 CETA prime sponsors have agreements with ES agencies for carrying out labor exchange activities. In addition, 21 State employment security agencies (SESA's) serve as CETA prime sponsors (15 as balance-of-State sponsors and 6 as statewide sponsors), and 9 CETA/SESA linkage demonstration projects have been funded in 8 regions.

The employment service provides assistance such as recruitment and referral to a number of other employment and training programs, including the Job Corps. Assistance is also provided in the implementation of programs targeted to defense needs, veterans, and other special groups. Two of them are described below.

Resident Aliens

Employment service responsibilities for workers immigrating to the United States for permanent employment were defined in regulations most recently amended and published in the *Federal Register* in January 1977. The Department of Labor's chief responsibility in this area is to assure that the admission of aliens for purposes of employment will not have an adverse effect on job opportunities, wages, and working conditions of American workers.[22] The new regulations require prospective employers of alien workers to document fully their efforts to obtain U.S. workers for their job openings and to list such openings with the public employment service.

In fiscal 1977, some 35,300 applications for permanent immigrant workers were processed. Of these, 22,600 were for employment in occupations classified as professional, technical, and managerial—mainly in health occupations and engineering. About 80 percent of these applications were certified. Of the remaining number of applications processed—for household workers, cooks, mechanics, and the like—the certification rate was about 70 percent.

Dislocated Workers

Congress included in the Trade Act of 1974 provision for adjustment assistance for dislocated American workers. The Secretary of Labor determines whether or not increased imports contribute importantly to workers' partial or total separation from their jobs. The Department of Labor, through the U.S. Employment Service and its affiliated State employment service agencies, has responsibility for administering the employability services portion of the Worker Adjustment Assistance Program. Under the program, workers are assisted in making job searches throughout the country and in relocating when necessary to obtain new employment in areas not within commuting distance of their residence. Training is also provided when new job skills are needed for reemployment. Other services available include counseling, testing, and intensive placement activities.

In fiscal 1977, the ES took new applications from nearly 25,000 workers under this program. Of these, 16,892 persons were counseled, 4,267 were referred to training, and 2,690 were placed in jobs.

OPERATING TECHNIQUES

The Job Service Matching System

The employment service has developed a number of tools to improve services to jobseekers. One of the most recent of these—the Job Service Matching System (JSMS)—uses computer techniques to improve the match between jobseekers and job opportunities. The automated system also bypasses the need for paper records by using computer storage of all necessary applicant and job order data, thus substantially reducing manual maintenance efforts and improving access to such information.

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[22] See also the chapter on Immigration and the Labor Force in this report.

Sixteen State employment security agencies were funded for JSMS automation activities in late fiscal 1976. In fiscal 1977, 7 States were added, bringing the total to 23 States funded for JSMS activities by the end of the year.

The Dictionary of Occupational Titles

Work was completed in fiscal 1977 on the fourth edition of the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles* (DOT). The new dictionary provides occupational definitions and the classification structure used to group occupations in terms of related duties and activities. Among the changes in the new DOT is removal of sex references from job titles. Work is also nearing completion on a supplement to the dictionary that relates occupational information to career areas in which jobs are grouped according to interest factors and common worker traits requirements. The supplement, tentatively entitled "Guide to Occupational Exploration," is expected to be published in the second half of calendar year 1978.

RESEARCH, DEVELOPMENT, AND EVALUATION

An overall research, development, and evaluation (RD&E) strategy has been implemented since fiscal 1975 to focus on critical programmatic issues for both the short and long run.[23] A model was developed for planning and application of results, and a number of RD&E projects were funded under these initial plans. They include:

—Development and pilot test of a methodology to determine the impact of the ES. This project is well underway and, if successful, will result in a major nationwide net impact evaluation in fiscal years 1978 to 1980.

—Development of methodologies for assessing the net impact of particular ES programs—counseling and employer services. These projects have been completed and nationwide evaluations are being considered for fiscal 1978.

—Research into improved methods for allocating ES resources. Results have been utilized on a continuing basis to modify the formula for allocating resources to State agencies.

—An institutional analysis of the ES to recommend improvements in organization, management, and operations of the Federal-State ES system. This study, recently completed, found that high-performing States tend to differ systematically in their organizational structure and style from those with low performance and that productivity in urban areas could be improved by a shift from larger to smaller, more decentralized offices.[24]

—A Job Search and Relocation Assistance Pilot Project (JSRA) to test the feasibility of making relocation assistance a regular part of the services offered to registrants by local employment service offices. The project is being conducted in 30 local employment service offices in 8 Southeastern States.

JSRA provides several kinds of relocation assistance to job-ready ES applicants who are unable to find employment in their home area and who are interested in relocating to obtain employment. The project utilizes the Job Bank Openings Summary and other national data as leads to out-of-area job openings and is designed to fit readily into regular ES operations with a minimum of procedural change and additional staff.

During the first 15 months of operation, the project enrolled 2,192 applicants, 1,103 of whom received job search assistance and 457 of whom were relocated.

The knowledge gained from these and other RD&E studies, reflecting a joint effort by researchers and program operators, will be applied to the practical setting of ES program operations.

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[23] See "Prepared Statement of William H. Kolberg, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training" (app. 3, pp. 92–106) in House Committee on Education and Labor and Committee on Ways and Means, *Oversight Hearings on Comprehensive Employment and Training Act*, pt. 2 (Washington: 94th Cong., 2d sess., 1977).

[24] *The Employment Service: An Institutional Analysis*, R&D Monograph 51 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1977).

Unemployment Compensation Program

In fiscal 1977, 10.4 million individuals received a total of $15 billion in benefit payments under State and Federal unemployment compensation programs. One year earlier, 11.3 million individuals received $19.3 billion in benefits.

Much effort was expended during the year in implementing new legislation. The Federal Supplemental Benefits (FSB) program, scheduled to expire on March 31, 1977, was extended by the Emergency Unemployment Compensation Act of 1977 (Public Law 95–19). This legislation provided for the taking of new claims to October 31, 1977, and continued claims until January 31, 1978. Additionally, the law substantially revised eligibility requirements for FSB by including a work search requirement and by placing additional emphasis upon a claimant's willingness to accept suitable work as a condition for maintaining eligibility.

During the year almost all States passed laws to implement the Unemployment Compensation Act Amendments of 1976 (Public Law 94–566). This law extends unemployment insurance coverage to some 9.2 million individuals, effective January 1978. Included are most employees of State and local governments; workers on farms employing at least 10 workers in 20 weeks in a calendar year or paying cash wages of at least $20,000 in a calendar quarter; domestic workers of an employer who paid cash wages of at least $1,000 in a calendar quarter; and certain workers in nonprofit elementary and secondary schools.

The new legislation also made important changes in the financing of the program. The net Federal tax under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act was increased, effective January 1, 1977, from 0.5 to 0.7 percent, and the taxable wage base was increased from $4,200 to $6,000, effective January 1, 1978. The method of "triggering on" Federal-State extended benefits was modified so that the availability of extended benefits will be more responsive to changes in the economy.

The legislation also established a National Commission on Unemployment Compensation to review the entire program and make recommendations to the President and the Congress on long-range needs of the system. The Commission is expected to begin its study early in calendar 1978.

The size of the Trade Adjustment Assistance program, which aids workers whose job loss is related to imports of goods or services, increased significantly during fiscal 1977. In this period, 738 worker petitions were filed, and the Department of Labor issued 403 certifications covering over 93,000 workers. During the year, 137,208 initial requests for trade readjustment allowances were taken, and 110,702 first payments were made. In addition, 2,791,776 weeks of unemployment benefits were paid, totaling $150.9 million during the fiscal year, which is more than double the amount of allowances paid to workers under this program in the prior fiscal year.

Because the processes of petition filing and claim investigation can be lengthy, slightly less than half of the weeks compensated (1.3 million) and benefits paid ($70.8 million) were for weeks of unemployment during this fiscal year. Some 77.2 percent of the applicants for trade readjustment allowances were employed at the time of filing their initial request during fiscal 1977.

Food Stamps

The Food Stamp Act was enacted by Congress in 1964 for the purpose of assisting low-income households to obtain more balanced and nutritious diets. In January 1971, Congress amended the act by adding a work registration requirement as a condition of eligibility for food stamp benefits. As a result, all able-bodied applicants, with specific exceptions, are required to register for work.

The Department of Labor's involvement with the Food Stamp Program began in December 1972, after an interagency agreement was signed with the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to carry out the work registration amendments. The Department of Labor (DOL) assigned responsibilities to the Employment and Training Administration's Office of Work Incentive Programs. The U.S. Employment Service, through its State agencies, is responsible for administering the work-test to mandatory work registrants and for providing them with such necessary employment services as job placement, referral to training, testing, and counseling. Pursuant to the interagency agreement, registration for the WIN Program was deemed sufficient to fulfill the conditions of the work registration requirement of the Food Stamp Act.

PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

Registrations in the Food Stamp Program of persons subject to the work requirement totaled 2,904,521 in fiscal 1977. Of those registrants who were available for work (2,750,545), 489,607 were referred to jobs and 266,912 (9.7 percent of those available) were placed. Another 22,539 were enrolled in training. Other services rendered by the local employment services included counseling for 95,117 registrants and testing for 11,829.

NEW LEGISLATION

On September 29, the President signed the Food and Agriculture Act of 1977. This new food stamp legislation is expected to provide for more effective delivery of employment-related services and to strengthen the work requirement. Key provisions of the new act are as follows:

1. Exemption Criteria:
   —Reduction in the upper work registration age limit from 65 to 60.
   —Reduction of the age of the dependent child from under 18 to under 12.
   —Provision for only one parent to register in an intact household.
   —Exemption from food stamp work registration of those WIN and UI work registrants who are also receiving food stamps.
2. Work Requirement:
   —Provision for college students to register for work during breaks of 30 days or more.
   —Requirement that college students must be employed at least 20 hours a week or else register for such employment.
   —Requirement of independent job search activity on the part of the registrant.
3. Administration:
   —Authority for joint USDA/DOL issuance of work requirement regulations, when the employment service is the deliverer of services.
   —Conformance of such regulations with those of the WIN Program.
   —Provision for establishing pilot "workfare" projects to test the feasibility of requiring certain food stamp work registrants to work off the value of their food stamp allotment for a State or local unit of government already sponsoring public service employment.

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC POLICY

The trend in youth unemployment demands special concern and action. . . . Both lack of work opportunity and lack of suitable preparation are involved in this situation—and are combining to spread frustration and disillusion among large numbers of young people.

When President John F. Kennedy expressed this concern about youth unemployment in his message accompanying the first *Manpower Report of the President*,[1] the unemployment rate for the civilian labor force as a whole was 5.5 percent; but it was 14.6 percent for teenagers, and 9.0 percent for young adults.[2] Fifteen years later, it is apparent that the situation has not improved much. In 1977, when the unemployment rate for the labor force as a whole was 7.0 percent, it was 17.7 percent for teenagers and 10.9 percent for 20- to 24-year-olds.

Two recent developments have intensified the long-term effort to understand the nature and causes of the youth unemployment problem:

1. The labor market situation of minority teenagers has eroded dramatically in the past decade, while that of white teenagers has improved in some respects. Whether measured in terms of unemployment rates, participation rates, or employment/population ratios—as shown in chart 12—the gap between the two groups has widened.

2. Many observers have viewed a higher-than-average rate of unemployment as a natural attribute of youth—stressing the undeniable facts that inexperience, uncertain career goals, and a tendency to "shop around" for jobs characterize many young workers. With time spent in the labor force, as well as with the onset of family responsibilities, young adults generally settle down in their chosen occupations and voluntarily change jobs only when they anticipate improvements in status and earnings. For at least one subgroup of the youth population, however, increasing age and experience may not bring the typical improvement in employment stability or steady gains in earnings. According to a 1977 analysis of data from the youngest cohort of the National Longitudinal Surveys, out-of-school teenagers who endure more than a temporary spell of unemployment may not "make up for lost time" in their young adult worklives. These young people appear to continue to be hampered over time in the search for stable employment and adequate income from earnings.[3] As of October 1977, over 800,000 teenagers who were not in school were either unemployed or discouraged workers.

These two critical findings—that the labor market status of black teenagers has lagged during

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[1] Transmitted to the Congress, March 1963, p. xv. In 1976, the title of this annual publication was changed to *Employment and Training Report of the President*.

[2] In this chapter, the term "teenagers" refers specifically to the 16- to 19-year-old age group. The term "young adults" is reserved for the 20- to 24-year-old group. More general terms, such as "youth" and "younger workers," refer to the broad category of 16- to 24-year-old individuals.

[3] See Arvil V. Adams, Garth L. Mangum, and others, "The Lingering Crises of Youth Unemployment" (Kalamazoo, Mich.: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research, December 1977), pp. 105–15. For a description of the National Longitudinal Surveys, see footnote 9, in the chapter on The Aging of America's Labor Force: Problems and Prospects of Older Workers.

most of the current economic recovery and that extended joblessness for certain teenagers may be misunderstood as a harmless phase of development—have led to an intensified effort to find ways to reduce youth unemployment. The first section of this chapter explores various explanations that have been offered to account for the problem, including population and industry shifts, economic downturns, and employer bias.

Department of Labor programs serving youth are reviewed in the next section, with special emphasis on employment-related efforts. The evidence concerning the impact of past employment and training programs for youth is evaluated in the context of broader economic and labor force trends.

The final section summarizes current youth services and discusses the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977, with emphasis on the distinctive experimental approach of this major Federal initiative for alleviating the employment difficulties of youth.

Explaining Youth Unemployment

POPULATION CHANGE

One oft-cited explanation for the long-term rise in teenage unemployment rates is the growth of the youth population. In fact, from 1956 to 1974, the annual rate of growth of the teenage population was 4.5 percent for blacks and 3.5 percent for whites, compared with a 1.4-percent growth rate for the population aged 20 and over.

During the same period, the annual rate of growth of employment for white teenagers was 3.9 percent—slightly higher than their population growth. The opposite was true for black teens: Employment growth, at 2.2 percent per year, did not nearly keep pace with their 4.5-percent population growth.[4]

Thus, contrary to the conventional wisdom, the labor market has proved remarkably flexible in absorbing ever-larger cohorts of white teenagers. Why the relative labor market position of black teenagers has deteriorated during the same time period is yet to be explained. But Bureau of the Census projections inspire little optimism: While the number of white teenagers (aged 16 to 19) in 1985 is expected to be slightly below the 1970 total, the black and other population of the same age group will be more than a third of a million persons—some 18 percent—higher than the 1970 level.[5] Undoubtedly, a portion of the growing minority teenage population will gain "windfall" employment as a result of the white teenage population decline. Nevertheless, the gap between white and black teenage unemployment rates is unlikely to close fully as a result of demographic change alone.

RECESSION

Some of the impact of the recent recession on teenagers was reflected in the slow growth in their labor force participation, undoubtedly due to the fact that their jobless rate rose from 14.5 to 19.2 percent between 1973 and 1975. At the same time, the teenage participation rate rose less than half of a percentage point—from 53.7 to 54.1 percent.

According to one study, had the recession not occurred, the teenage labor force probably would have grown by about 270,000 as a result of population growth plus 400,000 from a continuation of previous labor force participation increases.[6] A second study, holding the 1976 unemployment rate for men aged 25 to 54 at 3.0 percent (instead of the actual 4.9-percent rate), estimated that these

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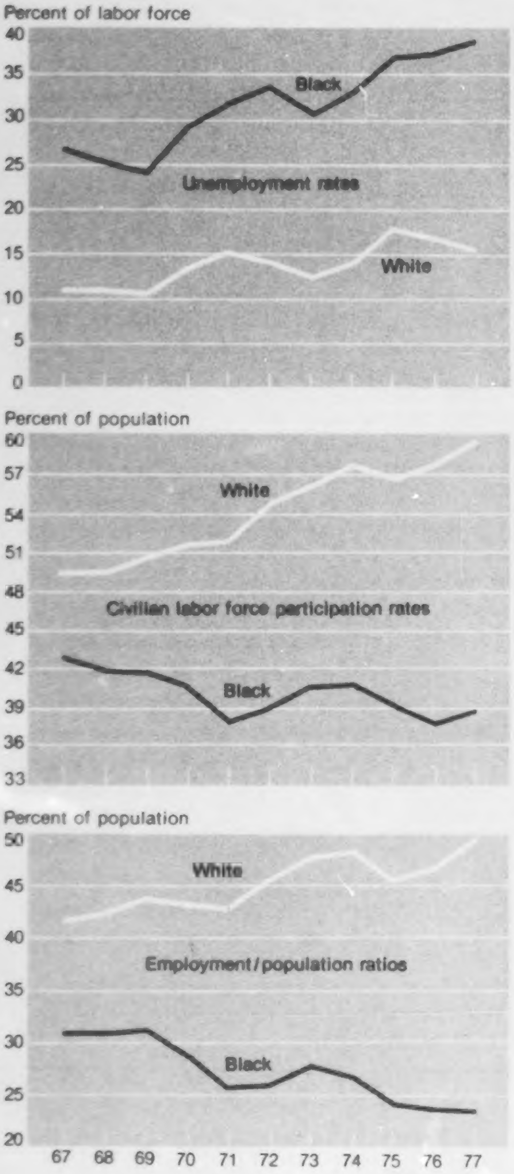
[4] It may be worth noting that the demographic changes referred to above do not take into account the military component of the labor force. In 1970, 18 percent of the U.S. male population aged 20 to 24 was in the Armed Forces, compared with only 8 percent in 1977. (See Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 314, December 1977, p. 3.) The National Commission for Manpower Policy estimated in its second annual report that the number of youth in the military declined by almost 1.1 million between 1968 and 1974. Thus, the Nation has to some extent relinquished what was once a significant "aging vat" for young men, in particular, who wished to postpone their entry into the civilian labor force for one reason or another.

[5] See app. table E-4 in this volume.

[6] Ralph Smith, "The Teenage Unemployment Problem—How Much Will Macro Policies Matter?" in *The Teenage Unemployment Problem: What Are the Options?* (Washington: Congressional Budget Office, 1976).

Chart 12

By any commonly used measure, the gap between the labor market experiences of black and white teenagers has widened in recent years.



Note: Data for black teenagers reflect "black and other" races; in the 1970 census, 89 percent of this category was black.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, derived from annual averages in *Employment and Earnings*.

healthier economic conditions would not have significantly reduced the disparities between the adult-teenage employment/population ratios or between the white-black teenage ratios.[7] Thus, although an increase in overall demand for workers would improve the job picture for teenagers as well, it might not markedly narrow the ratio between teenage and adult unemployment rates.

VOLUNTARY EXITS

Much of the difference between adult and teenage unemployment rates can be attributed to high teenage quit rates—often followed by temporary withdrawal from the labor force and subsequent reentry. The teenage unemployment differential is not primarily the result of layoffs or firings. In fact, if measured unemployment were limited solely to that stemming from job loss, teenagers and adult male workers could be said to have experienced an equal incidence of unemployment in 1977 (see table 1). But teenagers were much more likely than adult workers to give up their jobs—either to seek another job, return to school, or leave the labor force temporarily for some nonacademic reason.

Thus, for teens—black and white—frequent entry and reentry to the labor force is the preponderant reason for unemployment (see table 2). In fact, about 70 percent of both black and white unemployed teenagers in 1977 were new entrants. In the summer months, the percentage is even higher—79 percent for whites and 90 percent for blacks in June 1977.

The discrepancy between the unemployment figures for black and white teens can be traced to both a longer duration of unemployment for jobless blacks and to their higher propensity to enter (and leave) the labor force repeatedly during the year. On average, about 24 percent of unemployed black teens, compared with 19 percent of whites, were seeking work for 15 weeks or more in 1977.[8] The 1977 annual averages for median duration of unemployment were as follows:

Race	*Weeks unemployed, by age*	
	16 to 19 years	*20 to 24 years*
Black and other	5.7	8.0
White	4.5	6.3

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[7] Unpublished interagency working paper, October 1977, p. 3.

[8] Unpublished data on duration of unemployment provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT, SELECTED YEARS

Year and reason	Persons aged 16 to 19	Persons aged 20 and over	
		Men	Women
1969			
Total	12. 2	2. 1	3. 7
Lost last job	1. 8	1. 2	1. 2
Left last job	1. 5	. 4	. 6
Reentrants	4. 2	. 5	1. 7
New entrants	4. 8	. 1	. 2
1974			
Total	16. 0	3. 8	5. 5
Lost last job	3. 1	2. 5	2. 1
Left last job	2. 0	. 5	1. 0
Reentrants	4. 9	. 7	2. 1
New entrants	6. 0	. 1	. 3
1977			
Total	17. 7	5. 2	7. 0
Lost last job	3. 4	3. 4	2. 8
Left last job	1. 7	. 6	1. 2
Reentrants	5. 1	1. 0	2. 6
New entrants	7. 6	. 2	. 4

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: *1978 Employment and Training Report of the President*, table A-25.

The greater tendency for blacks to move into and out of the labor force does not necessarily indicate that they are more likely to quit their jobs. Rather, blacks may be more likely to end a spell of unemployment by temporarily withdrawing from the labor force and resuming their job search at a later date. White teens, on the other hand, may be more likely (1) to enter the labor force by accepting employment immediately (i.e., bypassing an initial spell of unemployment) and (2) to find jobs at the end of a period of unemployment.

An important factor in assessing the voluntary character of teenage unemployment is school enrollment status. School attendance constrains not only the type of jobs young people can accept (i.e., part-time, after-school work), but also imposes time limitations on their job-hunting efforts. Thus, it was not surprising to find that, in October 1977, the unemployment rate for students was twice as high as the rate for the civilian labor force at large. Nevertheless, for students, as for their out-of-school counterparts, youth and race appear to be significant handicaps to employment. In October 1977, unemployment among teenage students (15.7 percent) was about double the rate for students aged 20 to 24 (7.5 percent)—the divergence probably being due, in large measure, to the more flexible class schedules of college students, compared with those of high school enrollees, and the generally better developed skills and work histories of young adults. However, neither school schedules nor longer experience in the work force explains why, among all students in the labor force, 1 out of 3 blacks, but only 1 out of 9 whites, was unemployed.

TABLE 2. TEENAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT, BY SEX AND RACE, 1977

Reason	Men		Women	
	White	Black	White	Black
Total	15. 0	37. 0	15. 9	39. 9
Lost last job	3. 7	7. 1	2. 4	4. 8
Left last job	1. 6	1. 3	1. 9	1. 4
Reentrants	4. 2	11. 9	4. 3	13. 5
New entrants	5. 5	16. 7	7. 3	20. 1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

LOCATION OF YOUNG PEOPLE AND JOBS

As establishments, particularly those in manufacturing and consumer services, have moved to the suburban fringe of metropolitan areas, young people in the central cities have encountered shrinking job prospects.[9] It has been suggested that the slow growth or absolute decline in city-based entry-level employment may account for a sizable portion of the unemployment among black youth, given the fact that 56 percent of black youth—compared with about 25 percent of white young persons—reside in central cities. However, inspection of the available data shows that black teenagers are similarly disadvantaged with respect to employment whether they live in cities, suburbs, or nonmetropolitan locations, even after controlling for poverty and nonpoverty areas. (See table 3.) Indeed, if the black teenage population had been relocated to match the proportion of white teenagers in each of the six area types in the second quarter of 1977, the black unemployment rate would have decreased by only 5.4 percentage points, from 40.5 to 35.1 percent.[10] Even if this analysis understates the effects of business and residential location patterns, it appears that geographical factors alone explain only a fraction of the gap between black and white teenage unemployment.

The last column in table 3 shows the "black jobs shortfall"—or the number of additional jobs for black teenagers necessary to raise their employment/population ratio in each location to the level for white teenagers. If black teens had done as well as whites (and if jobs had been available) in all locations, 588,000 additional jobs would have been filled by blacks in the second quarter of 1977—more than a doubling of black teenage employment in that period.

Area of residence does affect the kinds of jobs offered to and accepted by teenagers, but their occupational distribution is influenced to a much greater extent by sex than by race.[11] For example, in central-city areas where a majority of black teenagers reside, about 36 percent of employed blacks and 38 percent of employed whites in this age group had white-collar jobs in 1977; but more than 55 percent of employed teenage women held white-collar jobs in the same geographic areas. In every area, between 35 and 41 percent of employed teenage women were service workers and over half of all men, blue-collar workers. (See table 4.)

Similarly, teenage wage and salary employment in various industries appears to be influenced far more significantly by place of residence than by race. In 1977, wholesale and retail trade accounted

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[9] See, for example, Thomas M. Stanback, Jr., and Richard Knight, *Suburbanization and the City* (Montclair, N.J.: Allenheld, Osmun & Co., 1976), pp. 16–19.

[10] Unpublished interagency working paper, p. 14.

[11] Diane N. Wescott, "Youth in the Labor Force: An Area Study," *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1976, pp. 3–9.

TABLE 3. POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF TEENAGERS, BY RACE AND LOCATION, SECOND QUARTER 1977

[Not seasonally adjusted; numbers in thousands]

Location	Population		Employed		Unemployed		Unemployment rate		Black jobs shortfall
	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	White	Black	
Central city:									
Poverty area	346	657	123	103	34	101	21. 7	49. 6	132
Nonpoverty area	2, 756	693	1, 348	146	282	126	17. 3	46. 4	193
Suburbs:									
Poverty area	230	126	100	24	22	25	18. 0	51. 0	30
Nonpoverty area	5, 842	394	3, 122	105	551	51	15. 0	32. 7	105
Nonmetropolitan areas:									
Poverty area	1, 442	426	663	109	132	42	16. 6	27. 9	87
Nonpoverty area	3, 367	197	1, 741	61	339	27	16. 3	30. 7	41
Total	13, 983	2, 493	7, 097	548	1, 360	372	16. 1	40. 5	588

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics and unpublished interagency working paper, table 4.

TABLE 4. EMPLOYED TEENAGERS, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP, SEX, RACE, AND TYPE OF AREA, 1977 ANNUAL AVERAGES

Occupation	Male			Female			White			Black and other		
	Central cities	Suburbs	Nonmetropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburbs	Nonmetropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburbs	Nonmetropolitan areas	Central cities	Suburbs	Nonmetropolitan areas
Number employed (thousands)	914	1, 781	1, 429	842	1, 557	1, 087	1, 469	3, 201	2, 349	288	136	167
Total	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
White-collar workers	21. 6	17. 4	10. 7	55. 6	52. 1	41. 0	38. 3	33. 5	24. 1	35. 8	35. 6	19. 5
Professional and technical	2. 9	2. 0	1. 6	3. 0	2. 9	2. 3	2. 9	2. 4	1. 8	3. 1	. 7	3. 0
Managers and administrators, except farm	1. 6	1. 5	. 9	. 9	1. 0	. 7	1. 4	1. 2	. 9	. 3	2. 2	------
Sales workers	7. 7	7. 1	4. 3	11. 4	13. 0	8. 3	9. 8	9. 9	6. 3	7. 6	7. 4	1. 8
Clerical workers	9. 4	7. 0	3. 8	40. 3	35. 3	29. 7	24. 2	20. 0	15. 0	24. 7	25. 2	14. 7
Blue-collar workers	51. 7	53. 9	57. 8	9. 0	11. 0	14. 8	31. 6	34. 1	39. 0	29. 2	28. 9	42. 0
Craft and kindred workers	10. 9	10. 0	11. 4	1. 2	1. 2	1. 1	6. 9	6. 0	7. 2	3. 1	1. 5	3. 9
Operatives, except transport	13. 7	15. 6	17. 3	5. 6	6. 3	11. 0	9. 8	11. 4	14. 6	9. 4	8. 9	14. 9
Transport equipment operatives	3. 8	4. 4	4. 2	. 5	. 5	. 4	2. 2	2. 5	2. 6	2. 1	4. 4	2. 5
Nonfarm laborers	23. 3	23. 9	24. 9	1. 8	3. 0	2. 3	12. 7	14. 1	14. 8	14. 6	14. 1	20. 7
Service workers	25. 8	24. 9	17. 1	35. 2	35. 9	41. 0	29. 4	29. 9	27. 3	35. 1	33. 2	27. 3
Farmworkers	. 9	3. 8	14. 5	. 1	1. 0	3. 2	. 6	2. 5	9. 5	------	2. 2	11. 1

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

for 45 percent of all jobs held by teenagers in metropolitan areas, compared with 37 percent in nonmetropolitan areas. Service industry jobs were held by 21 percent of metropolitan teenagers and 16 percent of nonmetropolitan teenagers. There was one notable exception to the pattern of racial parity by industry: Government hired proportionately more black than white teenagers in every area. The public sector engaged 1 of every 5 employed black teenagers in metropolitan areas, for example, compared with 1 of every 17 employed whites.[12]

SCHOOL-TO-WORK TRANSITION

The process of leaving school and joining the labor force in full-time employment is seldom a smooth one for the Nation's younger workers. A few exceptions come to mind—those whose part-time or summer employment experiences lead to a job offer in the same establishment or a related industry; those who have chosen, and had the resources to complete successfully, training in an uncrowded profession; and those who move directly from vocational training into entry-level positions or apprenticeships in their chosen occupations. But most teenagers seeking full-time jobs face formidable barriers to employment. Along with few job skills and little or no work experience, they commonly have such limited information about career opportunities and the labor market in general that the job search is a matter of much trial and error.

This widespread problem of limited labor market information may be doubly severe, and increasing, for teenagers who reside in central cities, because of the shift of entry-level job opportunities to suburban areas.[13] One study found that suburban employers tend to recruit low- and middle-income employees, especially blue-collar workers, through informal, word-of-mouth channels. Consequently, unless the firm has already acquired a large staff of employees from the city, word of the job openings is unlikely to reach young, especially minority, jobseekers who live in the city. In addition to suburban recruiting practices, the geographic dispersion of firms and relative lack of public transportation may make the suburban job search expensive and bewildering for "outsiders."

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[12] Unpublished data provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

[13] See ch. 7, "The Unskilled Worker in Cities and Suburbs," in Stanback and Knight, pp. 164–78, for a review and synthesis of recent studies on suburban labor market deficiencies. Stanback and Knight emphasize that low-skilled city dwellers, especially minorities, often compete directly with second and third wage earners from middle-income suburban families—persons who are likely to be more mobile or more willing to accept low-wage jobs conveniently located near their suburban residences.

The value of transitional services to teenagers has been documented by the National Longitudinal Surveys. Male teenagers who received above average labor market information through their high schools, plus work experience, had markedly higher earnings and occupational status as young adults than did those without such school-to-work transitional experiences.[14]

EMPLOYER PREFERENCES

To explain why teenagers accounted for almost one-quarter of the unemployed in 1977, while comprising only about one-tenth of the Nation's labor force, the possibility that employers systematically avoid hiring younger workers must be considered. Indeed, studies conducted in recent years show that two-thirds to four-fifths of employers are reluctant to hire youth under age 21 for regular, full-time jobs.[15]

That many employers express a preference for workers who have already acquired experience and marketable skills is not surprising. Particularly where substantial on-the-job training costs are involved, employers may calculate that their investment would be better spent on prime-age workers, rather than on teenagers. Furthermore, employers often cite legal restrictions on hours and working conditions for teenagers as additional impediments to their employability.

Employer attitudes may be related to the educational attainment level of teenagers, for it is clear that holding a high school diploma increases a youth's chances of finding employment. In October 1977, the jobless rates for black and white teenage dropouts were 51.1 and 20.7 percent, respectively, compared with rates of 32.8 and 11.6 percent for black and white high school graduates not in school.[16] It is possible, however, that age rather than the credential itself is the more significant underlying factor, since high school graduates are likely to be older than dropouts. On the other hand, *equivalent* educational attainment and work experience provide significantly greater payoffs to young white men than to their black counterparts, in terms of both earnings and job status, according to the National Longitudinal Surveys.[17] Therefore, among the several explanations that could account for the generally less favorable labor market experience of black teenagers, racial bias on the part of employers is one of the most plausible.

Another facet of employer preferences—the impact of legislated minimum wages on the unemployment of low-skilled workers, especially young workers—has been debated by economists and policymakers for many years.[18] Although economists have attempted to measure the impact of minimum wages on youth unemployment,[19] there is no consensus due to the difficulty of isolating its impact from such other general factors as the state of the economy, the number of youth looking for jobs, changes in the characteristics of entry-level jobs, and changes in worker productivity. More specifically, the minimum wage requirement is but one of several factors, such as payroll taxes, fringe benefits, and insurance costs, which have tended to raise the cost of employing workers, especially those with few skills and higher turnover propensity. Together, these additional costs may outweigh the minimum wage requirement in their influence on a business firm's decision to avoid hiring young people.

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[14] Andrew I. Kohen and others, *Career Thresholds: A Longitudinal Study of the Educational and Labor Market Experience of Young Men*, vol. 6, R&D Monograph 16 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1977), pp. 192–93. See also *From School to Work: Improving the Transition* (Washington: National Commission for Manpower Policy, 1976), esp. pp. 57–138.

[15] Paul E. Barton, "Youth Transition to Work: The Problem and Federal Policy Setting," *From School to Work*, p. 3.

[16] Data are based on supplementary questions in the October 1977 Current Population Survey relating to the employment status of 16- to 24-year-olds. Furthermore, it should be noted that the difference between blacks and whites in median school years completed has shrunk to less than half a year.

[17] Kohen and others, *Career Thresholds*, p. 194.

[18] Under the Fair Labor Standards Act and a number of State laws, minimum wages are set for most industries. The Federal minimum, which covers 54 million wage and salary workers, was $2.30 per hour for all but agricultural workers in 1977. Over the decade, it has increased from $1.40 an hour in 1967, to $1.60 in 1971 for all covered workers and to $2.30 in 1975. Legislation enacted in 1977 raised the level of the minimum wage to $2.65 per hour on Jan. 1, 1978, $2.90 on Jan. 1, 1979, $3.10 on Jan. 1, 1980, and $3.35 per hour on Jan. 1, 1981.

[19] See, for example, Edward M. Gramlich, "Impact of Minimum Wages on Other Wages, Employment, and Family Incomes," *Brookings Papers on Economic Activity*, vol. 2, 1976, pp. 409–52. See also Bernard E. Anderson, "Minimum Wage Legislation and Employment: A Review of the Literature and Policy Implications," unpublished paper, March 1977.

Efforts To Improve Youth Job Prospects—The First Decade

During the 1960's and early 1970's, the Department of Labor administered a number of programs that provided skills training, work experience, and other services to prepare jobless and low-income workers of all ages for productive employment. The charter for the first major effort to train people for jobs—or better jobs—in the civilian labor market was the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) of 1962. Early MDTA programs served primarily experienced adult workers suffering from persistent structural unemployment. During 1963, however, several amendments to MDTA increased program funding for youth training and allowances, and thereafter a substantial share of enrollees were young people.

YOUTH PROGRAMS

In 1964, the Economic Opportunity Act, the legislative foundation for the "war on poverty," established two major programs specifically for youth—the Neighborhood Youth Corps and the Job Corps. The Neighborhood Youth Corps provided paid work experience in public and private nonprofit agencies for low-income unemployed young people aged 14 to 21. It had separate in-school, out-of-school, and summer programs. The in-school program provided up to 15 hours a week of paid work experience during the school term to students in the 9th through the 12th grades who were from low-income families.

Initially, the out-of-school program also offered primarily work experience. In 1970, however, the Department of Labor reorganized this part of NYC to improve its capacity to prepare young people for employment. The reorganized program, called NYC–2, concentrated on skills training, supportive services, and remedial education, primarily for 16- and 17-year-old school dropouts.

The NYC summer program provided 9-week, part-time jobs for youth from low-income families. They worked in such places as schools, hospitals, libraries, and community service agencies or helped with summer recreation activities. A primary objective was to help them earn the money they needed to return to school in the fall.

Job Corps was created to improve the employment prospects of severely disadvantaged youth aged 16 to 21. To do so, they were sent to residential centers, where they received remedial education, skills training, on-the-job work experience, counseling, and health services. Job Corps centers, operated across the country and in Puerto Rico and Hawaii, provided instruction from basic education through high school equivalency and training in many different job skills. Initially administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity, Job Corps was transferred to the Department of Labor in 1969.

As new employment and training programs started serving disadvantaged youth and others, the Federal-State employment service system, authorized by the Wagner-Peyser Act of 1933, continued its traditional labor exchange functions. The employment service worked with employers to develop jobs and provided a variety of assistance to help applicants prepare for and obtain suitable jobs. Beginning in the 1960's, the employment service placed increased emphasis on serving groups with particular job disadvantages. Among these special applicant groups were youth, who received counseling and testing to help them find and enter appropriate career fields, referral to needed training, and placement in jobs when they were ready for employment.

Another continuing activity, authorized by the National Apprenticeship Act of 1937, was the Federal role of assisting, improving, and extending the apprenticeship system. Beginning in the 1960's, the Department of Labor concentrated on efforts to help minority members become apprentices. A major activity started in 1968 was the Apprenticeship Outreach Program (AOP), designed to help blacks and other minorities overcome the serious problems they had in gaining access to apprenticeable trades, especially in the building construction industry. The AOP is modeled on earlier efforts of the Workers Defense League, which demonstrated the effectiveness of outreach techniques, combined with tutoring and counseling, to help minorities enter apprenticeships.[20]

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[20] F. Ray Marshall and Vernon M. Briggs, Jr., *The Negro and Apprenticeship* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1967), pp. 27–45 and 191–227.

Some major efforts to improve young people's job prospects before passage of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 are summarized below:

Program	*Thousands of youth served, fiscal years 1963–73*
Total	5,700.5
MDTA institutional training	565.6
Neighborhood Youth Corps	4,950.1
In-school	1,130.6
Out-of-school	771.3
Summer	3,048.2
Job Corps	[1] 184.8

[1] Beginning with fiscal year 1970, when Job Corps was transferred to the Department of Labor.

SOURCE: *1974 Manpower Report of the President*, app. tables F–1 and F–5.

HANDICAPS TO SUCCESS

Despite numerous public policy initiatives and large public expenditures over the decade from 1963 to 1973, youth unemployment rates either increased or remained at the same high level that led to creation of programs for youth in the early 1960's (see chart 12). Several factors may help explain this situation:

1. There was a huge and rapid increase in the numbers of youth to be served. The labor force as a whole grew by 22 percent between 1963 and 1973, while the number of teenagers in the labor force increased by nearly 57 percent, and the number of young adults, aged 20 to 24, by 62 percent. At the same time, almost 10 million adult women joined the labor force, an increase of 40 percent. Ever-growing numbers of women and youth competed for the pool of entry-level jobs that was not growing fast enough to accommodate both groups. Consequently, program efforts in any given year had no effect on the influx of jobseeking teenagers in the following year.

2. Although employment and training programs promised better job prospects for the unemployed and underemployed, many programs were not directed to the development of marketable job skills. Over half of all program participants between 1963 and 1973 were in the Neighborhood Youth Corps, a work-experience program with limited capabilities for skills training. Because of the concern for rapid implementation of summer youth programs (which had little capacity for providing skills training, counseling, and other useful labor market services), much of the employment and training effort for youth provided only immediate short-term aid that was likely to advance their longer term labor market status only marginally.

3. Finally, the rapid expansion of program initiatives hampered program planning, smooth implementation, and thorough evaluation.

The CETA Period

CURRENT YOUTH SERVICES

In 1973, Congress enacted the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), which shifted much of the responsibility for planning and operating employment and training programs from the Federal Government to States and localities. CETA's primary objectives were to replace many separate categorical programs with comprehensive programs of job-related services and to give local governments the flexibility to design programs suited to their areas.

Under CETA, prime sponsors, mainly governmental units with populations of 100,000 or more, are responsible for comprehensive programs of training, employment, and related services, supported by Federal funds. These programs provide most of the same services to low-income and unemployed people as the categorical programs they replaced.

Youth are served through the various titles of the CETA legislation. They make up a large proportion of the enrollees in the comprehensive programs authorized by title I; are among those taking part in the public service employment programs authorized by titles II and VI; and are one of the groups designated for special services under title III. In addition, CETA authorizes separate youth programs including Job Corps, the Summer Program for Economically Disadvantaged Youth, and the various programs created by the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 (described later in this section), which amends CETA.[21]

About 2 million youth participated in CETA programs during fiscal 1977. A substantial share were out of school and out of work, and minority youth were represented in proportions exceeding their shares of both the labor force and the total numbers of unemployed workers. Various national programs operating outside the CETA system also serve large numbers of youth. (See table 5.)

Researchers are not unanimous in their conclusions about the effectiveness of employment and training programs because many evaluations have been imperfectly designed, lacked sufficient followup data, or were unsuccessful at isolating the program effects from other factors. The failure to find a suitably matched control group, whose earnings and job success could be compared with those of enrollees before and after program participation, flawed at least one major cost-benefit study. Furthermore, the costs of training a given worker are not as easy to assess as one might think: Indirect supportive services, such as health care, and hypothetical "foregone earnings" while the par-

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[21] For information on the current expansion of Job Corps, a summary of the activities authorized by the eight titles of CETA, and a description of the job placement assistance provided by State employment service offices, see the chapter on Program Performance in Fiscal 1977 in this report.

TABLE 5. FEDERAL YOUTH PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1977

[Individuals in thousands; outlays in millions]

Program	New enrollees	Total participants	Outlays
Serving youth only:			
CETA summer	1, 000. 0	1, 000. 0	$575. 0
Youth Conservation Corps	38. 0	38. 0	48. 1
Job Corps, CETA title IV	45. 5	66. 2	201. 6
High school work-study	8. 0	53. 0	9. 7
Federal summer aide	35. 1	35. 1	35. 1
Stay-in-school	6. 8	21. 5	65. 7
Federal summer employment	12. 2	12. 2	19. 7
Subtotal	1, 145. 6	1, 226. 0	954. 9
Serving youth and others: [1]			
CETA title I	621. 6	792. 9	895. 6
CETA title III (except summer)	29. 5	34. 7	34. 0
Temporary employment assistance	177. 3	295. 9	567. 5
Work Incentive (WIN) Program [2]	14. 4	20. 5	37. 0
Department of Housing and Urban Development community development	1. 3	1. 5	7. 5
Veterans Administration programs	3. 7	8. 6	15. 7
Bureau of Indian Affairs programs	3. 7	6. 9	17. 1
Justice Department programs	2. 1	3. 3	. 1
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare vocational rehabilitation	105. 2	288. 1	137. 6
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare institutional training	9. 8	31. 1	15. 8
Employment service (includes food stamp recipient services)	4, 754. 1	5, 997. 1	188. 0
Subtotal	5, 722. 7	7, 480. 6	1, 915. 9
Total	6, 868. 3	8, 706. 6	2, 870. 8

[1] Outlays for these programs are prorated based on the percentage of youth participants. All figures are for youth only.

[2] WIN data represent on-the-job training, institutional training, work experience, and public service employment program approaches only.

SOURCE: *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1979*, Special Analysis K—Training and Employment (Washington: Office of Management and Budget, 1978), p. 232.

ticipant is in training are difficult to quantify.[22] Nevertheless, the best available evidence from a variety of studies suggests that employment and training programs measurably improve the economic well-being of most completers.[23] Cost-benefit calculations aside, if the primary goal of the programs over the last 15 years was to expand opportunities for disadvantaged youth, then the Job Corps, NYC programs, and CETA on-the-job training have been largely successful.

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS ACT

On March 9, 1977, the President sent Congress a message reviewing the Nation's record on youth employment and proposing new measures by the Federal Government to improve the labor market status of youth. His message called for the establishment of a Young Adult Conservation Corps, as well as a major expansion in comprehensive employment and training services for youth, within the CETA system. The President proposed that about 200,000 new employment and training opportunities for youth be funded, with a concentration on those from disadvantaged backgrounds. The resulting Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 (Public Law 95–93) was signed by the President on August 5, 1977.

Purposes and Components

The objective of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) of 1977 is to explore methods of dealing with the structural unemployment problems of the Nation's youth. The act authorizes efforts to coordinate and improve existing career development and employment and training programs, as well as experimentation with new approaches to the problem of youth unemployment through a variety of demonstration projects. The legislation provides an opportunity to develop knowledge by testing nationally and locally how best to assist disadvantaged and other youth to overcome barriers to completing high school, to entering the world of work, and to achieving job stability and advancement. Research and experimentation are crucial to the program, with an overall aim of providing the knowledge base for improving youth employment policies. It is expected that some preliminary outcomes of the experiments will be measured by the end of fiscal 1978, with additional information about the shortrun impact to be available by the end of fiscal 1979.

The four major components of YEDPA are as follows:

1. Youth Employment and Training Programs

This component authorizes the same types of youth activities (except public service employment) that are currently funded under title I of CETA, with the primary aim of improving the quality and coordination of such services as work experience in community betterment projects, outreach, counseling, occupational information, school-to-work transition, institutional and on-the-job training, job restructuring, and child care. In addition, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to carry out innovative and experimental programs to test new approaches for dealing with the unemployment problems of youth. Each prime sponsor is to establish a youth advisory council and to assess local youth programs in order to target extra resources where they will be most needed and productive. At least 22 percent of the funds available to prime sponsors must be used to serve in-school youth in programs designed to enhance their career opportunities and job prospects under agreements with local educational agencies.

Eligible youth must be aged 16 through 21; unemployed, underemployed, or in school; and members of a family whose income does not exceed 85 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard income level, with preference given to economically disadvantaged youth. However, the Secretary of Labor is authorized to expand eligibility to 14- and 15-year-old youth and to use up to 10 percent of the allocated funds for programs that include youth from all economic backgrounds.

To develop better understanding of the barriers to youth employment and advancement, the Secretary will also use discretionary funds for experiments to test the national youth service concept, educational entitlement vouchers for work experience, alternative education and career development approaches for dropouts and high-risk students, a variety of private sector initiatives, and model in-school programs.

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[22] Sar A. Levitan and Robert Taggart, *The Promise of Greatness* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1976), pp. 139–42.

[23] See "The Impact of Employment and Training Programs: A Policy Statement by the National Council on Employment Policy," November 1976; C. R. Perry and others, *The Impact of Government Manpower Programs* (Philadelphia: The Wharton School, 1975), pp. 25–39; and Levitan and Taggart, *The Promise of Greatness*, pp. 142–47.

2. Young Adult Conservation Corps

Operated by the Departments of Agriculture and the Interior under an interagency agreement with the Department of Labor, this program is designed to provide up to 1 year of employment for out-of-school, unemployed youth who are 16 through 23 years of age. Preference will be given to applicants from areas of substantial unemployment. Supportive services will be provided to participants while they are accomplishing needed conservation projects on Federal, State, and local public lands and waters. Seventy percent of the available funds will be spent for the Federal portion of the program, and 30 percent will be granted by the Secretaries of Agriculture and the Interior to States to operate the State program.

Work projects will be primarily nonresidential, but some will have residential components. Work sites will be coeducational. The Departments of Agriculture and the Interior, in consultation with the Department of Labor, are utilizing available data on areas of substantial unemployment in the selection of sites and choice of participants, and the percentage of enrollees from the various ethnic and economic groups will represent their relative incidence in the youth population of each State.

Recruitment will be conducted by the public employment service, CETA prime sponsors, Agriculture and the Interior, and community organizations. These agencies will send potential candidates to State employment service/Job Service offices, where applications will be taken and transmitted to the designated Agriculture/Interior official, who will select the youth to be hired.

3. Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects

The purpose of entitlement projects is to test the impact on high school return, retention, and completion rates of a job guarantee for 16- to 19-year-old disadvantaged youth who are in school or willing to return. This test will be conducted in seven large areas with varying economic conditions. A "second tier" of 10 smaller scale projects will also test a variety of innovative approaches to job entitlement.[24] The basic aim is to learn more about ways in which economically disadvantaged school-age youth, who are prone to drop out of school and be unemployed, can be provided with opportunities to earn and learn that encourage them to finish high school.

4. Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects

This program seeks to employ youth in well-supervised work with a tangible output that will benefit the community. Most projects of this type will be organized by community and neighborhood groups and antipoverty organizations, perhaps in cooperation with building trades councils. The objective will be to engage unemployed teenagers, aged 16 to 19, giving preference to economically disadvantaged youth, in projects that address community needs. Year-round projects will be developed for out-of-school youth, as well as for some in-school youth as part of structured work-study programs. Projects could include rehabilitation of public facilities, weatherization and basic repair of low-income housing, and energy conservation efforts. There will be little emphasis on supportive services in this component.

Three-quarters of the funds available for this component are to be allocated to States based on their relative shares of unemployed persons; 2 percent of the funds are earmarked for native American teenagers and another 2 percent for youth from migrant and seasonal farmworker families. The balance comprises the Secretary of Labor's discretionary funds.

Research Strategy

YEDPA emphasizes the importance of research as part of the ongoing process of program operation. Each major program is accompanied by a research plan developed in advance of program implementation. The range of methods used to achieve the information requirements will include: (1) Theoretical and quantitative analysis; (2) basic research surveys, such as longitudinal analyses of employment and school-to-work transition patterns; (3) large-scale structured social experiments; and (4) process evaluations and program performance assessments. The research conducted will be designed to produce a storehouse of information useful for understanding the impact of alternative service mixes on different youth.

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[24] In January 1978, the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training announced that 17 CETA prime sponsors had been selected (from among 150 who had submitted proposals in September 1977) to conduct Youth Incentive Entitlement Pilot Projects under YEDPA grants totaling $109 million.

The Secretary of Labor has identified a number of priority issues for research. The first question of importance is whether school retention and completion increase future employability of potential dropouts and the disadvantaged. Next in order of importance are questions concerning ways to improve the school-to-work transition process, the usefulness of work experience, the effectiveness of alternative service delivery mechanisms, and the impact of public intervention on the youth maturation process. The questions are being addressed in order of their implications for public policy, the availability or feasibility of developing an information base for providing answers, and the potential for verifying answers obtained in one program setting with those observed under different conditions or circumstances.

THE AGING OF AMERICA'S LABOR FORCE: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECTS OF OLDER WORKERS

Less than 20 years ago, a rough pyramid could be drawn to illustrate the age structure of the American population. A broad base of children and teenagers supported generally narrower population blocks, each representing a successively older age group (see chart 13). At the top of the pyramid, the smallest block (only about one-fourth as wide as the base block portraying children under 10 years old) represented the portion of the population aged 70 years and older. But that pyramidal picture is shifting rapidly.[1] Less than 20 years from now, a sketch of the U.S. population by age segments will look much like an untidy rectangle. By 1990, over 39 million Americans will have reached or passed the age of 60, forming a cohort about equal in size to the number of Americans in their twenties or thirties. And the rectangle will bulge around its midsection. The growth, status, problems, and prospects of that segment of the population aged 45 and over are discussed in the demographic context of this "graying of America."

"The middle-aged and older worker" is generally defined for statistical purposes, here and elsewhere, as one who is aged 45 or older. Certain trends, particularly for middle-aged male workers, emerge and become more marked in successively older age groups: withdrawal from the labor force, an increase in the number of part-time and part-year workers, a decline in average annual earnings, and a longer duration of unemployment for those out of work.[2] For women aged 45 to 59, labor force participation rose steadily after World War II, although, among those over 55, a mild downward slope in participation has occurred in the 1970's—suggesting that more women are also choosing early retirement, that employment opportunities for older women are declining, or both.[3] The opening sections of this chapter attempt to describe and account for these trends.

While the Nation is currently (and correctly) concerned with the special employment problems of its young people, it must be remembered that older workers also confront special problems. The 50-year-old worker is far more likely to be the primary family breadwinner than is the teenaged or young adult worker. Family and community ties, seniority protection, and pension plans may restrict an older worker's willingness to risk a job change or move to a new locale to take advantage of better employment opportunities. During periods of economic recovery, older workers are more likely than younger ones to reenter the active labor force at occupational and wage levels below those they held before becoming unemployed. Finally, training and retraining opportunities have generally been less accessible to older workers than to

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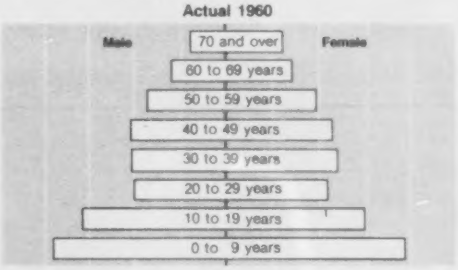
[1] Irma Withers, "Population: The Vanishing Pyramid," pp. 13–18, in Gloria M. Shatto, ed., *Employment of the Middle-Aged: Papers from Industrial Gerontology Seminars* (Springfield, Ill.: Charles C Thomas, 1972).

[2] "The Employment Problems of Older Workers" (prepared for the White House Conference on Aging, Nov. 29, 1971), U.S. Department of Labor, Bulletin 1721, p. 2; and Herbert S. Parnes and others, *The Pre-Retirement Years: A Longitudinal Study of the Labor Market Experience of Men*, vol. 4, Manpower R&D Monograph 15 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1975), p. 74.

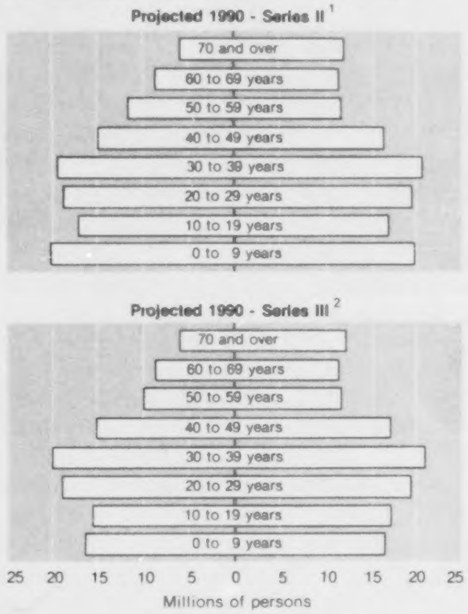
[3] D. B. Newsham, "The Challenge of Change for the Older Trainee," *Industrial Gerontology*, October 1969, p. 32.

Chart 13

In 1960, children and teenagers were the largest age groups...



...but by 1990, the older groups will form a much larger share of the U.S. population.



[1] Series II population projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 2.1

[2] Series III population projections assume an average number of lifetime births per woman of 1.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

their younger colleagues. Many of these problems, including the question of discrimination against middle-aged and older workers, are discussed in the third section of this chapter.

The inextricable connection between employment and income is explored in the fourth section. It is clear that early retirement is a two-sided issue: While it has been a blessing for some, it has seriously increased the risk of poverty in later years for many others. Thus, the retirement decision is not always entirely voluntary, even before age 65, and may lead to hardship.

The Federal Government is becoming more concerned about the implications of the Nation's aging work force and the employment-related problems of older workers. In the last quarter of 1977, Congress voted to bolster the social security fund by systematically increasing workers' contributions between 1978 and 1985; [4] and legislation to prohibit mandatory retirement before age 70 for employees in most fields is being considered. Other positive trends are outlined in the concluding section of this chapter. The key question is the strength of the unwritten agreement between young and old embodied in the social security system: Will younger workers continue ungrudgingly to support an ever-larger group of nonworking older Americans, in the expectation that they in turn will be adequately supported during their predictably longer retirement years by the succeeding generation? The adjustments necessary to assure a positive response to this question are just beginning.

Changing Age Structure of the Population

The age structure of the U.S. population is shifting more rapidly than was anticipated even a few years ago. This shift is not entirely due to the long-term decline in the *fertility rate* (the number of births per 1,000 women), now below the population replacement rate of 2.1 children per family. The *mortality rate* (the number of deaths per 1,000 people) has also fallen.

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[4] Public Law 95–216, amending the Social Security Act and the Internal Revenue Code to strengthen the financial position of the social security system, also raises the annual earnings ceiling for beneficiaries aged 65 to 72 to $6,000 between 1978 and 1982—when the ceiling will be lifted entirely for persons aged 70 or over. Furthermore, the 1977 amendments delete earlier references to the sex of applicants, allow beneficiaries to marry without forfeiting benefits, and reduce the marriage-duration requirement from 20 to 10 years for divorced homemakers.

The two factors combined—declining fertility and mortality rates—are leading to an accelerated "aging" of the population. Improvements from 1970 to 1975 in the health care of middle-aged and older Americans have resulted in substantial increases in life expectancy for adults—both whites and minority group members and, most notably, women. (See table 1.)

Comparing the age composition of the working-age population (primarily those 20 to 64 years old) for 1980 and 2000 suggests an aging of working America during that period. (See table 2.) The estimated median age of the working-age population in 1980 will be 37.4, and 20 years later it is expected to rise to 40.8. In 1980, the 35- to 54-year-old age group will make up 38 percent of the total working-age population, but by the year 2000 it will rise to 51 percent, largely as a result of the "baby boom" in the years after the end of World War II.[5]

TABLE 1. LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH AND AGES 50 AND 65, BY SEX AND RACE, SELECTED YEARS, 1950–75

Age, race, and sex	1950	1960	1970	1975
AT BIRTH				
White:				
Men	66. 5	67. 4	67. 9	69. 4
Women	72. 2	74. 1	75. 5	77. 2
Black and other:				
Men	59. 1	61. 1	61. 0	63. 6
Women	62. 9	66. 3	69. 1	72. 3
AT AGE 50				
White:				
Men	22. 8	23. 2	23. 3	24. 3
Women	26. 8	28. 1	29. 1	30. 3
Black and other:				
Men	20. 3	21. 3	21. 2	22. 4
Women	22. 7	24. 3	26. 0	27. 9
AT AGE 65				
White:				
Men	12. 8	13. 0	13. 0	13. 7
Women	15. 0	15. 9	16. 9	18. 1
Black and other:				
Men	12. 8	12. 8	12. 9	13. 7
Women	14. 5	15. 1	16. 0	17. 5

SOURCES: For 1950, 1960, and 1970 data, see the health tables in *Statistical Abstract of the United States 1951, 1961, and 1971*, respectively. The 1975 data are taken from National Center for Health Statistics, *Monthly Labor Statistics Report*, Advance Report, Final Mortality Statistics 1975, Health Resources Administration 77-1120, vol. 25, No. 11, Supplement, Feb. 11, 1977.

TABLE 2. AGE COMPOSITION OF ACTUAL AND PROJECTED WORKING-AGE POPULATION (20 TO 64 YEARS OLD): 1970, 1980, AND 2000

[Percent distribution]

Age group	Actual 1970	Projected	
		1980	2000
20 to 24 years	16. 0	16. 5	11. 1
25 to 34 years	23. 5	28. 5	22. 7
35 to 44 years	21. 5	20. 3	27. 2
45 to 54 years	21. 6	17. 9	23. 6
55 to 59 years	9. 3	9. 0	8. 6
60 to 64 years	8. 1	7. 7	6. 7
Estimated median age in years	39. 9	37. 4	40. 8

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: Actual 1970 figures are taken from Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 470, November 1971, Series E, table 2; projected data from Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 704, July 1977, Series II, table 8.

For the year 2000, census reports in 1971 projected a population of 68.1 million men and women aged 50 and older. The 1977 census report revised that figure upward, to 71.9 million. Thus, in only 6 years, the projections for that population increased by 3.8 million as a result of the accelerated improvement in the life expectancy of older age groups. About one-sixth of the increase will consist of men 50 to 64 years old.

As for the population aged 65 and older (the group traditionally defined as the retirement-age population), the most recent census projection for the year 2000 indicates a population numbering

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[5] It is important to note that these projections are based on a number of assumptions. For example, the demographer's definition of the "working-age population" as those between the ages of 20 and 64 years may be more convenient than strictly accurate: rising levels of educational attainment may delay the entry age of young people into the labor force, and the current trend toward early retirement (before age 65) among men may abate under recent legislative proposals that would restrict mandatory retirement. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the current low fertility rate of American women has stabilized, nor is it certain that the mortality rate for older age groups will continue to decline.

31.8 million, a significant increase over the 1971 projection of 28.8 million.[6]

In 1977, there were only 4.8 million Americans aged 80 and over, but by 2000, according to Bureau of the Census projections, there will be at least 8.1 million men and women in that age group. This 69-percent increase (compared with an increase of only 27 percent in the working-age population) should stimulate demand for a wide range of new social and health-related services.

These demographic trends among older adult age groups pose a serious challenge to the U.S. economy over coming decades. Unless the Nation expands its capacity to support more persons in retirement than previously projected, the American economy may be compelled to retain and absorb into the active work force an unprecedented number of older jobseekers.

Although the aging of America may strain the Nation's capacity to support growing numbers of older adults, it may also create a burgeoning of employment in services devoted to the needs of very elderly persons. Many of these new jobs might be performed by men and women in their late fifties and sixties, given appropriate training.

Labor Force Participation and Unemployment

DIFFERENT PATTERNS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

For several decades, labor force participation of older men has been declining at a relatively rapid rate (see table 3). In the case of men between 55 and 59 years old, the trend has accelerated since 1970. Among 60- to 64-year-old men, their 79-percent participation rate in 1950 gradually declined to 73 percent in 1970; but by October 1977, it had dropped sharply to less than 64 percent. The corresponding rates for men aged 65 to 69 showed a drop from 60 to 44 percent between 1950 and 1960; by 1977, their participation rate had fallen to approximately 31 percent.

The picture for older women is almost a mirror image of the one for men. It is generally a record of increases in labor force participation—at least until 1970, after which it began to stabilize for women between 50 and 59 years old. In the 60- to 64-year-old group of women, participation rates jumped from 21 percent in 1950 to 36 in 1970, and as of October 1977, stood at 33—still well above the 1950 rate despite a decline since 1970.

Recent projections of labor force participation rates are displayed in chart 14. However, these current estimates should be interpreted with caution. It is probable that proposed changes in re-

TABLE 3. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES FOR OLDER AGE GROUPS, BY SEX, SELECTED YEARS, 1950–77

Age group and year	Men	Women
50 to 54 years:		
1950	90.5	30.8
1960	92.0	45.9
1970	91.5	52.4
1977 (October)	90.0	55.4
55 to 59 years:		
1950	86.7	25.9
1960	87.7	39.7
1970	86.8	47.6
1977 (October)	83.5	48.5
60 to 64 years:		
1950	79.4	20.6
1960	77.8	29.4
1970	73.2	36.4
1977 (October)	63.9	33.1
65 to 69 years:		
1950	59.7	12.0
1960	44.0	16.5
1970	39.3	17.2
1977 (October)	31.1	14.5

SOURCE: Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Employment Status and Work Experience*, table 2 for 1950, 1960, and 1970 data. October 1977 data from *Employment and Earnings*, November 1977, table A-3.

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[6] Some gerontologists would argue that 31.8 million is a conservative estimate of the upper age group in the year 2000, because the effects on life expectancy of (a) recent biomedical developments and (b) changes in work activities and environments have not yet begun to appear. See, for example, Albert Rosenfeld, *Prolongevity* (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1976) and Harold L. Sheppard and Sara E. Rix, *The Graying of Working America: The Coming Crisis of Retirement Age Policy* (New York: Free Press, 1977), esp. ch. 4.

tirement policies and practices, if legislation to restrict mandatory retirement is enacted, will have an impact on the participation rates of older people long before the 1990 projections may be checked against reality.

YEAR-ROUND, FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

The discussion to this point has focused on demographic shifts and labor force participation rates. But another, perhaps more revealing, measure of labor force activity exists: the proportion of the labor force working year round and full time. A full-time, year-round worker is usually defined as one who was employed 35 or more hours a week for at least 50 weeks during the past year.

For at least a decade, the proportion of Americans aged 16 and over working on a year-round, full-time basis has remained relatively constant, fluctuating in tandem with overall economic conditions. But for workers aged 55 and over, especially since 1966, the proportion working year round and full time has steadily decreased. It is interesting to note that this pattern is evidenced in the age group nearing eligibility for retirement benefits under social security—that is, workers aged 60 and 61 years old.

Persons working year round and full time at ages 60 to 64, by sex, selected year 1967–76

[Percent]

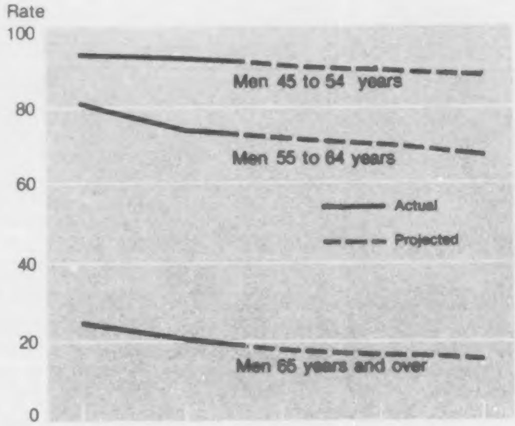
Age and sex	*1967*	*1970*	*1973*	*1976*
Total, 60 and 61	47. 0	46. 8	46. 0	40. 7
Men	70. 1	68. 0	67. 7	61. 5
Women	28. 2	28. 2	26. 7	21. 8
Total, 62 to 64	34. 4	36. 8	33. 7	29. 8
Men	58. 3	55. 4	51. 1	44. 5
Women	20. 8	20. 8	18. 8	17. 0

SOURCE: Derived from Bureau of Labor Statistics work-experience tables for the above years.

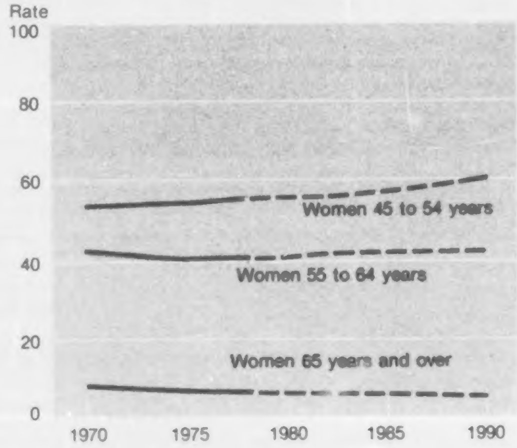
Marital status appears to have an especially significant impact on year-round full-time employment rates for women. In the 45- to 64-year-old age group, the proportion of married women so employed was only 24 percent in 1976, compared with 36 percent of women who were separated, divorced, or widowed and 56 percent of those who had never married.[7]

Chart 14

The downward trend in middle-aged and older men's labor force participation is expected to continue...



...while women's participation will rise until age 65 and then drop moderately.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

Another noteworthy contrast between the year-round full-time employment figures for older men and women involves place of residence. Census data for 1970 indicate that the proportion of fully employed women aged 50 and over increases as the locale moves from rural farm, to rural nonfarm, to metropolitan area, to central city. While the unsalaried contribution of farm women is probably underrepresented by these census trends, there can be little doubt that the demand for the clerical and service jobs traditionally performed by women is in fact higher in central cities than in outlying areas. However, the proportion of older men working 50 to 52 weeks a year is highest for those who reside in rural farm areas and lowest in rural nonfarm areas; it is also higher in suburban settings than in the central cities.[8] The explanation for the bottom ranking of rural nonfarm employment for men is probably related to the seasonal nature of work and industries (for example, food processing) in such areas.

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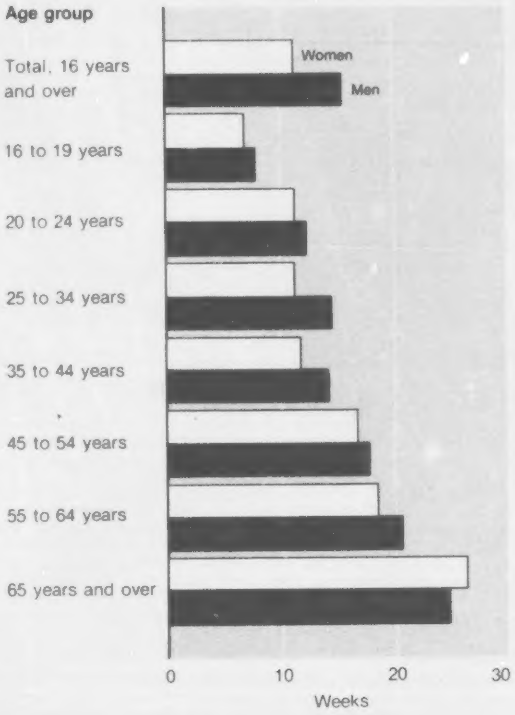
[7] Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Work Experience of the Population in 1976*, Special Labor Force Report No. 201 (1977).

DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Middle-aged and older workers experience a lower unemployment rate than do youthful members of the labor force. However, the search for a new job is usually increasingly difficult as workers grow older. Thus, long-term joblessness among older unemployed workers is comparatively severe (see chart 15). The Secretary of Labor pointed out, in testimony before the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights in September 1977, that long-term unemployment for workers 45 years of age and older is a major problem, since persons in this age group generally still have large financial obligations, are too young to retire with an adequate pension income, and are considered by many employers as being too old to hire.

Chart 15

Duration of unemployment increases with age and is about twice as great for workers aged 65 and older as for those between 25 and 44.



Source U.S. Department of Labor, derived from data in table A-18 in *Employment and Earnings*, November 1977, p. 32.

The plight of middle-aged and older men displaced from wage and salary employment was the subject of a special study conducted as part of the National Longitudinal Surveys.[9] The evidence suggests that many individuals, even after they find new jobs, continue to suffer the consequences of their earlier displacement through employment in less attractive occupations, lower earnings, deteriorating health, loss of self-esteem, and a sense of alienation.[10]

Beyond the personal hardships, the longer duration of joblessness among older workers has broader social implications. It means that expenditures for unemployment insurance and related social costs are disproportionately distributed among older adult workers. Of equal importance, but less measurable, are the productivity costs

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[8] Bureau of the Census, 1970 Census of Population, *Employment Status and Work Experience*, table 25.

[9] The National Longitudinal Surveys (NLS), conducted by the Bureau of the Census and directed by Dr. Herbert S. Parnes of Ohio State University's Center for Human Resource Research, began in 1966. The surveys include four samples, initially consisting of 5,000 persons each, for four subsets of the population at critical transition stages in their working lives—young men who at the inception of the study were 14 to 24 years of age; a counterpart group of young women; women 30 to 44 years of age; and men 45 to 59 years of age. Originally planned to cover a 5-year period, the surveys have been so successful and attrition so small that they have been extended to allow for final interviewing of the two male groups in 1981, while the corresponding surveys for the older and younger female cohorts will take place in 1982 and 1983, respectively. In addition, two more cohorts of young men and women (6,000 each) between the ages of 14 and 21 have been added to the NLS and are expected to be interviewed for the first time in January 1979. To date, 18 volumes of comprehensive reports have been published on surveys conducted through 1972; and over 200 reports on specific topics have been prepared by staff members of the Center for Human Resource Research and other researchers throughout the country who have acquired public-use versions of the NLS tapes.

[10] Herbert S. Parnes and Randy King, "Middle-Aged Job-Losers," *Industrial Gerontology*, Spring 1977, pp. 77–96.

associated with the loss of this stable and highly experienced segment of the working population.

IMPACT OF ECONOMIC RECOVERY

During the economic upturn from 1975 to 1976, when the overall unemployment rate dropped from 8.5 to 7.7 percent, jobless individuals aged 45 and over did not share proportionately in the economic benefits of the recovery. For example, while the number of unemployed persons between the ages of 25 and 34 decreased 60 percent from 1975 to 1976, the corresponding decline for those aged 45 to 54 was only 30 percent; the reduction was 21 percent for the 55- to 64-year-old group and only 15 percent for the group aged 65 and older. The figures for those over 55 are all the more significant, since many of them had the alternative of leaving the labor force under early retirement provisions.

DISCOURAGEMENT

The older jobseeker seems to give up the job search and become a nonparticipant in the Nation's active labor force more often than does the younger jobseeker. During the 1973–75 recession, the Department of Labor's count of persons not seeking work because of a belief that no jobs were available (the definition of a "discouraged worker") rose 200 percent among men and women in the 55- to 64-year-old age category. In contrast, the total number of discouraged workers of all ages increased by 73 percent. And when the total number of discouraged workers declined from 1976 to 1977, the number of older persons in that classification actually increased.[11]

Explaining Participation: Special Problems of Older Workers

Cause-and-effect analysis of the labor market behavior of older workers is particularly difficult, since the social-psychological research findings are scant. The basic trends in participation just reviewed are clear enough. The problems of older workers that may, in large part, account for these trends are grouped here under the following subjects: Changes in the economy, education, health, job performance and training, and discrimination.

THE CHANGING ECONOMY

A number of factors underpin the trend toward lower labor force participation among older men, including the growing availability of public and private pensions and disability benefits. The employment experience of middle-aged and older workers themselves is also an important element—given the special impact of the Nation's economic health on this age group.

Local area labor market conditions also influence the participation rates of older workers. For example, the 1966 level of unemployment in the local labor market was a critical explanation of the decline in participation over the following 7 years among the middle-aged and older men in the National Longitudinal Surveys. Unlike younger workers, older ones did not necessarily reenter the labor force once the unemployment rate declined; they tended to remain outside.

Changes in the participation rate of older men also seem to be a function of the shift in the economy's industrial composition. Emerging industries may recruit or require workers—typically from younger age groups—with significantly more years of schooling than workers in static or declining industries usually attain. Comparisons of 1960 and 1970 census data show that male workers under age 45 increased their share of employment, relative to those 45 years of age and older, in fields other than the primary and traditional secondary industries such as agriculture, mining, construction, and automotive and steel manufacturing. By 1970, more than half of the employed men aged 45 and over were concentrated in these declining or slow-growth industries; among the under-45 groups, more than half of the men were employed in expanding fields, such as petrochemicals, data processing equipment, and electronics. One among several plausible explanations for the relatively older work force in traditional industries is that seniority rights, established through collective-bargaining agreements, induce older workers to remain in their protected jobs in these industries.

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[11] Unpublished data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics. See also Marc Rosenblum, "Recession's Continuing Victim: The Older Worker" (Washington: U.S. Senate, Special Committee on Aging, July 1976).

For women, on the other hand, the postwar ascendancy of white-collar employment has been a boon. Older women, in particular, found a burgeoning demand for their labor—at least until the recent recession—in clerical fields and in the professions traditionally dominated by women, such as education, nursing, and social services.

EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION

Limited educational attainment is strongly associated with nonparticipation in the labor force—at all ages, but especially for older workers. For example, in 1966, 93 percent of 45- to 54-year-old men with no high school diplomas were in the labor force; but 10 years later, when the survivors of this cohort were 55 to 64 years old, only 68 percent were still in the labor force (see table 4).

The impact of education on participation rates among mature women is even more significant, according to results of the National Longitudinal Surveys, in large measure because many young adult women temporarily left the labor force for homemaking careers. When they reentered the labor market—typically, in their midforties—career progression depended substantially on their previous investments in both education and training.[12]

Although, on average, older workers are educationally disadvantaged in comparison with younger workers, the education gap has been narrowing. In 1966, 40 percent of 55- to 64-year-olds had at least a high school education, compared with 70 percent of 25- to 34-year olds; by 1976, the percentages were 60 and 85, respectively.

The significance of this improvement lies in the fact that older workers should be able to adapt to changing work conditions and technology to a much greater degree than were older workers of the past. Thus, older workers of today and the future may find that their educational background is less of a barrier to employment than it was for workers in the past. Furthermore, when retraining is necessary for such adaptation, older workers should increasingly be considered qualified to benefit from such efforts.

These findings regarding education and work experience highlight the significance of general socioeconomic status (of which education is but one component) in the work lives of older workers. As a case in point, the National Longitudinal Surveys of men aged 45 to 59 in 1966 found that continued participation in the labor force over the ensuing 7 years was directly related to socio-

TABLE 4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SELECTED AGE GROUP, SEX, AND EDUCATION, 1966 AND 1976

[Percent]

Sex and years of school completed	35 to 44 years		45 to 54 years		55 to 64 years	
	1966	1976	1966	1976	1966	1976
Men:						
Less than 12 years	95. 3	90. 4	92. 6	84. 2	81. 9	67. 5
High school degree	98. 6	96. 6	97. 2	93. 8	89. 1	78. 4
One or more years of college	98. 8	97. 7	97. 8	95. 7	89. 1	83. 1
Women:						
Less than 12 years	45. 0	49. 5	45. 8	45. 6	35. 9	34. 9
High school degree	47. 9	59. 2	54. 1	57. 1	45. 2	44. 9
One or more years of college	45. 5	65. 6	60. 3	63. 4	55. 7	53. 6

SOURCES: Bureau of Labor Statistics, "Educational Attainment of Workers," Special Labor Force Reports No. 83 (1966) and No. 193 (1976).

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[12] "Mature Women Workers: A Profile" (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1976), pp. 9–10.

economic status (as measured by an index based on education, occupation, and earnings). Despite their relatively comfortable financial arrangements for retirement, older men at the highest socioeconomic levels typically remained in the labor force the longest. Much of the explanation lies in the greater intrinsic satisfaction such persons experience in their occupational lives—and this job contentment has been shown to be related to educational level, as well as to continuing good health.

HEALTH

Although the health status of Americans in general is improving, the prognosis for older Americans is equivocal. On the one hand, biomedical breakthroughs in the last decade alone have increased life expectancy dramatically.[13] These advances in the prevention and cure of fatal illnesses, however, seem to be accompanied by a rising incidence of nonfatal chronic ailments (such as arthritis) among middle-aged and older Americans. Current Population Survey data for 1976, for example, show that over 60 percent of 45- to 54-year-old male nonparticipants in the labor force left their last jobs due to ill health or disability; less than 15 percent of them reported any intention to seek another job.[14] Since one of the major factors in retirement is poor health, the trend toward earlier departure from the labor force, especially among men over 50 but also among women over 60 (indicated in table 3), may reflect the mixed blessing of longer life expectancy coupled with chronic illness.[15]

It bears repeating that health status, insofar as it relates to the capacity to work, is partly related to a worker's overall socioeconomic status (SES), of which his or her occupation and education are major components. Data from the National Longitudinal Surveys show very clearly that in each age group of the total sample of white middle-aged men, particularly those 48 and older, the higher the SES index, the higher the percentage reporting no health condition limiting the kind of work they could do. The reverse pattern—unemployment and poor health, perhaps combined with the disadvantage of limited education—often results in early withdrawal from the labor force.[16]

The picture is made all the more complex by evidence that chronic ill health not only *causes* early withdrawal from the work force, but may also frequently *result* from retirement. According to the American Medical Association, "The sudden cessation of productive work and earning power of an individual . . . often leads to physical and emotional illness and premature death."[17]

JOB PERFORMANCE AND TRAINING

Studies of the job performance of older workers tend to disprove the prevailing belief that older people are less effective workers than are younger persons. No consistent pattern of superior performance or productivity of one age group over another has been demonstrated. Indeed, greater variation exists within age groups than between them.

For example, among several thousand clerical workers, it was found that older employees had a steadier rate of output but were no more or less accurate than younger workers.[18] Another researcher compared the company records of recently retired production workers (about 65 years old) with those of still-employed, long-service workers (on the average, 20 years younger) in one establishment; attendance, health, and injury records of the older, recently retired employees were superior.[19] In another study focusing on precise productivity measures, older semiskilled operatives were found to be just as productive as younger ones.[20]

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[13] One indicator is the sharp rate of decline in mortality due to heart disease among white adult men from age 35 through 74. Changes in that rate from 1969 to 1973 improved most markedly among the 55- to 64-year-old men, according to data from the National Center for Health Statistics.

[14] William V. Deuterman, Jr., "Another Look at Working-Age Men Who Are Not in the Labor Force," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1977, pp. 11, 13.

[15] Since 1962, the first year after social security benefits became available to men aged 62 through 64, the percentage of the male population outside the labor force classified as "unable to work" has risen: from 3.2 percent in that year, to 4.9 percent in 1970, to 5.8 percent in 1976—for men between 55 and 64 years of age. See Robert W. Bednarzik and Deborah P. Klein, *Labor Review*, October 1977, p. 8. A study of early retirees found that the most important determinants of retirement status were health and eligibility for benefits under social security or other pension programs. See Joseph F. Quinn, "The Microeconomics of Early Retirement: A Cross Sectional View" (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 1975).

[16] Herbert S. Parnes, "The National Longitudinal Surveys: Lessons for Human Resource Policy," app. B in *Current Issues in the Relationship Between Manpower Research and Policy*, Special Report No. 7 (Washington: National Commission for Manpower Policy, March 1976), p. 42.

[17] Quoted in "Amending the Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendments of 1977: Report Together with Additional Views," submitted by the Senate Committee on Human Resources, 95th Cong., 1st sess., calendar No. 451, Report No. 95-493, Oct. 12, 1977, p. 4.

[18] *Job Performance by Age: Office Workers*, BLS Bulletin No. 1273 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1960), pp. 2-3.

Similar studies over the past few decades have led to the principle of using functional, rather than chronological, age criteria in making personnel decisions regarding hiring, training, promotion, and retirement.[21] That is, employers ought to judge workers on the basis of their individual abilities to perform specified jobs—rather than using arbitrary age cutoff points to determine who is "too old" to cope with given tasks. This is the underlying principle of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, discussed in the following section. However, few employers in either the private or the public sector seem aware of the studies that led to the development of the functional age concept.

The improved educational status of today's older workers, compared with those in past decades, should mean that they are increasingly capable of benefiting from training and educational programs designed to keep them up to date with changing skill demands. Midcareer occupational changes may be a specific reflection of the ability and willingness of middle-aged workers to take on new skills.

At the same time, there is some truth to the proposition that older workers are more reluctant than younger ones to undergo training for new skills. Frequently, this attitude may be the result of a psychological concern that they may fail. Just as frequently, the greater learning difficulty of some older workers can be traced to the inappropriateness of the methods and techniques used to train them.[22] Unfortunately, few programs provide trainers who are knowledgeable about the modifications in methods required to assure greater success among older trainees.

This issue is of critical importance because one explanation frequently offered to account for the employment problems of older workers is their alleged lack of enthusiasm for retraining programs. However, the belief that older persons are reluctant to learn new skills may be exaggerated. A large-scale survey in 1974 by Louis Harris found that nearly half of employed persons between the ages of 40 and 54 said they were interested in learning new skills and in participating in job training programs to obtain a different type of job. Even among those 55 to 64 years old, the proportion was a relatively high 37 percent. The survey report concluded that 40-, 50-, and 60-year-old workers would be generally receptive to Government or private sector retraining opportunities.[23]

The returns for enhancing job training opportunities of older workers do not accrue solely to the participants themselves.[24] Once trained, older workers tend to remain with their employers longer than do younger trainees.[25] Since employee turnover is generally a cost factor for employers, this should be considered when weighing the benefits of increasing the participation of older workers in training programs.

DISCRIMINATION

The Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967 (ADEA) is a major achievement in American social and labor legislation. The act's major purpose is to promote employment of older persons on the basis of ability, rather than chronological age. Nevertheless, studies of the jobseeking outcomes of unemployed workers, in skilled and professional as well as lower skilled occupations, indicate that age discrimination continues to exist.[26]

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[19] Douglas L. Bartley, "Compulsory Retirement: A Reevaluation," *Personnel*, March–April 1977, pp. 62–67.

[20] Donald P. Schwab and Herbert G. Heneman III, "Effects of Age and Experience on Productivity," *Industrial Gerontology*, Spring 1977, pp. 113–17.

[21] *The Older American Worker—Age Discrimination in Employment* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, June 1965).

[22] See, for example, Eunice and Meredith Belbin, *Problems in Adult Retraining* (London: William Heineman Ltd., 1972) and James R. Siemen, "Programmed Material as a Training Tool for Older Persons," *Industrial Gerontology*, Summer 1976, pp. 183–90.

[23] *The Myths and Reality of Aging in America* (Washington: National Council on the Aging, 1975), p. 94.

[24] An unexpected finding from the NLS relates to the impact of formal occupational training upon the subsequent labor market experience of middle-aged men: The effect was marginal for whites, but substantial earnings growth occurred for blacks after training. It should be noted, however, that this study made no attempt to estimate the possible economic benefits of training to the firms involved or to society. See Parnes and others, *The Pre-Retirement Years*, vol. 4, p. 74.

[25] Newsham, "The Challenge of Change for the Older Trainee," p. 32.

[26] For example, see Benson Rosen and Thomas H. Jerdee, "Too Old or Not Too Old," *Harvard Business Review*, November–December 1977, pp. 97–106; and Parnes and King, op. cit. Based on evidence developed through a study of 10 selected federally funded service delivery programs (including training and public service employment programs authorized by titles I, II, and VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act), the U.S. Civil Rights Commission concluded that discrimination on the basis of age is both widespread and consistently adverse to older persons; see *The Age Discrimination Study* (Washington: U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, December 1977).

The ADEA became effective in mid-1968. The act prohibits arbitrary age discrimination in employment against persons between 40 and 65 by most employers, employment agencies, and labor organizations. It is unlawful for employers having 20 or more employees to refuse to hire, discharge, or otherwise discriminate against any individual as to compensation, terms, conditions, or privileges of employment because of age. The act currently covers an estimated 26 million workers in the 40- to 65-year-old age group.

Under the act, Department of Labor officials make investigations, issue rules and regulations, and enforce its provisions by legal proceedings when voluntary compliance cannot be obtained. The Secretary of Labor or any aggrieved person may bring suit under the act. The Wage and Hour Division of the Employment Standards Administration has been given the responsibility to implement the ADEA.

One indicator of the magnitude of the problem of age discrimination is the number of complaints received by the Wage and Hour Division alleging violations of the act. In fiscal year 1969, the first full year of the act's application, there were complaints against 1,031 establishments. In fiscal year 1977, there were complaints against 5,054 establishments.[27]

Congress is currently considering a bill to amend the ADEA with respect to the issue of mandatory retirement.[28] This proposal would raise the upper age limit on coverage under the act from 65 to 70 for private sector workers.

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[27] During fiscal year 1977, 5,600 ADEA investigations and conciliation actions were taken by the Department of Labor in 5,006 establishments. Monetary violations amounting to $10 million were disclosed, involving 1,943 individuals. As a result of the Department's enforcement activities, 1,293 individuals who had suffered discrimination were aided; $2.7 million in lost income was restored to 744 individuals in 383 establishments; and 532 persons were hired or reinstated who are projected to earn $4.1 million a year in wages. Also, employers agreed that they would consider applicants aged 40 to 65 for 14,585 anticipated job vacancies a year.

The Wage and Hour Division's investigations disclosed illegal advertising in 508 establishments, illegal discharges affecting 648 individuals in 232 establishments, and illegal refusals to hire in 166 establishments affecting 1,380 persons.

[28] See, for example, the working paper prepared for the Senate Special Committee on Aging by Marc Rosenblum, *The Next Steps in Combating Age Discrimination in Employment: With Special Reference to Mandatory Retirement Policy* (Washington: U.S. Congress, Senate, August 1977). For data on the prevalence of mandatory retirement provisions in private pension plans, see Dorothy R. Kittner, "Forced Retirement: How Common Is It?" *Monthly Labor Review*, December 1977, pp. 60–61.

The Postwork Years[29]

Few older Americans are "independently wealthy"—people whose incomes are both substantial and not related to current or past attachment to the labor force. Thus, work-derived income and benefits have been of central importance in determining when and why most people leave the work force and, literally, how they spend their postwork lives. The purpose of this section is to account for some of the income-related consequences of the demographic, labor participation, and retirement trends discussed earlier.

WORK, INCOME, AND POVERTY

Poverty, as defined by the Bureau of the Census, has declined significantly among the aged of America (those 65 and older) since 1959. In that year, 35 percent were below the official poverty level of income;[30] by 1976, only 15 percent were. Furthermore, since 1959, aged family heads as a proportion of all poor family heads have steadily declined—from more than 22 percent to nearly 14 percent in 1976. In both years, nevertheless, the incidence of poverty for persons over age 65 was greater than for younger age groups. The highest poverty rate occurs among aged, unrelated indi-

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[29] This section has been guided by Harold L. Sheppard's chapter, "Work and Retirement," in *Handbook of Aging and the Social Sciences*, ed. by Robert H. Binstock and Ethel Shanas (New York: Van Nostrand and Reinhold, 1976), pp. 286–309.

[30] In 1976, official poverty thresholds for the United States were defined by the Bureau of the Census as follows:

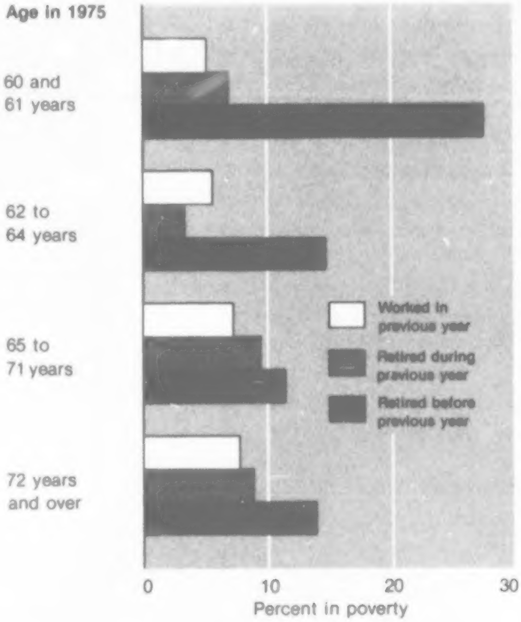
	Annual income:	
Family size	*Nonfarm*	*Farm*
1 person	$2,884	$2,438
2 persons	3,711	3,128
3 persons	4,540	3,858
4 persons	5,815	4,950
5 persons	6,876	5,870
6 persons	7,760	6,585

viduals (those not living in families), the vast majority of whom are women.

The importance of employment is evidenced by the fact that nearly 70 percent of all social security beneficiaries also had income from earnings. Those without work experience to supplement their benefits were far more likely to be poor (see chart 16). For example, among men and women 60 and 61 years old in 1975, those who had some work experience had a poverty rate of only 5 percent, compared with 7 percent for those who retired during the year and 28 percent for those who had previously retired. The fact that poverty is so high among the already-retired persons in this age group, in contrast to less than 15 percent for persons 62 and older, suggests that there is a significant income penalty paid for what might be called "premature retirement."

Chart 16

Early retirement increases the risk of poverty.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, based on Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106, *"Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1975,"* table 15.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE PENSIONS

Social security has become increasingly important in reducing the risk of poverty for older Americans. For those aged 65 or over in 1975, for example, family membership and receipt of social security benefits appear to have been the most powerful determinants of nonpoverty status:

Benefit status	*Percent poor of unrelated individuals aged 65 and over*	*Percent poor of families with heads aged 65 and over*
No benefits	47	15
Some benefits	29	8

SOURCE: *Social Security Bulletin*, Annual Statistical Supplement, 1975, table 14.

The social security system now covers 90 percent of all U.S. workers, and many of the remaining 10 percent are covered by government plans not integrated with social security. Today, about 17.8 million Americans (not including wives, husbands, and survivors of eligible workers) are receiving retired worker benefits under social security. There are also some 2.1 million persons aged 65 and over receiving benefits from Federal and State supplemental security income programs (and 65 percent of them receive regular social security benefits, as well).

Another sizable program is administered by the Veterans Administration for veterans with wartime service of 90 days or more, their surviving spouses, children, and dependent parents. Veterans in this group who are disabled, or who are aged 65 or over regardless of disability, and who meet certain income limitations are eligible for a Government pension. As of September 30, 1977, the number of veterans aged 65 and over receiving benefits through this program totaled 526,500; another 626,000 surviving spouses 65 and over also received benefits.

The growth of private pensions also helps to explain some of the decline in poverty rates. Since the 1950's, coverage under private pension plans has been extended to about half of all nonagricultural private industry employees. Typically, such workers are in the higher paying unionized occupations and relatively larger enterprises. In 1976, roughly 50 million workers were enrolled in either private or public pension programs, exclusive of social security. Approximately 6.5 million Americans are receiving private pension plan benefits, compared with less than half a million in 1950.

Passage of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA) should bring about an increase in the proportion of currently employed workers who will actually retire with private pension benefits. This increase will result, in part, from ERISA provisions regarding such important protections as vesting[31] and insurance of benefits in specified pension plans, through the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, so that retirement incomes are protected in the event of a pension plan's termination (e.g., through a plant shutdown).

One study illustrates the contrasts that may result from differences in marital status, age at retirement, and private pension coverage.[32] For example, a married person with many years of coverage under a private plan who retires at 65 can expect a retirement income of at least 60 percent of previous earnings. If, however, a single worker retires at age 62 and is eligible only for social security benefits, the income "replacement rate" may be as low as 20 percent. These calculations are based on benefits payable at retirement. If the private pension does not include cost-of-living adjustments, the value of a relatively high replacement rate may diminish during the retirement years.

EARLY RETIREMENT

To a great extent, early retirement (before age 65) has been a symbol of social progress, especially when it offers a release with dignity from many years in undesirable working conditions or when the worker's health is failing. Indeed, much of the early retirement trend discussed below is attributable to social policy—namely, the rapid rise of available pension and disability benefits.[33] In the early 1960's, for example, retirement under social security at age 62 was made an option for men, as it had been for women. Today, more than half of all new social security beneficiaries are 62 to 64 years old, suggesting that a hidden demand for early retirement had long existed.

Furthermore, in recent years, early retirement among men aged 55 to 64 has been increasing rapidly. The annual average rate of increase in labor force nonparticipation among men in this age group from 1948 to 1956 was only 1.19 percent, rising to 3.47 percent between 1956 and 1966, and to 6.45 percent in the period between 1966 and 1976. (It will be recalled that this is in sharp contrast to the situation among women of the same age group, whose participation rates rose steadily, at least until the early 1970's.)

The trend toward early retirement is discernible even among men aged 45 to 54. In 1976, 84 out of every 1,000 men in this age group were not in the labor force, compared with only 47 in 1966 and 35 in 1956.

One study, based on the National Longitudinal Surveys of men 45 to 59 years old in 1966, found that (within the group of men reporting no health limitations affecting their work) a number of factors other than retirement benefits were related to early withdrawal from the labor force over the 7-year period covered in the analysis.[34] The following factors were influential in the decision for or against early withdrawal from the labor force:

1. Job satisfaction.
2. Number of dependents.
3. Type of industry in which they were employed.
4. Previous unemployment experience of the individual.
5. Level of unemployment in the local labor market area.

At the same time, social security data on beneficiaries aged 62 to 64 show that a large proportion of them were without employment, or were experiencing unstable or low-wage employment, for some time prior to applying for early retirement benefits; many were also in poor health. Such men and women may have been forced to apply for early retirement, despite the fact that early retirement carries with it a higher risk of poverty than does retirement at age 65 or beyond. In 1975, out of the more than 1 million men and women 55 to 64 years old who had not worked in the previous year because they were retired, 17 percent had incomes below the official poverty line. For the retired population aged 65 and over, 12.6 percent fell into the poverty category.[35] This contrast illustrates not only the real income costs of early retirement for many workers, but also the magnitude of the income and employment-related problems of older persons.

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[31] Vesting guarantees that, after a certain minimum number of years of participation in a private pension plan, a worker acquires an absolute right to all or a portion of accrued retirement benefits, even if he or she leaves an employer's work force for reasons other than retirement before reaching retirement age.

[32] Peter Henle, "Trends in Retirement Benefits Relative to Earnings," *Monthly Labor Review*, June 1972, pp. 12–20. See also *Mandatory Retirement: The Social and Human Cost of Enforced Idleness*, Committee Publication No. 95–91 (Washington: U.S. Congress, House, Select Committee on Aging, August 1977), p. 28.

[33] According to NLS interview data for 1971, the likelihood of an intention to retire early rose from 3 out of 10 for middle-aged men expecting no pension to 7 out of 10 for men expeting $600 or more per month in early retirement benefits. See Parnes, "The National Longitudinal Surveys," p. 52.

[34] Harold L. Sheppard, "Factors Associated with Early Withdrawal from the Labor Force," in Seymour L. Wolfbein, ed., *Men in the Pre-Retirement Years* (Philadelphia: Temple University School of Business Administration, 1977).

Prospects for Change

Given the recent and projected demographic developments discussed in the opening section of this chapter, the aging of America may seriously strain the Nation's resources. The problem of assuring adequate retirement income might not have become severe so long as the Nation had an expanding labor force and no sudden increase in the number of older retired workers and their dependents relative to the active labor force. But the growth of the retired population and its dependents (resulting, in part, from mortality reductions and the trend toward early retirement) has accelerated.

On the other hand, future generations of workers may be willing to contribute a greater proportion of their earnings to support the nonworking older population, particularly if the reduced fertility rate results in a lowering of child rearing costs as the costs of supporting retirees increase. If, simultaneously, women enter the labor force at a rate greater than currently projected, a larger working population will share those increased retirement benefit costs.

Another possibility is that inflation and diminishing supplies of energy and other resources may mandate a greater reliance on labor-intensive economic processes, in which case there may be an increase in overall labor demand. This, along with other trends, such as the growing need for services for an expanding elderly population, could lead to increased employment of older persons, especially those in their sixties.

A more encouraging thrust, toward job creation geared to older workers, appears to be developing in both governmental and private sectors. Part-time employment is emphasized, for example, through the Senior Community Service Employment Program, which is limited to persons aged 55 and over. That program, funded by title IX of the Older Americans Act, offered part-time community service jobs to 37,400 economically disadvantaged persons aged 55 and older in fiscal 1977; as of September 30, 1977, there were some 28,700 persons employed in these jobs.[36] Current plans call for further expansion of this older worker program to fund approximately 47,500 positions in projects run by such organizations as the National Council of Senior Citizens, the American Association of Retired Persons, the National Council on the Aging, and the Forest Service. The Carter administration has encouraged expansion of State and local roles in this program.

From fiscal 1975 through fiscal 1977, there has been a gradual increase in the proportion of older workers served under titles I, II, and VI of CETA (see chart 17). In fiscal 1977, of the total number of public service jobs authorized by titles II and VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA), about 15 percent were held by persons 45 and older. The proportion of older workers in title I training and work-experience programs was lower, at 7.6 percent.

Interagency cooperation between the Environmental Protection Agency and the Administration on Aging has produced a national pilot project designed to provide older Americans with part-time employment in environment-related programs. Funded under title III of the Older Americans Act, this Senior Environmental Employment Program is demonstrating the feasi-

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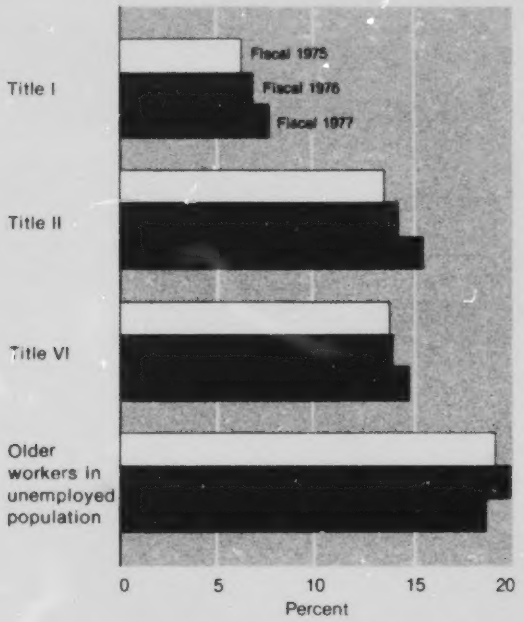
[35] Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 106, "Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1975," table 14.

[36] However, the existence of this age-categorical program was cited by the Secretary of Labor as one possible reason for the relatively low percentage of older participants in CETA programs, in that program administrators may believe that it would be a duplication of effort to concentrate on the same age group in the two programs. See U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, *Age Discrimination Study*, pp. 70–71.

Chart 17

CETA programs have enrolled increasing proportions of workers aged 45 and older.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor

bility of employing older Americans as information specialists and survey team members to assist State and local governments. Examples of such projects include a statewide water supply inventory in Pennsylvania and a public participation program for areawide water treatment management in Arkansas.

A critical aspect of all these Government-sponsored projects is their demonstration that older men and women need not be restricted to a narrow range of occupations. For example, they work as deputy sheriffs, clerk-typists, instructors for the mentally retarded, fire wardens, and nutrition aides.

At the same time, private firms have increasingly begun to recognize the value of their otherwise retirable employees. For example, a major insurance company has begun the practice of retaining such persons as active members of local insurance agencies, primarily as informal trainers for new and younger agents. Retention of older workers, even on a reduced-hours, flexitime basis, may be a more cost-effective approach than hiring new full-time employees. Large corporations are also experimenting with full or partial educational leaves for their older employees, updating their skills for continued employment in the same organization.

In addition to recent efforts by the U.S. Employment Service,[37] a number of "intermediary organizations" are emerging, designed to serve as job development agencies for older workers seeking employment in meaningful positions in both large and small companies. Typically, men and women 55 and older (many of them over 65) are being recruited through such organizations for special peak-season employer needs, as well as for permanent, long-term positions. These intermediary organizations frequently function as direct payrolling entities, easing the administrative burden on employers. Often, renewable 1-year contracts are made for the employment of persons with a variety of skills, who work in trades from crafts to architecture.

Beyond these promising efforts, major adjustments are in store for the American people and many of their institutions as a result of anticipated shifts in the age structure of the working population. The current administration recognizes the need for legislation that would eliminate the mandatory retirement ceiling for Federal civil service employees and extend coverage of the Age Discrimination in Employment Act to workers in the private sector up to age 70—with the proviso that the effective date of the new law be extended to January 1979, in order to permit employers and employees sufficient time to plan for a smooth transition. These pending proposals, along with late-1977 passage of legislation substantially increasing the social security tax rate on the earnings of the nonretired population, signal the beginning of this period of adjustment.

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[37] Larger employment service (ES) offices assign one or more staff persons to specialize in solving the employment problems of middle-aged and older clients. ES data for fiscal 1977 show 2.2 million applicants 45 years and over, of whom 388,000 (18 percent) were placed in jobs.

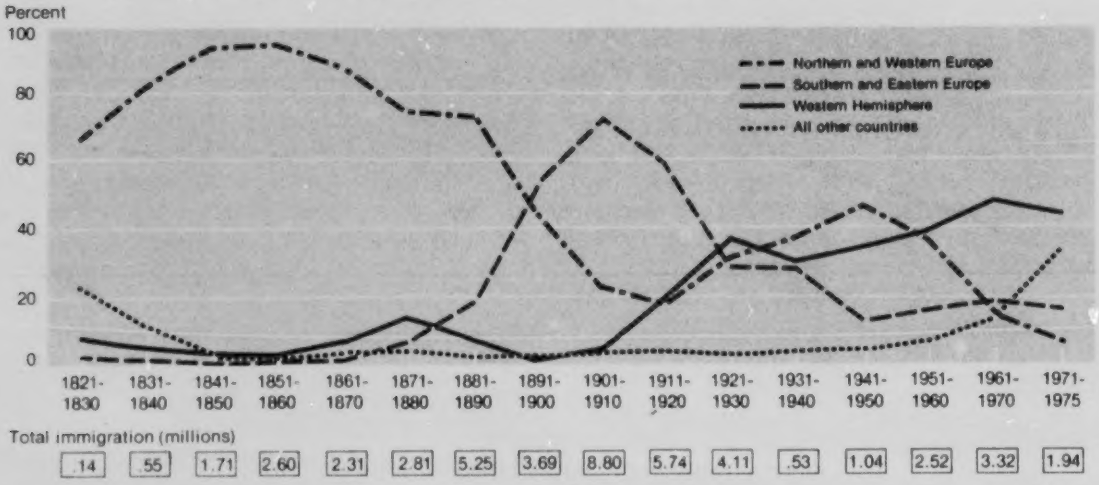
IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOR FORCE

The successful ingathering of millions of immigrants is an enduring, dramatic, and appealing theme in U.S. history. Between 1820 and 1975, over 47 million people, of diverse national origins, brought widely differing human resources to their new homeland (see chart 18).[1] Interrupted only by the upheavals of the Great Depression and the two world wars, the waves of immigration resumed immediately after World War II with the welcoming of many refugees. And recent figures suggest that the 1970's—with nearly 400,000 newcomers arriving annually—will be the decade of heaviest immigration since the 1920's.

The cumulative contributions of immigrants matched the historic growth and development of the Nation itself during the 19th and early 20th

Chart 18

Until recently, most immigrants to the United States have come from Europe, but since 1960, new arrivals from the Western Hemisphere and other countries have predominated.



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, based on Helen F. Eckerson, "Immigration and National Origins," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, September 1966, p. 6, and U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Annual Report*, various years.

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[1] This figure does not include the nearly 1 million persons brought to this country as slaves before 1860. See Gunnar Myrdal, *An American Dilemma* (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1964, paper ed.; copyright 1944 by Harper & Row), pp. 118–19.

centuries. Yet, the economic impacts were not uniformly favorable. With growth of the labor force and productivity came widespread economic opportunities for millions of Americans and foreign-born residents as well. However, continuous waves of immigration through the first quarter of this century may have delayed economic gains for some groups in industries and locales where immigrants clustered. These benefits and drawbacks are discussed in the first section of this chapter.

The labor market impact of immigration since the 1920's is next assessed, with special emphasis upon the contribution of immigrants to labor force growth in recent years. Since passage of the immigration amendments of 1965, most newcomers have been relatives—parents, children, brothers, sisters, and spouses—of U.S. residents. The adult members of reunited families often join the labor force after they have settled here and the children commonly seek jobs after they have reached working age. Some of these immigrants have had a marked impact on specific labor submarkets.

Probably the most urgent policy concerns connected with immigration are the illegal entry of aliens and their employment. While precise figures are unobtainable, most researchers agree that the number of aliens who unlawfully enter or work in the United States each year greatly exceeds the number of lawful immigrants. Available information regarding the motives, methods, characteristics, and impacts of this undocumented alien population is reviewed in the third section.

The closing portion of the chapter presents various proposals, currently under consideration by Congress, for markedly reducing the flow of undocumented aliens into the United States.

The Historical Impacts

PATTERNS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE LABOR FORCE

The immigrant portions of America's population and labor force have varied widely over the last century (see chart 19). Consistently, however, foreign-born people have made up a larger share of the labor force than of the total population. Two facts account for this disproportion. First, the immigrant population has been more likely to consist of working-age persons with relatively few children. Second, during the 19th century and, particularly, from 1900 to 1920, many more men than women entered the United States, coinciding with the much heavier demand for male labor in that period.

The peak of the foreign-born contribution to the U.S. labor force occurred in 1890, when immigrants comprised over one-fourth of the total. However, the proportion of foreign-born workers has varied greatly among localities, occupations, and industries.

Immigrants tended to settle in large cities—a pattern that persists to the present.[2] Near the turn of the century, for example, foreign-born men were a majority of the male labor forces of Buffalo, New York, Jersey City, Scranton, Chicago, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Portland, and San Francisco.[3]

Their occupational concentration was also uneven. When foreign-born persons made up one-quarter of the labor force, they comprised almost half of all unskilled laborers and nearly two-fifths of all service and factory workers. They were employed as craft workers and managers (largely small proprietors) in equal proportions to their share of the labor force. Relatively few immigrants, on the other hand, were found in white-collar or farm occupations.[4] Foreign-born workers also congregated in a few industries. In 1910, they were four-fifths of all tailors and at least half of all bakers, mine and apparel operatives, and laborers in iron and steel manufacturing, meat packing, bituminous coal mining, and cotton mills.[5]

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[2] See table 12A, "Immigrants Admitted by Specified Countries of Birth and Rural and Urban Area and City: Year Ended June 30, 1975," in *Annual Report* (Washington: U.S. Department of Justice, Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1975), pp. 58–59.

[3] *Abstracts of Reports of the Immigration Commission, with Conclusions and Recommendations and Views of the Minority*, vol. 1 (Washington: U.S. Congress, Immigration Commission, 1911), p. 151.

[4] Edward P. Hutchinson, *Immigrants and Their Children, 1850–1950* (New York: John Wiley, 1956), p. 202.

[5] U.S. Congress, Immigration Commission, *Reports*, pp. 205 and 297–304 passim.

After the number of Eastern Hemisphere immigrants was limited by legislation in the 1920's, the occupational distribution of foreign-born persons began slowly to resemble that of native-born workers. Since 1950, and more noticeably since passage of the 1965 immigration amendments, immigrants have tended to include relatively larger numbers of skilled and professional workers.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Immigration to the United States was a major factor in the economic development and growth of this country. The most fundamental contribution was to labor supply: By providing the necessary labor, often at lower pay than the wages of native-born workers with comparable skills, immigrants stimulated investments in factories, mines, and railroads. It is also important to remember that some newcomers brought investment capital with them and that their reports of opportunities in the United States encouraged foreign investors to seek profitable employment of their capital here.

There is a general consensus among students of economic history that immigration increased per capita incomes in this country throughout the 19th century and perhaps up until World War I.[6] The population increases brought about by immigrants encouraged economies of scale in production processes, thereby increasing output per worker. Production increases also occurred as continual additions to the supply of immigrant labor stimulated profitable investment in technologically advanced capital.

The effects of immigration have varied within the labor force according to whether immigrant workers have substituted for or complemented native workers. The exact incidence of these different impacts during the course of U.S. history has not been assessed, but one tentative conclusion is that the large and continuing immigration of relatively

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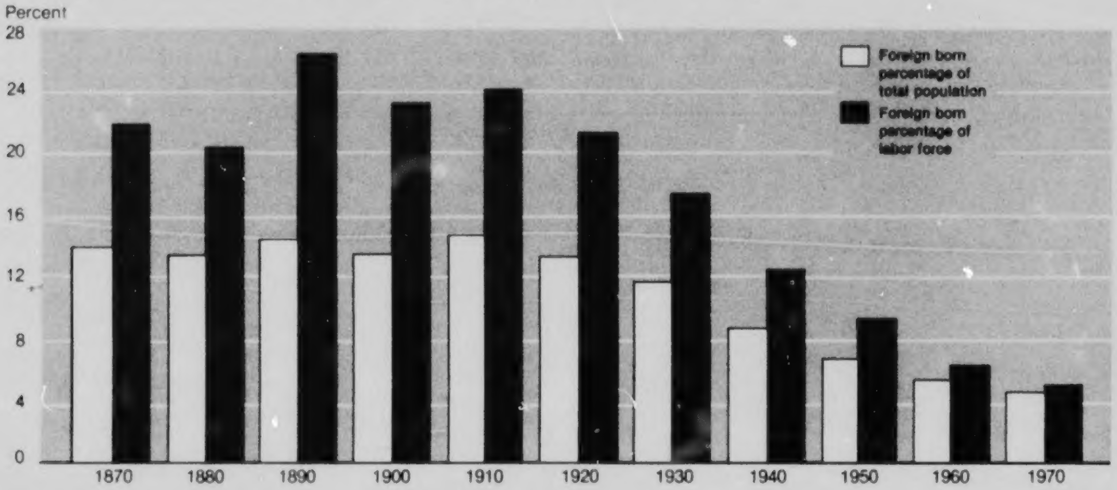
[6] See Joseph J. Spengler, "Some Economic Aspects of Immigration into the United States," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Spring 1956, pp. 236–55; and Peter J. Hill, "The Economic Impact of Immigration into the United States," Ph. D. dissertation, University of Chicago, 1970.

Chart 19

Historically, immigrants have contributed disproportionately to the U.S. labor force; but the proportion working or seeking work has been shrinking in recent decades.



Source U.S. Department of Labor, derived from Hutchinson, *Immigrants and Their Children*, table 1 (1870 to 1950; white persons only); and U.S. Census of Population, Subject Reports, table 1 in both *Nativity and Parentage* and *National Origins and Language* (1960 and 1970, respectively).

low-skilled workers between 1890 and the eve of World War I prevented increases in the real earnings of unskilled and manufacturing workers during this period, despite the substantial increases in worker productivity (output per hour) that took place at the same time.[7]

The other side of the wage effect was that the same waves of immigration that kept unskilled wages low also enabled many native and earlier immigrant workers to move up the occupational ladder. The meatpacking industry in Chicago exemplified this work force mobility. The first employees in the industry, in the late 19th century, were immigrants from Great Britain, Germany, and Ireland. As the regional and then national economies developed, these groups moved into white-collar and supervisory jobs either within Chicago meatpacking or in other industries. The unskilled jobs left open were filled by new immigrants from Italy, Poland, the Baltic nations, and other countries; and each of these groups also experienced subsequent upward job mobility.[8]

IMMIGRATION UNDER THE QUOTA ACT

Trends from 1921 to 1965

The flow of immigrants to the United States was slowed by the Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924; nevertheless, almost 10 million persons entered the country between 1921 and 1965. The rate of entry varied considerably over this 45-year period, largely in response to economic conditions in this country and abroad. The demand for labor was strong in the 1920's, and over 4 million immigrants arrived in that decade. The Great Depression reduced demand for visas, and more rigorous application of administrative controls further dampened the immigration flow during the 1930's. Immigration resumed rapidly following World War II, and the annual rate hovered around the quarter-million mark during the 1950's.

The basic law over this period was the Immigration Act of 1924, which established immigration quotas for each nationality based on the number of foreign-born persons of that nationality who were residents of the continental United States as determined by the census of 1890 (or the census of 1920, after July 1, 1927). Under this formula, annual entry from outside the Western Hemisphere was limited to around 154,000 persons, almost all of them from Europe. Contrary to common belief, however, this act only partially controlled the numbers and national origins of immigrants who entered the United States in this period. In fact, aliens legally admitted *outside* the national origin limits exceeded quota-admitted immigrants between 1925 and 1965.[9]

Although more nonquota than quota immigrants arrived over this period, the law limited entrants from any country outside the Western Hemisphere to a proportion of U.S. residents in 1920 who had the same national origin. Consequently, legal immigration to this country depended heavily upon one's country of birth. Most quota slots went to Europeans; immigration from the Western Hemisphere was not numerically restricted; but Asians stood very little chance of gaining legal admission. This ethnic basis for regulating immigration became increasingly distasteful to many citizens, but the law was not fundamentally changed for over 40 years.

Perhaps the most dramatic labor force impact of immigrants, particularly before and after World War II, took place in the sciences. Many physicians, engineers, and natural scientists, some of whom became preeminent in their fields, entered the United States during the 1930's and 1940's as political refugees. It is estimated that, by 1964, persons of foreign birth made up 7 percent of professional scientists and engineers in the United States. The great contributions of immigrant scientists are illustrated by the fact that, through 1964, 16 of the 43 American recipients of Nobel prizes in physics and chemistry were foreign born (among them, Albert Einstein and Enrico Fermi), as were 8 of the 28 American Nobel prizewinners for medicine and physiology.[10]

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[7] Paul H. Douglas, *Real Wages in the United States, 1890–1926* (Cambridge, Mass.: Houghton Mifflin, 1930) and U.S. Congress, Immigration Commission, *Reports*, pp. 540–41.

[8] See Walter Fogel, *The Negro in the Meat Industry* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, 1970), pp. 17–43.

[9] Nonquota immigration involved principally about 900,000 Canadians; about half a million Mexicans; and husbands, wives, and children of U.S. citizens—all of whom were exempt from the country-of-origin limits. Another major source of nonquota immigration developed after World War II: Almost 1 million refugees and displaced persons were admitted by special legislative acts, including those authorizing the admission of Hungarians, Dutch Indonesians, and Cubans. See Richard Ferree Smith, "Refugees," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, September 1966, pp. 43–52.

[10] Thomas J. Mills, "Scientific Personnel and the Professions," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, September 1966, pp. 33–42.

The Bracero Program

At the opposite end of the occupational ladder, a system of admitting temporary contract workers—not, strictly speaking, immigrants—supplied Mexican farm laborers to U.S. agriculture.[11] Popularly called the bracero program, this system was initiated to relieve wartime labor shortages by agreement between the U.S. and Mexican Governments. Subsequently, it was sanctioned by Federal legislation periodically extended through 1964. Over 400,000 admissions of Mexicans were recorded each year from 1955 to 1959 under this agreement; average annual admissions for the entire period of its existence were 240,000.

Although provisions were written into the legislation to protect locally available U.S. workers and to insure the health, safety, and fair treatment of Mexican guest workers, the program's safeguards were not effective. Before its termination in 1964, the question of whether sufficient numbers of resident workers would be available to replace the Mexican contract laborers was hotly debated. The end of the program brought no fully satisfactory answer to this question because the braceros were promptly replaced, not only by domestic workers but also by undocumented aliens and border commuters,[12] as well as by machinery—notably, in the cannery tomato and Southwest cotton harvests. One thing is clear: The termination of the program did not cause any significant crop losses.

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[11] See Eleanor M. Hadley, "A Critical Analysis of the Wetback Problem," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Spring 1956, pp. 334–57; Ernesto Galarza, *Merchants of Labor: The Mexican Bracero Story* (Santa Barbara, Calif.: McNally and Loftin, 1974); and Walter Fogel, *Mexican Illegal Alien Workers in the United States* (Los Angeles: Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, 1978).

[12] Border commuters are persons who have been admitted to the United States as permanent immigrants, but who choose to live outside this country, principally in Mexico, and commute to employment in the United States on a daily, weekly, or seasonal basis. See William E. Martin, "Alien Workers in United States Agriculture: Impacts on Production," *American Journal of Farm Economics*, 1966, p. 1143; and Phyllis Groom, "Today's Farm Jobs and Farmworkers," *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1967, pp. 1–5.

Legal Immigration Since 1965

The Immigration and Nationality Amendments of 1965 ended almost half a century of immigration law based in large measure on preference for immigrants from Northern and Western Europe and on the exclusion of most other non-Western Hemisphere groups. The 1965 legislation imposed overall limits of 170,000 immigrants from Eastern Hemisphere countries and 120,000 from the Western Hemisphere. Under further amendments passed by Congress in 1976, for the first time, quantitative limits (20,000 per country) apply to the Nation's neighbors in the Western Hemisphere as well as to other countries. While a "preference system" favors seven special categories of visa applicants (see table 1), the overriding objective of this system is to reunite families rather than to exclude any particular groups. Indeed, if all preferred categories are filled, relatives of U.S. citizens and permanent resident aliens receive at least 74 percent of the allocated visas as well as the large majority of those distributed outside the numerical ceilings.[13]

By and large, the immigration amendments of 1965 have been successful in redressing previous inequities. Since their passage, legal immigration to this country has increased, but not above the level that can be absorbed by the Nation's economic, social, and political institutions. Immigrant visas have been allocated much more equitably among the different nations of the world, and many immigrants who formerly would have had no chance of entering the country are now doing so. Their higher occupational skill levels better meet the labor needs of this country and, at the same time, lessen the possibility of adverse impacts on the economic well-being of U.S. residents. Yet, despite provisions aimed at fairness to immigrants and U.S. citizens alike, the current immigration system has raised some unanticipated labor force issues, which are discussed below.

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[13] Family reunion actually accounted for about 72 percent of the visas granted in 1975. Immigrants admitted under the occupational preference categories amounted to less than 18 percent of the visas allocated; refugees, almost 9 percent. See David S. North and Allen LeBel, "Manpower Policy and Immigration Policy in the United States: An Analysis of a Nonrelationship" (Washington: Center for Labor and Migration Studies, New TransCentury Foundation, August 1977), exhibit IX.

TABLE 1. THE VISA PREFERENCE SYSTEM IN 1976

Category	Applicant characteristic	Percent of total visas reserved
Preference:		
1	Unmarried sons and daughters of U.S. citizens and their children.	20
2	Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters, and their children, of aliens lawfully admitted for permanent residence.	20
3	Members of the professions and persons of exceptional ability in the sciences and arts,[1] their spouses, and their children.	10
4	Married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens, their spouses, and their children.	10
5	Brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens, their spouses, and their children.	24
6	Skilled and unskilled workers in short supply,[1] their spouses, and their children.	10
7	Refugees	6
Nonpreference	Other immigrants; visas not used by the seven preference categories up to the hemispheric and country numerical limits.[3]	

[1] Persons who are not related to U.S. residents and who seek to immigrate to the United States under "professional," "skilled," or "nonpreference" immigration categories must receive certification in order to hold a job. Specifically, the Secretary of Labor must certify (a) that no willing and qualified resident worker is available to fill the job in question and (b) that employment of the applicant will have no adverse effect on prevailing wages or working conditions in the occupation under consideration.

[3] These overall limits are 170,000 for Eastern Hemisphere nations, 120,000 for the Western Hemisphere, and 20,000 per country. Labor certification or specific exemption therefrom is required for admission in the nonpreference category.

CONTRIBUTION TO LABOR FORCE GROWTH

An assessment of the actual and potential implications of immigration for U.S. labor markets should start with the numbers involved. One researcher estimated that new (legal) immigrants accounted for 12 percent of the 1969–72 increase in the labor force.[14] An alternative estimate, based on 1970 census data, also produces an immigrant share of 12 percent as a proportion of the larger average annual increases in labor force size registered from 1973 to 1975.[15] In an effort to project the labor force increment due to both adult and (grown-up) child immigrants, one team of analysts took into account departures caused by death, emigration, and retirement; they calculated that net immigration would contribute a 12- to 13-percent share to labor force growth from 1972 to 1985.[16]

Under normal economic conditions, 12 percent of the annual increase in the labor force would be considered a less-than-critical figure. In periods of either tight labor markets or high unemployment, however, the immigrant contribution to labor force growth could be crucial—especially if the impact is concentrated in a few regions or specific occupational categories.

HIGH-IMPACT STATES

Immigrants tend to settle in urban areas, especially in six States—California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York, and Texas. (See chart 20.) At the time of their entrance, two-thirds of all immigrants intend to live in one of these States. Since 1965, almost half have selected California or New York—20 percent preferring California and 24 percent New York.

Apparently, however, a number of entrants who do not originally intend to live in California eventually settle there. One-quarter of the aliens who reported their addresses to the Immigration

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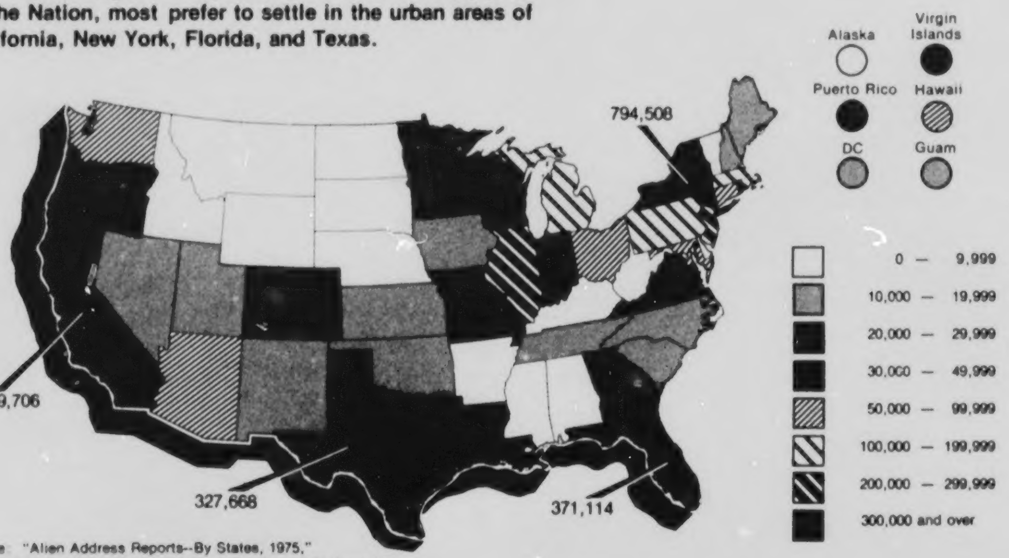
[14] David S. North, *Immigrants and the American Labor Market*, Manpower Research Monograph No. 31 (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration, 1974), p. 5.

[15] Sixty-four percent of the immigrants who entered the United States from 1960 to 1970, and who still resided here in 1970, were labor force participants in the latter year. See Robert Warren, "Recent Immigration and Current Data Collection," *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1977, p. 39.

[16] See North and LeBel, "Manpower Policy and Immigration Policy in the United States," exhibit X.

Chart 20

Although immigrants may be found in almost every part of the Nation, most prefer to settle in the urban areas of California, New York, Florida, and Texas.



Source: "Alien Address Reports--By States, 1975," p. 22 in Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1975 Annual Report.*

and Naturalization Service in 1975 gave California as their State of residence, compared with 17 percent for New York.[17] If, in fact, one-fourth of each year's immigrants settled in California, they comprised about one-quarter of that State's recent labor force growth and can be expected to affect its economy and labor markets significantly.

OCCUPATIONAL IMPACTS

Since the 1960's, the occupational structure of entering immigrants has been changing (see table 2). The proportion who report "no occupation" increased by the mid-1970's to about three-fifths of the total, reflecting the new immigration law's emphasis on reuniting families. Subsequent to entry, however, many people with this designation join the U.S. labor force. Furthermore, the proportion of persons in the professional occupations has risen to over one-quarter of those with stated occupations. In absolute terms, the average number of professionals admitted annually in the years 1973–75 was 38,500.

The importance of immigration to the medical profession in this country is increasing. Over 58,000 immigrants with the stated occupation of physician (medical and osteopathic) entered the United States between 1965 and 1976, 70 percent of them in the last 6 years of the period. The number of immigrant doctors was over 40 percent of the number of all newly licensed physicians in the United States in the first half of the 1970's.[18]

A number of other occupations have absorbed significant numbers of immigrant entrants recently (see table 3). In some occupations, immigrants are an important fraction of employment

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[17] Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1975 Annual Report*, p. 113, table 36. In January 1976, over 21 percent of 142,000 Indochinese refugees reported that they were living in California; the second most frequently chosen State was Texas—with about 8 percent of the respondents. See *Report to the Congress* (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Refugee Task Force, June 20, 1977), p. 20, table 2.

[18] Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Annual Reports*, 1965–76, table 8A; *Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1976* (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1976), table 119; and *Medical Licensure Statistics* (Chicago: American Medical Association, various years).

TABLE 2. OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF IMMIGRANTS REPORTING AN OCCUPATION, 1961–75

[Percent]

Occupation	1961–65	1966–68	1969–72	1973–75
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical workers	19.9	24.6	29.6	25.2
Farmers and farm managers	1.5	1.8	1.4	.3
Managers and proprietors	4.7	4.9	4.0	6.2
Clerical and sales workers	21.2	14.6	10.2	10.9
Craft workers	13.4	13.1	15.4	13.0
Operatives	10.1	11.8	11.7	13.2
Private household workers	7.0	10.9	7.8	5.1
Service workers (exc. private household)	7.3	8.1	7.6	11.0
Farm laborers	4.8	3.2	3.4	4.2
Laborers	10.1	7.0	8.9	10.9
Percent of all immigrants reporting an occupation	45.6	43.0	41.9	38.7

SOURCES: Figures for 1961-72 are from Charles B. Keely, "Immigration Composition and Population Policy," *Science*, Aug. 16, 1974; 1973-75 from Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Annual Reports*, 1973-75, table 8A.

change.[19] This was true over the years 1971–75 for accountants, engineers, nurses, mechanics and repairers, dressmakers and sewers, and private household workers.[20]

Immigrants appear to comprise essentially all of the new labor supply in two occupations—dressmakers and private household workers. Employment of native-born persons in both occupations declined between 1960 and 1970, perhaps because the wages and working conditions were not attractive to U.S. workers. From 1971 through 1975, 60,000 immigrants practiced these occupations.

The figures in the second column of table 3 clearly demonstrate that it is impossible under existing immigration law to fully control the occupational impact of legal immigrants, since most immigrants enter under a preference entitlement based on a family relationship to a U.S. resident.

EARNINGS OF IMMIGRANTS

Research, while scanty, tends to support the view that immigrants are remarkably successful in the United States, at least as measured by their earnings.[21] When several earnings characteristics (such as age, educational attainment, and geographic region of employment) are taken into account through econometric analysis, it appears that foreign-born white men, aged 25 to 64, after sustained contact with the U.S. labor market, earn slightly more overall than their native counterparts. Starting from earnings slightly below those of the native born just after admission to this country, these foreign-born male workers increase their earnings to equality with their native counterparts after 13 or 14 years and then surpass them. These results are not surprising, given the fact that many immigrants have already demonstrated unusual courage, motivation, and energy simply by moving to a strange, new homeland.

One group of foreign-born workers, those from Mexico, does not follow the successful earnings pattern of most immigrants. But this exception appears to be associated with the low average earnings of all Mexican-origin labor force participants. When the comparison is limited to male U.S. citizens of Mexican origin, the men born in Mexico have about the same experience as all foreign-born men: They enter the U.S. job market at earnings levels below those of their native-born counterparts, but surpass them after approximately 15 years in this country.[22]

Although immigrant workers commonly begin their U.S. employment at occupational levels below those in which they were formerly employed, sometimes because they cannot meet State licensing requirements in this country, most achieve a significant degree of upward occupational mobility over their working careers. Language facility appears to be a key to success. Those who arrive knowing little English may find themselves confined initially to low-wage, high-turnover jobs under unsatisfactory working conditions.[23]

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[19] Employment change in any period is the result of new jobholders *less* those who leave the occupation. Thus, immigrants are a smaller proportion of new jobholders than of employment change.

[20] Based on annual average employment growth between the census years 1960 and 1970.

[21] Barry R. Chiswick, "The Effect of Americanization on the Earnings of Foreign Born Men," August 1976 (unpublished).

[22] Barry R. Chiswick, "An Analysis of Earnings Among Mexican Origin Men," presented at the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association, Chicago, August 1977.

SUMMARY

Labor market considerations are of secondary importance in the Nation's existing immigration policy, which is aimed primarily at reuniting families. Under current levels of immigration, a little over 200,000 lawfully admitted aliens join the U.S. labor force each year. As a part of annual growth in this country's labor force, which averaged around 2.06 million from 1973 to 1977, lawful immigrants have not played as significant a role in recent decades as they did in the early years of this century. Immigrants do exert a substantial influence in a few labor markets, however. Most notably, they may now account for as much as 40 percent of each year's new supply of practicing physicians, and virtually 100 percent of the entrants into household worker and dressmaker-sewer categories. Furthermore, immigrants contribute a substantial fraction to both labor force and population growth in several States—especially California.

TABLE 3. LEADING OCCUPATIONS OF IMMIGRANTS, 1976

Occupation	Number admitted	Percent admitted under occupational preference [1]
Accountants and auditors	2, 743	39
Engineers	5, 104	29
Nurses (registered)	6, 421	43
Physicians (medical and osteopathic)	6, 184	31
Teachers (exc. college)	3, 586	3
Sales workers	3, 904	2
Secretaries, stenographers, typists	3, 154	2
Mechanics and repairers	5, 557	4
Dressmakers and sewers	2, 835	1
Cooks (exc. private household)	3, 155	15
Private household workers	6, 811	4

[1] The balance entered primarily under family preference categories.

SOURCE: Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Annual Report*, 1976, table 8A.

Unlawful Immigration

THE RISE OF ILLEGAL ENTRY

Prior to the immigration legislation of the 1920's, most immigrants from overseas countries arrived by ship and were taken directly to inspection stations (of which Ellis Island in New York is the most famous example), and there was little problem with "EWI's"—the Immigration and Naturalization Service's term for persons "Entering Without Inspection." Although some recording of Canadian and Mexican arrivals occurred from 1885 onward, reporting for these two groups was not fully routinized until 1908.[24]

Illegal entry continued to be of minor concern even after the Immigration Acts of 1921 and 1924 established numerical limitations on entry from the Eastern Hemisphere. The 1924 act established the Border Patrol, principally to stop the smuggling of Chinese into the United States through Mexico.

Apprehensions of undocumented aliens began to be recorded in 1925. Approximately 25,000 arrests were made annually in the last half of the 1920's, less than one-tenth of the sanctioned immigration of the period.[25] Illegal entry in the 1920's was far greater than these apprehension figures indicate, however, because many Mexicans, and perhaps Canadians, who entered without inspection were not apprehended. Immigration from Western Hemisphere nations was not then quantitatively restricted, and the statutory requirement of obtaining a visa for entry was not always taken

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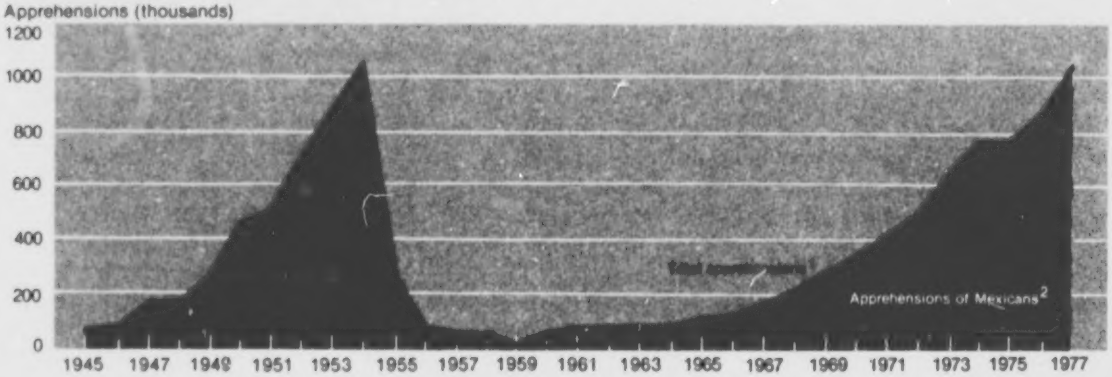
[23] North, *Immigrants and the American Labor Market*, pp. 36–45.

[24] *Historical Statistics of the United States: Colonial Times to 1970*, pt. 1 (Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1976), p. 97.

[25] Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1975 Annual Report*, table 26, p. 96.

Chart 21

Apprehensions of undocumented aliens have risen dramatically since passage of the 1965 immigration law amendments.



¹ Prior to 1960, represents all aliens actually apprehended. Since 1960, figures are for total deportable aliens located, including nonwillful crewmember violators.
² A major reason for the high proportion of Mexican-origin apprehensions is that Border Patrol personnel and resources are heavily concentrated along the U.S.-Mexican border.
³ For 1952 only, the level shown represents "total expelled aliens" instead of "total aliens apprehended."

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, based on U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *1976 Annual Report*, table 23, and unpublished statistical data.

seriously by either immigrants or U.S. officials. Lawful immigration from Mexico during the 1920's, stimulated by a growing economy in the United States, was nearly half a million. It is generally agreed that there was at least as much undocumented immigration.[26]

Following a period of dormancy during the Great Depression and World War II, illegal immigration began to rise as the war ended. Apprehensions climbed rapidly until 1954, dropped in the period between the mid-1950's and mid-1960's, and burgeoned to over a million in 1977 (see chart 21).

The fluctuations between World War II and 1965 were associated, in part, with the use of Mexican contract laborers by U.S. growers, beginning in 1943. Mexican nationals responded to the U.S. demand for farm labor during this period not only through the bracero program (previously described), but also by illegal entry. Apprehensions of undocumented Mexican aliens rose from 11,000 in 1943 to over 1 million in 1954. The Immigration and Naturalization Service carried out a vigorous program of apprehension during 1953–54, which resulted in the removal of many undocumented aliens. Following the end of the bracero program in 1964, apprehensions began their climb to the current high level.

The most widely publicized violations of immigration laws are surreptitious entry without inspection and use of false documents. Another common method of entry is by violating the term and conditions of the border pass, which permits a 72-hour visit to the United States and prohibits the holder from taking employment.[27]

Entry without inspection and unlawful use of border passes are techniques most often employed in crossing the United States-Mexican border, but a third kind of violation is more likely to be practiced by persons from countries other than Mexico. The so-called "visa abuser" enters this country lawfully, usually with a tourist visa, and then accepts employment in violation of the conditions of entry. An overstay of the period of admission is usually involved, as well. This kind of violation accounts for almost all illegal immigration activity by Eastern Hemisphere natives and for many of the violations by Western Hemisphere natives who are not from Mexico.

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[26] Robert N. McLean, "Tightening the Mexican Border," *Survey*, Apr. 1, 1930, p. 28; Paul S. Taylor, "More Bars Against Mexicans?" *Survey*, Apr. 1, 1930, p. 27; and John Higham, "American Immigration Policy in Historical Perspective," *Law and Contemporary Problems*, Spring 1956, pp. 231–32.

[27] Paul Sultan and John Virgo, *The Legal and Illegal California Farmworker: Some Implications for Unemployment Insurance* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, 1975), p. 144, and Sheldon L. Greene, "Operation Sisyphus; Wetbacks, Growers and Poverty," *Nation*, Oct. 20, 1969, p. 404.

While apprehension statistics provide a rough picture of the growing magnitude of illegal entry, they do so quite imperfectly. Increasingly sophisticated methods of subverting immigration laws, changes in the availability and use of enforcement resources, and fluctuations in the "repeat" proportion of violators—all affect the relationship between apprehensions and actual flows of undocumented aliens. Current efforts to estimate the number of undocumented alien residents of the United States may, like past attempts, be unable to overcome the clandestine nature of unlawful entry, residency, and employment.

SOURCES OF THE CURRENT PROBLEM

After the end of the bracero program in 1964 and the imposition of a 120,000-person ceiling on immigration from Western Hemisphere countries (which took effect in 1968), the most probable reason for the rising levels of illegal immigration was the relatively favorable labor market prevailing in the United States and the much less favorable conditions in the sending countries. The national unemployment rate from 1966 to 1969 in the United States was under 4 percent, and shortages of labor existed in some markets. As a result, undocumented aliens began to find opportunities in nonfarm jobs. Their employment experience was usually successful—for alien and employer alike—and led to an increase in illegal entry and the willingness of some U.S. employers to hire undocumented workers. Indicative of this trend was the 150-percent increase in the apprehension of undocumented entrants between 1966 and 1970.

International migration flows to the United States have been associated historically with fluctuations in economic opportunities in this country as well as in sending nations. While this general tendency, no doubt, continues, recent illegal immigration has not been highly sensitive to job availability in the United States. One factor that may, in part, account for this insensitivity is the recent economic difficulty in Mexico, which increased the incentives for emigration from that country.

As measured by apprehensions, illegal entry continued to increase through the recession year of 1971, when national unemployment exceeded 6 percent of the labor force for several months. The record high unemployment of 1975, with the rate in excess of 9 percent of the labor force in some months, did apparently stop the increases, but only temporarily. Apprehensions rose by about 100,000 in 1976, with unemployment at nearly 8 percent of the labor force. Firm conclusions cannot be drawn from these observations because changes in enforcement efforts of the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) may have affected the number of apprehensions independently of the flow of undocumented aliens. It is evident from this recent experience, however, that high unemployment in the United States does not deter large numbers of people from seeking to enter unlawfully.

A less direct but more serious longrun factor in the illegal immigration problem is population pressure in source countries. Mexico's population, for example, has been growing at over 3 percent annually for some time, from 26 million in 1950 to 62 million in 1976. Although Mexican economic growth over this period has been outstanding, population increases have held down per capita income to roughly one-seventh of that of the United States. A more pertinent comparison is that agricultural workers from central Mexico can earn 10 to 15 times more pay for a day's work in the United States than in Mexico.[28] As the working-age population of that country grows, subsistence agriculture on small landholdings becomes more precarious, and unemployment remains high, the potential for ever-larger migration flows to the United States increases. Further, the existence of large and rapidly growing numbers of unemployed and underemployed people in cities immediately south of the United States-Mexican border both expands the numerical potential for illegal entry to this country and speeds up this response to employment opportunities in the United States.[29]

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[28] The Mexican earnings for this comparison are from Wayne A. Cornelius, "Mexican Migration to the United States: The View from Rural Sending Communities" (Cambridge, Mass.: Center for International Studies, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1976), p. 11. (Mimeographed.)

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE UNDOCUMENTED ALIEN POPULATION

A majority, perhaps in the range of 60 to 70 percent, of the undocumented aliens in the United States are natives of Mexico (about 90 percent of those apprehended are Mexicans, but this preponderance reflects the concentration of enforcement personnel near the United States-Mexican border). The non-Mexican share may be increasing, however, as patterns of illegal immigration become institutionalized. Sizable numbers of undocumented aliens were born in the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Jamaica, Guatemala, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Greece, India, Iran, Korea, Nigeria, and Thailand.[30]

Although it is impossible to map the geographic distribution of undocumented aliens within the United States, logic suggests that many tend to migrate to the same areas as recent lawful immigrants for three reasons: (1) To enter a local labor market in which immigrants have had past job-finding success; (2) to join relatives, friends, or other home community contacts (whether legal or undocumented resident aliens) for mutual support; and (3) to blend into the protective background of an already settled ethnic community. If this logic is accepted, then it may be instructive to reexamine the pattern of legal immigrant residence in recent years (see chart 20).

There are concentrations of undocumented aliens in California and Texas, near the Mexican border. But the southwestern labor markets have become rather saturated, causing many to go farther north to large cities and other agricultural areas. The Chicago metropolitan area, especially, contains many undocumented aliens, most of them from Mexico. In the east, the New York and Washington areas are the most frequent destinations of undocumented aliens, from both Eastern and Western Hemisphere countries. Illegal immigration is no longer a regional problem, confined to the Southwest and eastern seaboard cities. Rather, undocumented aliens are now found in almost all parts of the Nation.

As with any clandestine activity, it is difficult to obtain reliable information about the characteristics of the undocumented alien population. Several surveys provide useful information, even though the respondents were usually under arrest at the time of their questioning by researchers and were assumed not to be representative of the total population of undocumented aliens.[31]

Most undocumented aliens are in the United States to obtain employment, and they are usually able to do so. The 1970 to 1975 average unemployment rate for the undocumented aliens surveyed in one study was approximately 10 percent.[32] In view of the migratory nature of at least the Mexican portion of this interviewed population, this unemployment experience is evidence of remarkable job-finding success.

Undocumented aliens tend to be young men who are supporting several dependents in their home country. Perhaps half are married, but they are infrequently accompanied by their families. Undocumented Mexican aliens generally have very little formal schooling or facility in English and few occupational skills. They are unlikely to stay in this country for a full year but many reenter illegally several times. Undocumented aliens from other countries have more schooling and usually settle here more or less permanently.[33]

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[29] The four largest Mexican border cities—Ciudad Juarez, Mexicali, Nuevo Laredo, and Tijuana—now have a combined population of at least 2 million, compared with 150,000 in 1940. *Censo General De Poblacion* (Mexico City: 1970) and Julian Samora, *Los Mojados: The Wetback Story* (Notre Dame, Ind.: University of Notre Dame Press, 1971), p. 10.

[30] "Undocumented Aliens Fact Sheet" (Washington: Office of the White House Press Secretary, Aug. 4, 1977), p. 7.

[31] See David S. North and Marion F. Houstoun, *The Characteristics and Role of Illegal Aliens in the United States Labor Market: An Exploratory Study* (Washington: U.S. Department of Labor, 1976) and Samora, *Los Mojados*. Cornelius, for "Mexican Migration to the United States," interviewed, in their home villages, Mexicans who had formerly entered the United States in various immigration categories. For additional descriptive material, see inter alia *A Study of the Socioeconomic Impact of Illegal Aliens on the County of San Diego* (San Diego: County of San Diego, 1977); Jorge A. Bustamante, "The Impact of the Undocumented Immigration from Mexico on the United States-Mexican Economies: Preliminary Findings and Suggestions for Bilateral Cooperation," presented at the annual meeting of the Southern Economic Association, 1976; W. Tim Dagodag, "Source Regions and Composition of Illegal Mexican Immigration to California," *International Migration Review*, Winter 1975, pp. 499–511; and Joan W. Moore and others, "Illegal Immigration and Economic Assimilation," delivered at the annual meeting of the Pacific Sociological Association, Victoria, B.C., Canada, 1975.

[32] North and Houstoun, *The Characteristics and Role of Illegal Aliens*, p. 98.

[33] Ibid., pp. 68–95 passim. In another study, conducted with the cooperation of the INS, some 53 percent of 901 fraudulent entrants, at the Mexican border as well as at the busiest international airports, were women. Thus, it appears that INS apprehension data—focused on stopping (typically young male) entry across the Rio Grande and the desert—seriously understate the number of female illegals. See David S. North, "Illegal Aliens: Fictions and Facts," *Worklife*, December 1977, p. 21.

Until the 1960's, undocumented aliens were associated primarily with farm employment. Now, however, it is unlikely that more than 20 percent are absorbed by the farm sector with its relatively small and declining share of the Nation's employment.[34] Undocumented aliens are currently found in all types of low-wage, nonfarm firms, with concentrations in apparel and textile manufacturing, food processing and preparation, and other services. A small minority are able to get better paying jobs in construction and durable goods manufacturing. Their average 1975 earnings, reported in a paper based on the most comprehensive survey undertaken to date, were $2.34 an hour for Mexicans, $3.05 for persons from other Western Hemisphere countries, and $4.08 for those from the Eastern Hemisphere.[35] By comparison, in 1975, gross average hourly earnings were $4.54 for production and nonsupervisory workers on private payrolls, while the minimum wage was $2.30.[36]

Information derived from other sources[37] indicates that a significant part of the undocumented alien population has resided in this country for several years, has established community ties, and includes women and children.

These different sources of information suggest a simplified, but useful, dual view of the mobility characteristics of undocumented aliens: Members of one group work in the United States for less than a year before returning to the country of origin, usually Mexico, and are likely to move across the border periodically over a period of years. Those in the second group settle permanently, bring their families, and develop important nonwork ties in their new communities. The relative size of the two groups is important, because of the implications for population growth and use of institutional resources, but available information does not permit this estimation. Some observers believe that the short residency pattern predominates, especially among Mexicans, but this impression could result simply from the relatively hidden nature of the longer term resident undocumented alien population.

LABOR MARKET IMPACTS

Substitution

When foreign-born workers (either lawful immigrants or undocumented aliens) take jobs that have gone unfilled by residents, they bolster the Nation's economy. The effects may include better jobs and earnings for resident workers, lower prices for consumers, and greater profits, investment, and economic growth than would prevail in the absence of foreign-born workers. These potential results have been cited, until recently, as the justification for guest workers in Western Europe.[38]

But when undocumented aliens compete with lawful resident workers for the same jobs, the labor market prospects deteriorate for both groups. Increases in aggregate real income of the Nation as a whole may partially cushion the impact of the substitution for resident workers, but such widespread effects will be of small consolation to those workers who are displaced by the undocumented aliens.

As their numbers have grown in recent years, it is most likely that undocumented aliens have increasingly substituted for resident workers. The most direct burden falls on already disadvantaged workers—blacks, Hispanics, women, teenagers, the handicapped, and low-skilled legal immigrants—who compete with undocumented aliens in specific job categories. Wages are lower, and working conditions less satisfactory, because of the competitive success of undocumented aliens in the labor market.[39]

Labor Standards

Those who contend that undocumented aliens take only jobs spurned by U.S. citizens and lawful resident alien workers assume that, if resident workers are not visible in a job market, there are none available. It is equally likely that the availability of undocumented aliens may drive resident workers out of a labor submarket by enabling employers to maintain wages and working conditions that are unacceptable to U.S. citizens and lawful resident alien workers. Those same labor standards may seem attractive to undocumented aliens—by comparison with conditions in their homeland.

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[34] Walter Fogel, "Illegal Alien Workers in the United States," *Industrial Relations*, October 1977, p. 254.

[35] Considerable variation in wage rates was found, however, even in the Southwest, where a large percentage of all undocumented aliens are Mexican. The average wage in the border counties was $1.74 an hour, compared with $1.98 in the total Southwest and $2.60 in California. See North and Houstoun, *The Characteristics and Role of Illegal Aliens*, pp. 115-16.

[36] *1977 Employment and Training Report of the President*, p. 222, table C-3.

[37] Such as the more than 2,000 case records of an immigrant service center. See Moore and others, "Illegal Immigration and Economic Assimilation."

[38] See, for example, Charles P. Kindleberger, *Europe's Postwar Growth: The Role of Labor Supply* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1967), pp. 196–213.

[39] North, "Illegal Aliens: Fictions and Facts," p. 18.

Illegal immigrants differ from their sanctioned counterparts in that they can be apprehended and deported at any time. As a consequence, they tend to be highly docile and productive workers. Many are understandably reluctant to support collective bargaining or seek enforcement of statutory labor standards. Hence they are likely to be found in job markets where statutory wage, hour, and safety violations are common and employee organizations do not exist. Eventually, resident workers leave the affected market.[40]

Quantitative evidence for these assessments is very difficult to obtain because of the dynamic and sometimes obscure nature of local labor markets which prevent observation of the displacement of resident workers or valid tests of their availability. Supporting testimony by affected resident workers is not difficult to obtain, however.[41]

It is undoubtedly true that wages and working conditions in some jobs now filled by undocumented aliens would have to improve (with resultant price increases or other economic adjustments) to induce resident workers to fill them. But these are now the least desirable jobs in the economy, and it is more consonant with this Nation's policies to raise the labor standards in these occupations to acceptable levels than to tacitly relegate the jobs to undocumented laborers from other countries.

WELFARE COSTS

So far as can be determined from survey data, relatively few undocumented aliens collect unemployment insurance, public assistance, food stamps, or medicaid services. A greater number do use free public hospitals and send their children to public schools, but the incremental costs involved appear to be small. On the tax revenue side, most undocumented workers do have social security and Federal income taxes withheld from their earnings, although some pay less than their legal tax obligations.[42]

The low incidence of social welfare payments to undocumented aliens is due principally to the fact that most are working and the programs are designed chiefly for people who are unemployed or not in the labor force. Fear of detection and deportation deters most undocumented aliens from applying for benefit programs when they are unemployed; and administrative screening eliminates others.

But undocumented aliens contribute indirectly to the costs of social welfare programs, insofar as they displace resident workers. Even under conservative assumptions about both the number of undocumented aliens who are in the United States and their displacement effect, the public program costs brought about indirectly by the presence of this population could be considerable.

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[40] Ray Marshall, "Inside the Country, Outside the Law," *Worklife*, December 1977, pp. 23–26.

[41] *Illegal Aliens*, pts. 1 and 2, Hearings Before Subcommittee No. 1 of the House Committee on the Judiciary (Washington: 92d Cong., 1st sess., 1971).

[42] North and Houstoun, *The Characteristics and Role of Illegal Aliens*, pp. 140–49; the authors point out, however, that the characteristics of their respondents, who were typically young male workers, are not usually associated with a population likely to receive income transfer payments (p. 142).

Policy Recommendations

Consensus on how to deal with unlawful immigration is difficult to achieve. The subject evokes strong responses from many citizens (and lawful aliens) and a variety of viewpoints from organized interest groups. Nevertheless, unlawful immigration is much more likely to increase than decline, given the population and economic pressures in many developing countries. For that reason, as well as the current adverse effects just reviewed, President Carter proposed to Congress a set of measures intended both to reduce the influx of undocumented aliens and to regularize the status of millions who are already living in the United States.[43] These proposals, and the rationale underlying the recommended policy changes, are summarized on the following pages.

EMPLOYER RESPONSIBILITY

For many aliens, the potential benefits of illegal immigration to the United States are great and the risks are small. Success results in a job that substantially raises the income of the jobholder (and, in many cases, the income of his or her family in the home country). But getting caught results only in a trip back to the nation of origin, an event that is a minor inconvenience for some and a large economic loss for others. This imbalance between potential gains and losses is at the heart of the undocumented alien problem—an imbalance that cannot be corrected until U.S. employers are prohibited from knowingly hiring them.

To establish the principle of employer responsibility, the administration has proposed the following sanctions:[44]

- The hiring by any employer of any undocumented alien would be made a civil offense, punishable by a fine of up to $1,000 per hire. Violation of a court injunction to stop hiring undocumented aliens would subject an employer to a potential criminal contempt citation and imprisonment. Enforcement efforts would focus on employers who engage in a "pattern or practice" of hiring undocumented aliens—with the Justice Department setting enforcement priorities.
- The Attorney General would establish a list of identification documents acceptable as proof of a worker's legal status. An employer would be entitled to defend any charge of hiring an undocumented alien by proving that he or she saw a prospective employee's documentation of legal entitlement to work, as designated by the Attorney General, before hiring the worker.
- One such authorized identification document would be the social security card. To insure that cards are issued only to legal residents, personal interviews with card applicants would be required.
- Criminal sanctions would be imposed on persons who receive compensation for *knowingly* assisting an undocumented alien to obtain or retain employment. Such sanctions would also apply to employers who knowingly contract with job brokers to hire undocumented aliens. Those who inadvertently refer an undocumented alien to a job—for example, an employment agency or union hiring hall—would not be subject to criminal sanctions.
- The Federal Government will more strictly enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act, which provides employees with minimum wage and other protections, and more often seek existing civil and criminal penalties mandated by this act.[45] Furthermore, the Federal Farm Labor Contractor Registration Act, which prohibits recruitment and employment of undocumented alien farmworkers, will be enforced more vigorously.

It has been argued that these penalties for hiring undocumented aliens may result in discrimination against some lawful resident workers by overzealous employers who try to comply with proscriptions against hiring undocumented aliens. Persons of Hispanic origin would be particularly vulnerable to discrimination of this nature, since so many undocumented aliens come from Latin America. While these concerns are understandable, the focus of the proposed employer penalty law and its associated enforcement efforts would be on a relatively small number of firms in industries that are known to employ undocumented aliens as a regular practice. Moreover, to prevent any upsurge in discriminatory hiring, Federal civil rights agencies would be charged with making greater efforts to enforce fully the existing antidiscrimination laws.

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[43] Office of the White House Press Secretary, Presidential Message to the Congress, Aug. 4, 1977.

[44] To insure their uniform application, the sanctions would preempt any existing State laws banning the employment of undocumented aliens. As of August 1977, 12 States had passed such laws, and legislation was pending in 15 others. These laws differ widely with respect to language and penalties.

[45] In response to the President's proposals, the Employment Standards Administration has designed a nationwide enforcement program aimed at reducing the economic incentives for employers to hire undocumented aliens and other workers at substandard wage rates and under unsatisfactory working conditions. This program, begun in fiscal 1978, will direct investigations to those locations and industries where undocumented workers are most likely to be found and employed and where severe noncompliance problems need to be corrected. An emergency fiscal 1978 supplemental budget request for 260 new inspectors and $3.7 million was awaiting final congressional action at the opening of the second session of the 95th Congress.

BORDER ENFORCEMENT

Over the last 10 years, the Immigration and Naturalization Service has been unable to deal with the increased flow of undocumented aliens, particularly in attempting to stem surreptitious entry across the 2,000-mile-long border between Mexico and the United States. In President Carter's words, "While our borders cannot realistically be made impenetrable to illegal entry, greater enforcement efforts clearly are possible, consistent with preserving both the longest 'open' borders in the world and our humanitarian traditions."

Accordingly, the President has asked Congress to approve the necessary funds to implement the following measures:

- Enforcement resources at the border and at ports of entry will be substantially bolstered. The border management agencies will be reorganized to enhance their effectiveness.
- An antismuggling task force will work to reduce the number and effectiveness of smuggling rings, which provide forged documents and cross-border transportation to aliens wishing to enter the country surreptitiously.

In addition, the administration is urging early passage of pending legislation to impose criminal penalties for supplying false information to obtain identifying documents used by the Federal Government and for knowingly possessing fraudulent Federal or State documents used to obtain legitimate Federal documents.

Finally, the State Department is increasing its visa-issuing resources overseas to provide better prescreening of applicants. Each year over 7 million people enter this country, principally as tourists, with nonimmigrant visas. Most do not violate U.S. immigration law, either by taking a job or overstaying the authorized period of admission (3 months for tourists). Perhaps 5 percent (300,000 persons) do overstay the admission period, however, and it can be presumed that many of these visa abusers unlawfully take jobs.[45] Closer screening by U.S. consuls of applicants for nonimmigrant visas and a new system of issuing more secure visas are the best available techniques for reducing the number of visa abusers.

STATUS ADJUSTMENTS

Millions of undocumented aliens live in this country. Some have become integrated into the communities in which they reside; others lead fugitive lives, in constant fear of apprehension. In the interests of both compassion and realism, the administration has proposed legislation that would enable the INS to adjudicate acts of prior illegal immigration and free resources to concentrate on control of current and future violations of the Nation's immigration laws.

The first part of the program proposes to convert to permanent resident alien status all persons who apply and who can document residency in the United States since January 1, 1970. This status can lead to full citizenship after 5 years. The rationale for this proposal is that people who came here before 1970 have developed ties and equities in this Nation that would be unjustly severed by deportation.

The second part of the program would grant 5-year temporary resident alien status—a new category—to persons who register with the INS and who can document that their residency in the United States began prior to January 1, 1977. This 5-year "grace period" would avoid sudden severance of their local ties and interests. In the interim, these individuals would be allowed to work.

No adjustment in status would be offered to undocumented aliens who entered the United States after January 1, 1977. The immigration laws would be enforced against them—as for aliens who are eligible for adjustment of status but who do not register with INS.

TEMPORARY WORKERS

The President has asked the Secretary of Labor to conduct a comprehensive review of the current certification program for foreign workers temporarily admitted to the United States. The Secretary is directed to consult with Congress and other interested parties in restructuring the program to protect job opportunities for domestic workers and to provide the necessary manpower resources for employers to meet their production requirements.

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[45] Estimated by INS Commissioner Leonard Chapman in *Illegal Aliens*, Hearings Before Subcommittee on Immigration, Citizenship, and International Law of the House Committee on the Judiciary (Washington: 94th Cong., 1st sess., 1975), p. 32.

IMMIGRATION POLICY

The Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Secretary of Labor have been instructed to begin a comprehensive interagency review of the Nation's present immigration laws and policies. As a first step toward reforming the current statutes, President Carter has pledged his administration's support for pending legislation to increase the annual limitation on Mexican and Canadian immigration to a total of 50,000 persons.[47]

FOREIGN POLICY

Without the cooperation of the countries from which many undocumented aliens come, the enforcement measures outlined above will have little chance of succeeding. Therefore, negotiations with these countries will be pursued actively. However, so long as most source-countries cannot provide enough jobs for their rapidly expanding adult populations, many of their citizens will ignore the barriers to entry and employment in this country.

The solution to this "push-pull" aspect of illegal immigration must include the long-term economic development of source countries. Toward this end, the administration has proposed:

- Stimulation of employment-producing investment projects in source countries through multilateral lending institutions.
- Population education programs for source countries requesting such assistance.
- Increased trade, with emphasis on labor-intensive imports, so long as U.S. jobs are duly protected against the impact of subsidized foreign competition.

THE POLICY CHALLENGE

The much-discussed gap between the wealthy and the developing nations of the world now impinges on the daily lives of millions of Americans—especially low-wage, low-skilled workers who most directly suffer the consequences of displacement by undocumented aliens. The policy challenge is especially difficult because domestic and foreign policy considerations must be fairly balanced. If ignored, however, the problems growing out of current immigration policies and practices can be expected to intensify and further postpone attainment of this Nation's goal of full employment for all Americans.

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[47] Currently, each country has a ceiling of 20,000 immigration slots (plus immediate relatives of U.S. citizens who are exempt from the numerical limits).

AN EMPLOYMENT APPROACH TO WELFARE REFORM: THE PROGRAM FOR BETTER JOBS AND INCOME

On August 6, 1977, President Carter presented his administration's proposal for improving the adequacy and equity of the Nation's income maintenance system. This proposal, the Program for Better Jobs and Income, has two major components. First, for all low-income families and single persons who are unable to work, or for whom work cannot be found, a consolidated federally assisted cash support program will replace the current Aid to Families with Dependent Children, general assistance, Food Stamp, and Supplemental Security Income programs.

The second major component of the reform package, the Employment Opportunity Program, will seek to provide a work or training opportunity for an employable adult in every needy family that includes a child under age 18. A coordinated, intensive job search and development program will be conducted to find private sector work opportunities, and there will be financial incentives for participants to move into private sector jobs. But if these initiatives fail, a safety net in the form of a Government-created job or training opportunity, paying at least the minimum wage, will be provided.

The Program for Better Jobs and Income brings together two major themes in U.S. domestic policy—the planning of an integrated employment strategy as part of overall economic policy and the development of a comprehensive income support system to provide for all citizens whose basic income needs are not met through the direct operation of the economy.

Like much of contemporary American social welfare policy, both of these themes trace their origins to New Deal programs of the 1930's. Much of our multibillion dollar system of income maintenance is rooted in the 1935 Social Security Act. The legislation established Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI)—predecessor of our now-massive program of social insurance—and the unemployment insurance (UI) system. It provided as well for the major needs-tested cash assistance programs—Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), plus Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Disabled, which were combined into the federally administered Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program in 1972.

OASI, together with the Disability Insurance Program added in 1956, distributed $82.4 billion in benefits in fiscal year 1977; UI paid out another $14.3 billion. The AFDC program disbursed $9.8 billion in benefits in fiscal 1977, while the SSI program provided $6.2 billion in assistance. Large-scale programs of in-kind assistance—most notably medicare, medicaid, and food stamps—established in the mid-1960's, cost over $42 billion in 1977. Total income transfer payments, including all social insurance and public assistance programs funded by Federal and State governments, exceeded $185 billion in fiscal 1977.[1] These expenditures equal about 10 percent of the gross national product and represent an increase of 135 percent in the real value of benefits since 1968.[2]

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[1] The source of all the benefit payment figures cited in this paragraph is table 36 in *Economic Report of the President: Transmitted to the Congress January 1978* (Washington: Council of Economic Advisers, 1978), p. 222.

[2] Joseph A. Pechman, ed., *Setting National Priorities: The 1978 Budget* (Washington: Brookings Institution, 1977), p. 252.

Background to Reform

Despite this tremendous growth, or perhaps because of it, the U.S. income support system has been a major target of reformers for over a decade. Most of this attention has focused on those portions of the system—the welfare programs—which are targeted on the low-income population. Public interest in welfare reform had its origins in the rapid growth of public assistance caseloads in the late 1960's and early 1970's. (See chart 22.) A number of factors contributed to this steep increase. The population eligible for welfare assistance increased as the postwar "boom" babies reached maturity and as the number of families headed by women grew. Welfare benefit levels rose greatly in real terms, particularly in northern and far western urban areas into which many of the poor had migrated during the preceding decades. In-kind benefits such as food stamps and medicaid added further to the attractiveness of the welfare package. And reduced social stigma and wider publicity about available benefits attracted onto the welfare rolls millions of poor families who had previously lived without assistance.

In the absence of sharp reverses in current population trends, or substantial increases in program coverage or benefits, this rapid growth in welfare caseloads seems unlikely to continue. Analyses of the eligible welfare population indicate that, except in rural and southern areas and among the aged, virtually all those eligible for cash benefits are now participating in one or more cash and in-kind welfare programs.[3] In addition, birth rates have fallen significantly in the last few years, and the size of the average welfare family has dropped. Thus, a new wave of applicants is not expected. Total population growth and persistent high levels of illegitimacy and family dissolution may continue to produce increases in the welfare population for some time, but at a far more modest rate than in recent years.

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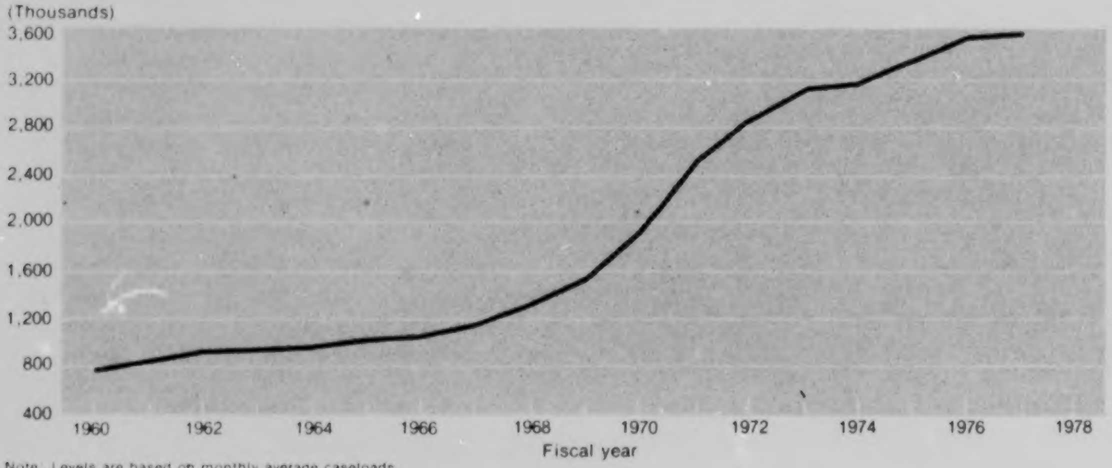
[3] See Harold Beebout, "Estimated AFDC Eligibility under Alternative Accounting Period Assumptions," Working Paper A-2 (Washington: Mathematica Policy Research, April 1975). In this study, the highest estimate of the AFDC participation rate was 88 percent of the eligible population. Participation in food stamp benefits, particularly among eligible low-income working families, is still relatively low—about 65 percent.

Chart 22

The number of AFDC families rose rapidly in the late 1960's and early 1970's but is expected to level off in future years.



Note: Levels are based on monthly average caseloads

Source: Social Security Administration, Office of Program Policy and Planning, Office of Research and Statistics, Family Assistance Studies Staff

Between fiscal years 1966 and 1972, the number of AFDC recipients rose from 4.7 million to 11.1 million (including 3.5 million adults), a 136-percent increase over the 6-year period; meanwhile, costs more than tripled, to a level of $6.7 billion. During this period, annual increases in recipient levels ranged from 10 to 26 percent—amounting to over 1 million persons per year. In sharp contrast, during fiscal year 1973, the number of AFDC recipients rose by only about 100,000, or about 1 percent over the prior year, and subsequent increases have been correspondingly modest.[4] Indeed, in some areas, most notably New York City, efforts to improve program administration have actually produced declines in the number of recipient families.[5] Food stamp caseloads have also stabilized after a period of rapid growth in 1974 and 1975 associated with mandatory nationwide implementation of the program and sharply rising unemployment rates in those years.[6]

But while the rapid growth of the welfare system is neither the major nor the most enduring cause of its problems, public opposition to further expansions of system coverage has imposed limitations on the design of alternatives intended to reform the system's structural problems. These problems are both difficult and expensive to correct.

The federally supported cash assistance system has been described as inadequate, inequitable, badly administered, and, in the long run, self-defeating. It is called inadequate because it serves less than all the poor, often with low cash benefits (for example, $720 a year for a family of four on AFDC in Mississippi). By the same token, those in equal need are not served equally. In about half of the States, no federally supported cash assistance is provided to families headed by unemployed men, no matter how dire their circumstances; in no State is federally supported cash assistance provided to families headed by full-time working men, although millions of such families live at or near the poverty level.

These defects are partially alleviated by the existence of the federally supported Food Stamp Program, which provides nationally uniform benefits to all eligible recipients, and by general assistance programs financed by State and local governments. These programs, however, may in turn aggravate an equally serious problem—in some jurisdictions, families on welfare may receive benefits from several cash and in-kind programs, the cumulative value of which may be considerably above the total incomes earned by some nonwelfare families.[7]

These inequities provide financial incentives for family breakup (or for parents' not marrying before childbearing) and reduction of work effort, thus exacerbating the problems the system was designed to cure and engendering cynicism with regard to its integrity and usefulness. Persons forced onto welfare for want of a better alternative may become locked into the system. For one thing, some of the decisions required to establish their eligibility for benefits may be irreversible—for example, the liquidation of noncash assets. Second, recipients may become locked in by a sensible comparison between the relative security of the total income offered by the welfare system and the meager and uncertain alternative offered by competition in the low-skilled labor market.

These incentives for dependency are reinforced by the persistent failure of the job market to provide sufficient employment opportunities for low-skilled and inexperienced workers. It is at this stage that the evolution of income transfer policy converges with the development of an employment strategy. Use of public employment programs as an income maintenance device in the United States had its origins in public works programs launched during the Great Depression of the 1930's. Public recognition of the Government's continuing responsibility to compensate for the failure of the market to provide sufficient employment subsequently found expression in the Employment Act of 1946. Because of the postwar economic boom, however, the act's ambitious goals were not translated into concrete policies. In fact, public employment, as a direct instrument of income maintenance policy, fell into disuse for over two decades.

With the early 1960's, however, came a growing recognition that, even in good times, direct Government intervention may be needed to alleviate severe problems of "structural" unemployment—that is, the persistence of high levels of unemployment among certain groups of workers as a result of mismatches between their qualifications or location and the demands of potential employers. Beginning with enactment of the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961, the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, and the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, the Government has administered a variety of employment and training assistance programs in an attempt to improve the match between employer requirements and employee skills and characteristics. Direct public service employment (PSE) was reintroduced by enactment of the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 in response to the economic downturn of that year.

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[4] For further discussion, see Jodie T. Allen, "Factors Determining Welfare Costs and Caseloads," Report to the Congressional Research Service, Working Paper A-8 (Washington: Mathematica Policy Research, November 1974).

[5] "Welfare Rolls Fall to Eight-Year Low," *New York Times*, Jan. 11, 1978, p. 1.

[6] Jodie T. Allen, "The Food Stamp Program: Its History and Reform," *Public Welfare*, vol. 35, Summer 1977, pp. 33-41.

[7] See "How Public Welfare Benefits Are Distributed in Low-Income Areas" in Joint Economic Committee, Subcommittee on Fiscal Policy, *Studies in Public Welfare*, Paper No. 6 (Washington: 93d Cong., 1st sess., 1973).

In 1973, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) consolidated and rationalized a variety of work-related programs and provided for their administration by local program operators, who were given great flexibility to tailor employment and training programs to the needs of their communities and clients. Title II of CETA provided a modest program of public service employment confined to areas with chronically high unemployment rates. Shortly after the enactment of CETA, however, steadily worsening general economic conditions provided the impetus for a considerably expanded countercyclical PSE program.

In 1974, a new title VI was added to CETA, which provided PSE funding to all areas of the country. By the end of 1975, the combined titles provided financing for over 300,000 PSE slots at an annual appropriation of about $2.9 billion. This level was maintained until the spring of 1977, when the Carter administration's economic stimulus package provided for more than doubling the number of titles II and VI PSE slots to a level of 725,000, with a projected annual cost of $6 billion, by the spring of 1978. Under the terms of the 1976 reauthorization for title VI of CETA, most of these new slots were to be targeted to the long-term unemployed[8] with family incomes not exceeding a level set in relation to 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard family budget. These recent provisions essentially introduced a structural element into the primarily antirecession orientation of title VI.[9] The Carter administration has subsequently reaffirmed its commitment to direct employment policies as a major instrument of economic policy.

The administration also supports a version of the proposed Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act (popularly known as the Humphrey-Hawkins bill) which commits the Government to active pursuit of a maximum 4-percent rate of aggregate unemployment, consistent with price stability, by 1983. While conventional macroeconomic policies are assumed to be sufficient to reduce aggregate unemployment substantially below current levels, several other policy instruments will be relied upon to reach the hard-to-employ without stimulating inflationary pressures and to aid them in future downturns in the economic cycle. These measures include reauthorization and refocusing of the basic CETA programs, active enforcement of antidiscrimination laws and promotion of affirmative action measures, and special trade adjustment assistance to retrain workers in industries affected by foreign competition. In addition, the administration will pursue a major private sector employment initiative in fiscal year 1979. The President's fiscal 1979 budget allocates $400 million to State and local sponsors for training designed with the aid of local industry. These private sector employment programs will help CETA sponsors serve more of the disadvantaged and unemployed, with special emphasis on young people.

The administration also seeks to establish a permanent program of countercyclical public service employment for the economically disadvantaged as part of the CETA reauthorization. This program will rely upon national unemployment rate "triggers." The purpose is to insure that PSE funds are authorized in a timely fashion at the onset of a major economic downturn and that PSE funds are continually provided to chronically depressed areas, even when overall economic conditions are good.

The Employment Opportunity component of welfare reform is seen as an important and integral part both of this employment strategy and of the administration's approach to a comprehensive income maintenance policy. The importance of this component to both strategies is evidenced by its anticipated size. The program is projected to cost $11.1 billion in 1983, the first year in which it is to be fully operational. This cost represents over 56 percent of the estimated $19.8 billion in new benefits which the complete welfare reform package will distribute in fiscal year 1983.[10] Among the various elements of the reform proposal, the Employment Opportunity component thus offers both the greatest challenge to program designers and administrators and the program's major source of improvement in the long- and short-term economic status of the lower income population.

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[8] The long-term unemployed, thus defined, include those who have either been unemployed or eligible for unemployment benefits for 15 or more weeks, exhausted unemployment insurance benefits, or been receiving public assistance.

[9] For recent reviews of the evaluation and current status of public employment and training programs in the United States, as well as a discussion of the issues involved in their design, see John L. Palmer, "Employment and Training Assistance," in Pechman, *Setting National Priorities*; and Sar Levitan and Robert Taggart, *The Promise of Greatness* (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1976), ch. 7.

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[10] Administration estimates. The gross costs of the system in fiscal year 1983 are estimated to be $43.7 billion. However, the bulk of these costs are simply replacements of the $21.4 billion in Federal payments under the existing AFDC, SSI, and Food Stamp programs by payments under the new consolidated cash assistance program. An additional $2.5 billion is accounted for by Federal assumption of benefit costs previously sustained by States and localities. Net new Federal benefits are thus $19.8 billion, of which $11.1 billion is for the jobs program, $2.5 billion for the expanded earned income tax credit, and $6.2 billion for expanded cash assistance. Net new Federal revenue requirements, however, are estimated to be only $12.9 billion as the result of the earmarking of several expected new sources of revenue and reductions in the costs of other programs as offsets to total new program costs. These offsets include projected reductions in the need for countercyclical PSE and extended unemployment insurance programs and earmarking portions of the administration's proposed wellhead tax, savings from fraud reduction in the medicaid program, and program offsets in other transfer programs such as unemployment insurance and housing programs.

The Rationale of an Employment Approach to Income Maintenance

The use of public employment in U.S. policy as a permanent mechanism for helping to insure a basic living standard has, as noted earlier, been relatively limited. Public employment in this country has been used primarily as a temporary palliative in times of economic downturn or as a mechanism for meeting society's needs for public goods and services. While there is obvious overlap between these objectives, there are important differences as well that both prescribe and limit the design of a jobs component of welfare reform.

Before the particular features of the administration's plan are described, it is useful to review both the advantages and the limitations of an employment approach to income maintenance, particularly as these considerations supply the rationale for the program's design.

An employment approach to income maintenance has four major advantages. The first is that, by providing opportunities for work and training, a jobs approach builds human capital and self-sufficiency. In so doing, it tends to reduce the long-term need for income maintenance programs. The second advantage is that, in the process, useful goods and services are provided for the whole community. These services, in turn, create the conditions that allow people to go to work (for example, by providing day care or special transportation services) or that attract or retain employers in the community (for example, by improving public safety and community facilities)—further reinforcing the goal of reducing economic dependency.

But perhaps the most important single advantage of an employment approach is that it permits the assurance of a high total income without the higher program costs attendant on a cash assistance plan alone. The arithmetic of this calculation is fairly simple but not necessarily obvious.

A cash assistance plan—such as AFDC and the various reforms proposed for it in recent years—provides a basic benefit to families with no other sources of income. If income from other sources—e.g., earnings, social security, property income, and unemployment insurance—becomes available to the family, the basic benefit is reduced by some percentage of that income. Since the benefit reduction rate, by lowering the net return on an additional dollar of earnings or other income, operates as an effective tax on income, it is usually set well below 100 percent. This is to provide an incentive for families to retain and increase private sources of income, particularly earnings. The factors limiting this approach are two. If the benefit reduction rate is relatively low, eligibility for income support is extended to families with relatively high incomes. If it is set too high, severe work disincentives result (i.e., recipients who work gain only a marginal increase in income); and the long-run costs of the program, in terms of increased dependency and higher benefit costs, multiply.

For example, a cash assistance plan with a basic benefit set at the poverty level would provide in 1978 about $6,400 to a family of four with no other income. If benefits were reduced by 50 cents for each dollar of earnings (about as high a benefit reduction rate as both theory and observation suggest one would want to impose on low- and middle-income workers), coverage would be extended to families with earnings up to $12,800. Such a program, even if it were limited to families with children, is estimated to have direct new costs of about $30 billion in 1978, including $6.5 billion in costs resulting from the induced loss of over $14 billion in earnings among the covered population.[11]

A carefully designed employment approach coordinated with a supplemental program of cash assistance, as in the administration's plan, avoids or minimizes many of these and other difficulties and, in so doing, permits the assurance of an income above the poverty line at substantially lower cost than that of a pure cash benefit approach.

The advantages of this mixed strategy are best explained by considering the properties of a pure employment approach. In a program of this sort, a person who is unable to secure employment in the regular economy would be provided a subsidized job. The earnings from this job would constitute the sole form of Government assistance.

Under a pure employment approach of this sort, work incentives are not a problem. Since benefits are obtained only by working, they increase directly with work effort rather than the reverse. Program costs and caseloads are self-limiting: If the wages and working conditions provided by the created jobs are not so attractive as to compete favorably with those in the regular economy, the normal desire for the highest possible income can be relied on to encourage participants to seek and hold regular economy jobs (assuming that they are available) in preference to the created jobs. To the extent that participants acquire marketable skills and stable working habits, their ability to move into the regular economy is enhanced.

The problem with the pure employment approach is that, since wages are limited by the skill level of workers while family income requirements are determined by family size, composition, and geographic location, there is no assurance that the program wage will, in itself, suffice to meet family needs. Furthermore, if program wages are set high enough to meet the need of most participating families, the program would begin to exert a disruptive effect on local economies. For these reasons, it is desirable to keep the program wage relatively low and to supplement these earnings by cash assistance benefits adjusted on the basis of family size, composition, and other relevant factors. By the same token, elaborate income-testing provisions are unnecessary, since it is reasonable to assume that, if the wage in the created job is kept relatively low, people will not apply unless they are in need and no more attractive jobs or other income sources are available to them.

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[11] Special analyses prepared for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare by Stanford Research Institute and Mathematica Policy Research. The methodology employed in the estimates is described in Michael C. Keeley and others, *An Interim Report on the Work Effort Effects and Costs of a Negative Income Tax Using Results of the Seattle and Denver Income Maintenance Experiments: A Summary*, Research Memorandum 41 (Stanford, Calif.: Stanford Research Institute, June 1977). Were such a program extended to childless persons as well, net costs would reach $39 billion, including $8 billion in costs attributable to recipient earning reductions of over $17 billion.

Employment Opportunity Program Design

Within the confines established by the mixed job/cash assistance strategy, the design of the Employment Opportunity component of the program attempts to capitalize on the advantages of the employment approach to income maintenance. (See chart 23.) Several principles are stressed:

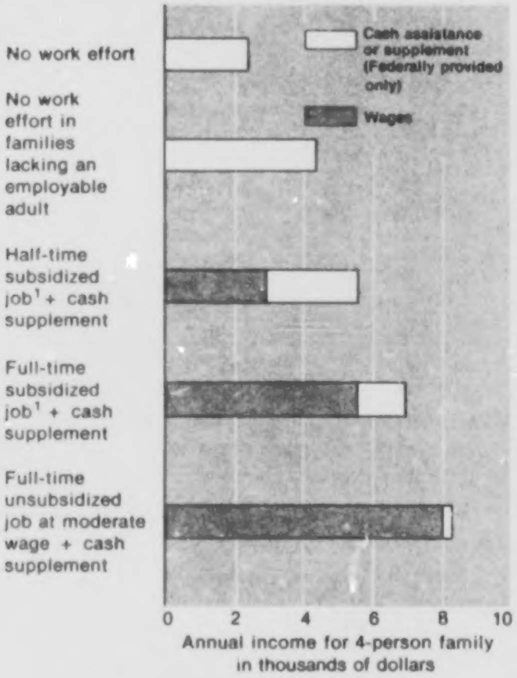
- Productive work effort can best be motivated and sustained by primary reliance on the provision of opportunities and incentives rather than requirements and penalties.

- Administrative burdens for both program operators and participants should be minimized.

- Families should be encouraged to minimize reliance on cash assistance and to seek

Chart 23

Work effort results in higher annual family income under the Program for Better Jobs and Income.



[1] Assumes 1978 basic Federal minimum wage of $2.65 an hour.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

unsubsidized employment in preference to subsidized employment. Hence persons who work in unsubsidized employment should be better off than those in subsidized employment, and the latter should be better off than persons who do not work at all.

- Every effort should be made to develop subsidized job and training activities that are viewed by participants as productive community services and/or nonstigmatizing opportunities for self-advancement.

The major features of the program, which are proposed as a new, specialized title of CETA, reflect this general approach. These features are described in the following sections.

ELIGIBILITY

The intent of the Program for Better Jobs and Income (PBJI) is to assure, insofar as it is possible, job opportunities to the eligible population. In order to control costs and caseloads, the program will ration job benefits in three ways. First, only adults in families with children will be eligible for subsidized job or training placement, although childless persons eligible for cash assistance may receive job search assistance. (Furthermore, all unemployed disadvantaged persons will still be eligible for training and employment services under the basic CETA program.) Second, only one job or training opportunity will be offered to each family. That opportunity will be available to the sole parent or, if there are two parents, to the family's usual "principal earner." The principal earner is defined as the parent who either has worked the most hours or had the highest earnings in the past 6 months. If the usual principal earner has become ill or disabled, or is otherwise unavailable for work, the other parent may apply. If neither parent has recent work experience, either may apply. The third rationing element is that the subsidized jobs will pay close to the minimum wage, as described later in this section.

It is noteworthy, however, that no income or asset tests will be applied to determine eligibility for the subsidized jobs program. (However, both income and asset tests must be met in order to qualify for cash assistance benefits.) While employment-conditioned benefits, such as unemployment insurance, have traditionally avoided such tests, their absence in a program ostensibly targeted at the needy may seem illogical. The explanation is the self-rationing nature of the job benefits.

An asset test is avoided since families suffering from temporary economic reverses ought not to be asked to deplete their savings in order to secure employment assistance. Moreover, it is not necessary to impose a means test because families with substantial assets are highly unlikely to be willing to work for low wages, particularly since virtually all such families will be eligible for unemployment insurance benefits while the principal earner is involuntarily unemployed.

A direct income test is not employed for several reasons. First, it is undesirable to stigmatize individuals who seek to work for their livelihood with a "welfare" label, which the means test implies. Second, the income test is administratively cumbersome and would require either duplication of income eligibility determination functions in both cash assistance and job intake offices or referral of all job program participants to the welfare office. Since many job participants who would otherwise be dependent on cash assistance can avoid such dependence through placement in unsubsidized or subsidized jobs, and since minimizing cash assistance dependence is a major objective of the program, a requirement for referral to the welfare office is not considered a desirable feature.

An income test sets an arbitrary line for the eligibility of a family of given size and composition. Families with incomes below that line receive benefits—those above do not. Since job benefits cannot conveniently be graduated according to the relative neediness of a family, serious inequities could result. For example, a family initially somewhat below the income eligibility line who thus becomes eligible for a $6,000-a-year job may suddenly be made much better off financially than an ineligible family with income only slightly higher than that of the first family. Eligibility limitations that produce benefit "notches" of this sort are not only unfair but, since they invite abuse, are rarely efficient methods of rationing program benefits in the long run.

Last and most important, an income test is unnecessary given other program features. The relatively low program wage together with the principal earner rule are, in fact, highly efficient targeting devices, since they insure that subsidized jobs will be taken only by families in which no earner can find a job paying more than the subsidized job wage and that the other sources of family income are sufficiently low so that the family's best earner is willing to work full time for the relatively modest wage being offered.

WAGE AND OVERHEAD STRUCTURE

As noted earlier, the workability of a jobs program is heavily dependent upon the extent to which the wages and job conditions provided do not compete substantially with those available in the regular economy. Failure to control the wage level would seriously undermine both the feasibility of, and the justification for, the program in several ways:

- If program wages were pegged to current dollar levels for most regular municipal services, States and localities would be tempted to hire subsidized workers for jobs that would otherwise be held by regular State and municipal employees. The goal of creating new jobs and services would thus be subverted.
- The number of program participants would rise precipitously, as millions of workers in the private sector now earning around the minimum wage would have an incentive to relinquish their regular economy jobs to take the subsidized public jobs. Estimates suggest that direct program costs would grow at more than twice the rate of increase in the wage; i.e., a 10-percent increase in the wage would cause almost a 25-percent increase in direct program costs—in addition to severe disruptions in the regular labor market and substantial losses in regular economy output.[12]
- To avoid the second outcome, some sort of rationing device employing complicated administrative rules would have to be used to restrict jobs to a chosen few among the larger target population. But this, in turn, would not be fair—a relatively few people would be assured incomes considerably higher than those received by many others in equal or greater need.

Against these reasons for limiting the wage must be weighed the major objective of attempting to insure both a minimally adequate income and a reasonable work effort among the participating population. To avoid undermining existing wage structures in regular public employment, the Program for Better Jobs and Income is structured to generate *new* jobs not now being performed by regular municipal and State workers. Referral of participants to jobs for which "regular" workers receive higher prevailing wage rates is not contemplated. Rather the jobs to be filled by PBJI workers at or near the minimum wage are to involve types of work for which that rate of pay is the prevailing rate in a given community.

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[12] Special tabulations prepared for the U.S. Department of Labor by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The estimated rise in costs is produced by two factors—a 14-percent increase in the number of jobtakers added to the 10-percent increase in cost per participant.

The administration's proposal attempts further to reconcile these conflicting objectives through a prescribed wage structure and a coordinated program of income supplementation. The basic wage provided in the jobs program will be the higher of the State or Federal minimum wage. However, two exceptions together insure that, for the majority of participants, the average program wage will be somewhat higher:

1. In order to maintain a reasonable differential between the incomes of those who are working and those who are not, States that supplement the basic cash payment to those not expected to work *must* also proportionately supplement the subsidized job wage. However, such supplements may not exceed 10 percent of the minimum wage.
2. States may also pay an additional supplement of up to 25 percent of the wage to 15 percent of the subsidized workers. This supplement is intended to provide an incentive for good job performance and to cover the cost of work group leaders.

It is important to note that about 75 percent of the States (39 of 51, including the District of Columbia) are expected to supplement the basic wage, 37 of them at the maximum 10 percent level. Furthermore, the recently enacted minimum wage law,[13] provides substantial increases in the minimum wage, adjusted for inflation over the next 3 years. The projected value of the basic and supplemented wages from 1978 to 1981 is shown below:

Hourly wage rates [1] for subsidized jobs, 1978–81

	1978	1979	1980	1981
Base wage (Federal minimum)	$2.65	$2.90	$3.10	$3.35
State supplement (high-benefit States)	2.91	3.19	3.41	3.68
Wage premium for work leaders (no State supplement)	3.31	3.63	3.87	4.19
Wage premium for work leaders (high-benefit States)	3.64	3.99	4.26	4.60

[1] Hypothetical calculations shown for comparison; fringe benefits not included.

Combining all these factors produces an average program wage in 1981 of $3.72 an hour nationally and $3.82 an hour in the 37 States expected to supplement the wage. Some perspective on a wage of $3.82 an hour in 1981 can be gained from the fact that it is expected to be comparable in current dollar terms to a 1978 wage of $3.21—a wage higher than that currently earned by the principal worker in 2.5 million families with children.[14]

The administration plan recognizes that, for many families, the wage entitlement alone cannot be relied upon to insure an adequate living standard. Accordingly, the level of the wage must be viewed in conjunction with the benefits provided by the coordinated cash assistance program.

RELATIONSHIP TO CASH ASSISTANCE

Families need not be receiving cash assistance in order to apply for job benefits. However, as will frequently be the case, if their job benefits in relation to family size are such as to qualify them for cash assistance while in jobs or training, they may apply for or continue to receive benefits from the cash assistance system.

In recognition of the special needs and impediments to labor force participation among single-parent families with small children, no work requirement will be imposed on such families with children under 7 years of age. In all States, these families will receive a basic minimum grant in 1978 dollars of $4,200 (for a four-person family), and in all but 10 States federally matched State supplementation and hold-harmless provisions will insure considerably higher basic benefits. Single-parent families with no child under age 7 but at least one child under age 14 will be eligible for the same basic benefit. However, that benefit may be reduced by $1,900 (the "head of household" component of the basic benefit) if the parent refuses a part-time (school-hour) job. (To serve such parents, the employment component of the PBJI will attempt to create an estimated 300,000 school-time job opportunities.) For both groups of single-parent families, the basic Federal benefit will be reduced by 50 cents for each dollar of earnings (a 50-percent benefit reduction rate) and by 80 cents per dollar of income from other sources. If, as will usually be the case, State supplementary benefits are also being paid, the benefit reduction rate on earnings may rise to 70 percent. Day-care expenses up to a maximum of $150 a month for one child or $300 a month for two or more children may be deducted from earnings in computing net benefits.

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[13] Public Law 95–151, effective Nov. 1, 1977, provides for increases in the Federal minimum wage over the next 4 years. The first increase, effective Jan. 1, 1978, established the minimum at $2.65 per hour. The minimum will then increase to $2.90 per hour in 1979, $3.10 per hour in 1980, and $3.35 per hour in 1981.

[14] Special tabulations prepared by the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Policy, Evaluation, and Research, U.S. Department of Labor, from the May 1976 Current Population Survey. However, note that, by 1981, one would expect that the distribution of earnings at the low end of the wage scale will be somewhat higher in real as well as nominal terms as a result of the minimum wage increase, so that fewer families would be affected in that year

Families of four with two able-bodied parents will receive a basic guarantee of $2,300. In order to provide a strong work incentive, the first $3,800 of earnings will be disregarded in computing net benefits. Beyond $3,800, the 50-percent benefit reduction rate will apply.[15] If neither a regular economy job nor a subsidized job or training opportunity can be found for at least one adult family member, these families may also receive at least $4,200 in cash benefits. In this case, the 50-percent reduction rate will apply from the first dollar of family earnings.

Stronger financial incentives thus will be provided to families who are "expected to work" than to those who are not. The administration's plan recognizes, however, that the expectation that women with children will not work has become increasingly anachronistic.[16] Labor force participation by women in all family situations has increased rapidly over the last two decades, and women at all economic levels have come increasingly to regard equal access to employment as an essential source of their current and future economic security. Accordingly, the plan provides that, although no loss of cash assistance benefits may be imposed upon single parents with small children who choose not to work, they may nonetheless apply for and receive job and training benefits on an equal basis with other parents.

Single persons and childless couples are required to register for work and accept employment in order to qualify for a basic income support benefit of $1,100 a person (in 1978 dollars). However, in order to keep initial program costs and burdens within acceptable limits, they are not eligible for a subsidized job or training placement under the PBJI proposal.

OTHER PROGRAM FEATURES

Several other important program features are designed to reinforce the incentives provided by the program.

- To encourage regular economy job search and retention, the earned income tax credit, payable through the Internal Revenue Service to low- and lower middle-income working families, will be substantially expanded. However, the subsidy will not apply to wages earned in the subsidized public jobs.
- To minimize long-term reliance on the program and to enhance the real value of the wage, emphasis will be placed on incorporating on-the-job or formal training into most job placements.
- A 5-week initial waiting period will be required before a subsidized job placement can be made. (See chart 24.) During this period, intensive, assisted job search will be required to attempt to place the individual in the regular economy at prevailing wages. Private sector placement efforts will continue after individuals have taken subsidized jobs or training positions, but they will not be required to accept other employment. However, at the end of 52 weeks, participants must conduct another intensive job search lasting 5 weeks and will be paid for 2 of the 5 weeks at the former wage rate.
- Participants may take temporary leave from their subsidized jobs to search for private employment with the aid of the placement services available to them.
- Special school-time job opportunities will be created for single parents with school-age children.
- Eligibility for other employment and training benefits, such as regular CETA and youth job programs, are unaffected (except that a person may not work in a subsidized job and receive unemployment insurance benefits simultaneously).

AN EFFECTIVE END TO POVERTY

The combination of benefits received will, for the first time, seek to provide an income above the pov-

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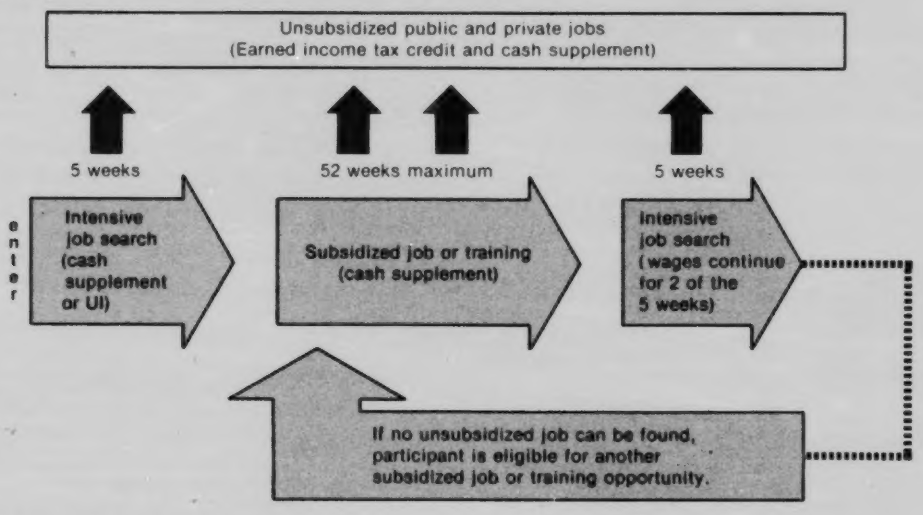
[15] The rate may rise to 52 percent if State supplemental benefits are extended to this category.

[16] Women now constitute 41 percent of the civilian labor force, compared with 32 percent in 1955. During the same period, 1955–77, the labor force participation rate for women has increased from 36 to 49 percent. (See app. tables A–1 and A–2 in this report.) Even among single-parent families with small children, for whom barriers to labor force participation may be assumed to be the greatest, work effort is high—57 percent of all such women worked at some time during 1974, according to special tabulations from the March 1975 Current Population Survey.

Chart 24

The sequence of services offered to participants in the employment opportunity component stresses the search for unsubsidized employment.


Unsubsidized public and private jobs
(Earned income tax credit and cash supplement)
5 weeks
52 weeks maximum
5 weeks
enter
Intensive job search (cash supplement or UI)
Subsidized job or training (cash supplement)
Intensive job search (wages continue for 2 of the 5 weeks)
If no unsubsidized job can be found, participant is eligible for another subsidized job or training opportunity.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor.

erty line for every American family with children and at least one employable family member. Were the program in effect in 1978, it would provide an annual subsidized wage of $5,512 ($2.65 an hour for 2,080 hours). A family of four with no income beyond these earnings would also receive a cash supplement of $1,444, for a total income of almost $7,000. In the 37 States expected to supplement both the cash and wage benefits by 10 percent or more, an income of over $7,600 would be provided (assuming the maximum deduction for child care expenses). If a family member found a minimum wage private job, the family would receive an additional $476 through the earned income tax credit.

Even without State supplementation, the combination of these benefits will provide in 1981, the planned year of implementation, *a minimum income 13 percent above the projected poverty line for a subsidized worker in a family of four and 20 percent above if a regular economy job paying at least the minimum wage can be found.* In the 37 States where supplemental wage and cash assistance benefits of at least 10 percent will be paid, the minimum income levels provided are still higher—23 percent above the poverty line for a subsidized worker in a family of four and 31 percent for a regular economy worker with a comparable wage level.

Participant Characteristics

The work requirements and financial incentives associated with the cash assistance benefits may alter a potential participant's willingness to accept and hold either regular economy or subsidized employment. However, the final decision of an eligible participant to work in a subsidized job is voluntary. This fact makes estimation of the number of likely participants relatively difficult, since an attempt must be made to simulate the likely behavior of persons eligible for the program when given alternative opportunities with respect to nonsubsidized employment, nonmarket work, and cash assistance. Nonetheless, two independently developed computer models suggest that a demand will exist for about 1.4 million job and training opportunities in 1981.[17] The majority of these, 1.1 million, will be full-time jobs.

Since most of the employable low-income population already hold better paying jobs for at least part of the year or can be expected to find such jobs through the program, many more than 1.4 million persons will be aided. It is estimated that, when the jobs program is fully operational, it will provide some assistance to about 2.5 million workers each year, so that over the course of several years, the great majority of the estimated 7 million poor and near-poor families with children may be aided. It is also estimated that jobtakers will be split about 50/50 between men and women, with the majority of the women being single-parent heads of households.

Most participants will come from the ranks of the "working poor," to whom the PBJI will extend federally assisted cash support for the first time. However, over 40 percent of participants will be from families of the type currently eligible for AFDC, including the current AFDC-Unemployed Father's caseload. Other pertinent characteristics of target job and training participants are summarized in table 1.

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[17] See David Greenberg, David Betson, and Richard Kasten, "The Welfare Reform Simulation Model" (Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, n.d., mimeographed); and Pat Doyle and Harold Beebout, eds., "Public Service Employment Simulator (JOBS)," *MATH Technical Description* (Washington: Mathematica Policy Research, in process).

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED CHARACTERISTICS OF SUBSIDIZED JOB/TRAINING PARTICIPANTS

Characteristic	Percentage of participants
Family type:	
Single parent	41
Two parent	59
Husbands	51
Wives	8
Sex:	
Female	47
Male	53
Mothers with small children	[1] 17
Race:	
White	74
Black and other	26
Age:	
Under 21 years	4
21 to 40 years	64
41 to 54 years	26
55 years and over	6
Education:	
Less than high school	49
High school graduate	51
Region:	
Northeast	21
North Central	26
Region—Continued	
South	35
West	18
Preprogram weeks worked:	
0	17
1 to 13	13
14 to 26	19
27 and over	51
Previous hourly wage:	
Under $1.50	35
$1.51 to $2.10	13
$2.10 to $2.65	8
$2.66 to $3	5
$3.01 to $4	13
$4.01 and over	26
Preprogram transfer type:	
AFDC	44
SSI	2
General assistance	4
Food stamps only	10
None of the above	40
Poverty status:	
Preprogram poor	45
Postprogram poor	15

[1] This proportion represents 37 percent of all female participants.

Organizational Structure

To meet this demand, the Program for Better Jobs and Income will require a flexible and innovative organizational structure. The program has the ambitious objective of achieving greater integration and enhanced effectiveness for the entire employment and training delivery system—including those elements that will remain essentially unchanged in terms of goals and funding (for example, youth, veterans, and other special group programs; training, trade adjustment assistance, and unemployment insurance; and related job-placement functions).

A decision on the exact design of the most efficient delivery system will require a considerable period of consultation with State and local officials and, perhaps, an extensive program of controlled field experimentation during the next few years of program buildup. Nonetheless, certain broad outlines can be sketched.

As under the several other titles of CETA, program operation will be local. Local labor markets differ, local clientele differ, and a substantial investment in local job development expertise has already been made under existing CETA programs. In most, if not all, jurisdictions, arrangements will probably be made between local employment and training prime sponsors and the employment service for the latter to perform intake and intensive job search functions. The local sponsors will contract with public agencies, community-based organizations, and other nonprofit groups to create subsidized job and training slots. At the State level, the Governor, in cooperation with local prime sponsors, will be responsible for developing a statewide plan, including the setting of numerical goals for private sector job placements and the creation of subsidized jobs and training slots.

Job Types

The recent rapid buildup of public service employment under CETA title VI, inaugurated in the spring of 1977 as part of the administration's economic stimulus program, provides preliminary confirmation that the required development of PSE jobs is feasible. As of December 1977, the combined enrollments in CETA titles II and VI exceeded 600,000, double the program level of May 1977.[18]

While local prime sponsors will have wide flexibility to develop job projects that are suitable for their communities, the Department of Labor plans to undertake an energetic program to identify successful job creation ideas and projects that might be undertaken in other communities. Particular emphasis will be placed on identifying job creation opportunities in conjunction with other federally funded activities, such as economic and community development, social service, and environmental programs. Technical assistance would then be provided to local program operators interested in combining funds from several programs to undertake community projects employing subsidized job participants.

Table 2 provides the results of a recent effort of this sort undertaken by the Department of Labor. Identified in the table are 16 illustrative job creation categories and examples that offer the potential for subsidized job placements meeting the following criteria: (1) They provide services needed in most local communities; (2) they require relatively unskilled workers; (3) they are, for the most part, outside the normal range of government services and, in most areas, include jobs that pay at or near the minimum wage; and (4) they can be conducted on a relatively large scale in many communities across the country. As shown in the table, preliminary estimates indicate that these 16 categories alone could supply over a million job slots.[19]

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[18] For details on the goals and implementation of the economic stimulus package, see the chapter on Program Performance in Fiscal 1977 in this report.

[19] U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Information, "Subsidized Public Service Jobs and Training: Second Edition," Feb. 7, 1978.

TABLE 2. SUBSIDIZED PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS THAT COULD BE CREATED

Job category and example	Estimated number of jobs
Public safety • Aiding parole and probation officers	112, 000
Building and repairing recreation facilities • Developing bikeways and hiking trails	200, 000
Facilities for the handicapped • Building ramps at street intersections and in public buildings	25, 000
Environmental monitoring • Sampling effluents from municipal and industrial water treatment facilities	50, 000
Child care • Supervising after-school study and playground activities of children (aged 6 to 14) whose parents work	150, 000
Waste treatment and recycling • Staffing recycling collection centers	25, 000
Cleanup and pest/insect control • Clearing culverts, drains, and vacant lots of collected debris	100, 000
Home services for the elderly and ill • Preparing and delivering "meals on wheels"	200, 000
Recreation programs • Developing summer, after-school, and evening recreational programs for children and adults	50, 000
Energy conservation • Installing insulation and storm windows in homes of low-income and elderly families	50, 000
Paraprofessionals in the schools • Supervising playground, lunchroom, and study-hour activities	200, 000
School facilities improvement • Renovating existing school buildings	100, 000
Art and cultural activities • Serving as library and museum aides	75, 000
Health • Providing high blood pressure screening and detection services for community health centers	50, 000
Community development related services and facilities • Converting vacant city lots into food-producing gardens; selling produce at wholesale prices in mobile minimarkets	20, 000
Transportation • Driving and dispatching for rural public transport systems	3, 800
Total	1, 410, 800

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Office of Information, "Subsidized Public Service Jobs: Second Edition," Feb. 7, 1978, pp. 4-29. See also Laura Perlman, "Replacing Welfare with Work," *Worklife*, November 1977, pp. 2-8.

Conclusion

The basic purpose of welfare programs, and hence a major objective of any reform proposal, is to improve living conditions for the Nation's most economically disadvantaged citizens. No one would pretend that this or, indeed, any other realistic and administratively feasible welfare reform proposal can in itself work a revolution in the status or aspirations of the low-income population. The problems of poverty extend well beyond the relatively simple, yet no less urgent, problem of insufficient income to meet immediate needs. Nonetheless, the administration's welfare reform proposal is a major step in the evolution of society's assumption of responsibility for the needy. By relying on the creation of job opportunities as a major vehicle for provision of income maintenance in the short run, the plan is able, at reasonable cost, to assure an immediate escape from poverty for the majority of low-income families. This in itself is a major achievement. And, by recognizing the relevance of access to employment as the major avenue for longrun financial independence, the proposal opens up new opportunities for the disadvantaged to share more fully in the fruits of America's future economic growth.

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IN 1977

AUTHORIZATION

The Secretary of Labor shall report annually to the Congress on the success of the Department of Labor and its affiliated State employment service agencies in carrying out the provisions of this chapter. The report shall include, by State, the number of recently discharged or released eligible veterans, veterans with service-connected disabilities, other eligible veterans, and eligible persons who requested assistance through the public employment service and, of these, the number placed in suitable employment or job training opportunities or who were otherwise assisted, with separate reference to occupational training and public service employment under appropriate Federal law. The report shall also include any determination by the Secretary under section 2004, 2006, or 2007(a) of this title and a statement of the reasons for such determination.

38 U.S.C., section 2007(c)

The Secretary shall include as part of the annual report required by section 2007(c) of this title the number of complaints filed pursuant to subsection (b) of this section, the actions taken thereon, and the resolutions thereof. Such report shall also include the number of contractors listing suitable employment openings, the nature, types, and number of positions listed and the number of veterans receiving priority pursuant to subsection (a)(2) of this section.

38 U.S.C., section 2012(c)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

APRIL 1978.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I have the honor to present to you the annual report required by section 2007(c) of title 38, U.S. Code. This report reviews the efforts made by the Department of Labor and its affiliated State employment service agencies in fiscal 1977 to provide employment-related services to eligible veterans. Three initiatives designed to assist Vietnam-era veterans as part of the President's economic stimulus package are also described.

The Statistical Appendix contains required data, by State, on the number of recently separated eligible veterans, veterans with service-connected disabilities, and other eligible veterans who requested assistance through the public employment service and, of these, the number placed in suitable employment or job training opportunities. In addition, the report summarizes activities under the mandatory job listing program, as required by section 2012(c) of title 38, U.S. Code, and describes the development of standards of compliance and indicators for measuring the performance of State employment security agencies that serve veterans. An account of the extent and reasons for any noncompliance with these standards will be included in next year's annual report, as required under section 2007(b) of title 38, U.S. Code.

The report concludes with a description of the efforts by the Department of Labor to increase the number of veterans on our staff.

Sincerely,

Ray Marshall

Secretary of Labor.

VETERANS SERVICES IN 1977

Two major developments in fiscal 1977 bolstered the Department of Labor's strong commitment to resolving the special unemployment problems of the Nation's veterans. First, the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment was created by provisions in the Veterans' Education and Employment Assistance Act of 1976. Second, shortly after taking office, President Carter proposed three new initiatives by the Federal Government to help alleviate the unemployment plight of Vietnam-era veterans: The Help through Industry Retraining and Employment program, a 35-percent goal of veteran participation in new public service employment, and the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program. These recent developments are reviewed in the two beginning sections of this report.

Employment trends for veterans during 1977 are examined in the third section, with special emphasis on younger and minority veterans, who continue to bear a disproportionate burden of unemployment, despite the fact that veterans as a group appear to have shared in the Nation's economic upswing in 1977.[1]

In the fourth section of this report, various services provided to veterans in fiscal 1977 are summarized. Linkages between various Department of Labor programs for veterans are described, followed by a summary of other activities of assistance to veterans that may not fall under the jurisdiction of a single department or agency. This report closes with a discussion of the special efforts by the Department of Labor to add veterans to its own staff.

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment

The Veterans' Education and Employment Assistance Act of 1976 (Public Law 94–502), enacted October 15, 1976, established the position of Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment, who reports to the Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training. Roland R. Mora assumed the duties of the new position on September 9, 1977.

The Deputy Assistant Secretary has two specific responsibilities: (1) To administer the Veterans Employment Service program,[2] and (2) to serve as the "principal adviser" to the Secretary of Labor with respect to the formulation and implementation of all departmental veterans' policies and procedures.

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[1] Statistical information required by 38 U.S.C., sec. 2007(c) appears in detailed form in the Statistical Appendix to this volume. See tables F–9, F–12, and F–13.

[2] The Veterans Employment Service (VES), formerly a part of the administrative structure of the U.S. Employment Service (USES), is now administered directly by the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor for Veterans' Employment. The change was made late in the fiscal year; for this reporting period, VES was still a part of USES.

The Office of the Deputy Assistant Secretary developed a strategy for helping to reduce veterans' unemployment as part of the detailed program plan for its first full year of operations in fiscal 1978. The plan offers specific suggestions for implementing the provisions of two laws that affect veterans' employment opportunities. Section 104 of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–567) requires the Secretary of Labor (in consultation and cooperation with the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare) to institute an outreach and public information program in order to advise eligible veterans of employment and job training opportunities created under the act and to provide information and technical assistance to employers in carrying out their responsibilities for promoting veterans' employment under applicable Federal laws. Section 305 of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 (Public Law 95–93) calls upon the Secretary of Labor to take the necessary steps to increase participation of disabled veterans and qualified Vietnam-era veterans under the age of 35 in public service employment and job training programs authorized by the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

Generally, the new strategy calls for an intensified veterans' outreach and job development program concentrated in a number of target cities. The Veterans Employment Service will survey existing employment and training programs in order to determine outreach and job development needs and then provide any necessary technical assistance to local prime sponsors, veterans' organizations, labor unions, and community-based organizations that are involved in developing and implementing particular veterans' outreach and job development projects.

Presidential Initiatives

On January 27, 1977, shortly after assuming office, Secretary of Labor Ray Marshall announced that "the President has put among his highest priorities the plight of thousands of Vietnam-era veterans who continue to bear a disproportionate share of the unemployment that exists today." He then described three related initiatives proposed by the President as part of his economic stimulus package. They were: (1) The Help through Industry Retraining and Employment program; (2) a goal of 35-percent veteran participation in new federally funded public service employment (PSE) jobs; and (3) the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program.

HELP THROUGH INDUSTRY RETRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

The Help through Industry Retraining and Employment (HIRE) program was launched on June 14, 1977, at a White House conference attended by over 300 of the Nation's business, labor, and veterans' group leaders and addressed by President Carter. HIRE, funded from CETA title III monies at a level of approximately $140 million, is aimed at providing private sector employment and training opportunities for 100,000 unemployed veterans by the end of fiscal 1978. Companies creating the training slots can do so voluntarily or with funding available from the Department of Labor under CETA. The jobs—most at entry level—will pay at least $3.50 per hour. Disabled and Vietnam-era veterans receive priority consideration for filling HIRE openings. If sufficient numbers of veterans are not available, however, HIRE job orders can be filled with other persons eligible for veterans' preference,[3] economically disadvantaged youth, or long-term unemployed persons from families with annual incomes of $10,000 or less.

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[3] The term "other persons eligible for veterans' preference" refers to the spouses of: Any person who died of a service-connected disability; any member of the Armed Forces serving on active duty who is listed for more than 90 days as missing in action, captured in the line of duty by a hostile force, or forcibly detained or interned by a foreign government or power; any person who has a permanent total disability resulting from a service-connected injury; or any veteran who died while a total service-connected disability was in existence.

GOAL OF 35-PERCENT VETERAN PARTICIPATION IN PSE

The Economic Stimulus Appropriations Act of 1977 provided funds to increase from 310,000 to 725,000 the number of public service jobs funded under titles II and VI of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.[4] The number of jobs under title II was increased by 75,000, and title VI received funds for an additional 340,000 jobs specifically targeted to long-term unemployed and low-income persons. In January 1977, Secretary Marshall proposed as a national goal the employment of veterans in 35 percent of the new jobs. Policies encouraging CETA prime sponsors to take specific steps to identify eligible veterans, bring them into the pool of applicants certified, and set local veterans' employment goals reflective of the national goal and local needs were published in the *Federal Register* on March 15, 1977.[5]

Figures for the period June through September 1977 indicate that the 35-percent target had not yet been reached, although there had been significant increases in the level of veterans' participation before the campaign. In this 4-month period, as shown below, 26.8 percent of the participants hired were veterans; under title VI, veteran new hires represented 28.4 percent of the total, although veterans accounted for only 21.4 percent of persons certified as meeting the eligibility requirements and 26.9 percent of those actually referred to jobs.

Percent of veteran new hires in CETA-funded PSE programs, June through September 1977

Program	*All enrollees*	*Veterans*	*Disabled*
Both titles:			
Number	324, 600	86, 992	3, 895
Percent	100. 0	26. 8	1. 2
Title II:			
Number	63, 280	12, 466	822
Percent	100. 0	19. 7	1. 3
Title VI:			
Number	261, 320	74, 214	3, 135
Percent	100. 0	28. 4	1. 2

The Department of Labor's directive that local employment services be responsible for assembling a pool of eligible applicants to assist the prime sponsor in meeting its hiring goals accorded with the requirement that all PSE vacancies, except those to which former employees are to be recalled, must be listed with the employment service at least 48 hours before vacancies are filled. During this 48-hour period, only veterans from categories cited for special consideration can be referred. The increased hiring of veterans indicates that the system of goal-setting, outreach, and special consideration works well, although continued efforts will be made to meet the Secretary's goal.

DISABLED VETERANS OUTREACH PROGRAM

The Disabled Veterans Outreach Program (DVOP) established outreach units in employment service offices in the 100 largest cities. There is at least one such unit in each State. These units are staffed by 2,000 disabled[6] veterans who are working as paraprofessionals in federally funded jobs for a period of 18 months (through September 30, 1978). The total program is expected to cost about $36,700,000.

DVOP staff are concentrating their efforts upon identifying disabled veterans in need of employment assistance and helping them to obtain needed employment services, including counseling, job development, and selective placement. In cooperation with other local office staff, they also develop unsubsidized job opportunities in the public and private sectors and work closely with local CETA prime sponsors to assure that disabled veterans receive special consideration for public service jobs.

DVOP staff allocations for each State were based upon the proportion of disabled veterans in the State's total population. Local office allocations were made by each State employment security agency largely on the basis of need.

The Department of Labor issued a field memorandum to its regional offices on March 29, 1977, that underscored the fact that the Disabled Veterans Outreach Program was not intended simply to augment local office staff but had specific program objectives of its own. The most important objectives were to increase significantly the use of the employment services (ES) by disabled veterans and to raise by 40,000 the number of ES placements of disabled veterans over the 18-month life of the program. In fiscal 1977, approximately 6,000 disabled Vietnam-era veterans were helped to find jobs through this program.

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[4] Title II of CETA authorizes a program of developmental transitional public service employment and other related services in areas of 6.5 percent or higher unemployment for 3 consecutive months. Title VI, enacted as part of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974, authorizes a temporary emergency program of public service employment to help ease the impact of high unemployment.

[5] Sec. 305 of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 and regulations published in the *Federal Register* on Sept. 30, 1977, have made these goals mandatory for CETA prime sponsors.

[6] The term "disabled" refers to veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or those whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

A major tool in the outreach effort was provided by the Veterans Administration (VA), which gave to each State employment security agency a printout of the names and addresses of all disabled Vietnam-era veterans on compensable rolls. In further cooperation with the Department of Labor, VA field staff also provided DVOP personnel with training in VA benefits so that they could better serve their clients.

To assure that its program objectives are met, the Department of Labor has established a regular monitoring program through its regional offices and Veterans Employment Service field staff that will continue for the duration of the program.

Employment and Unemployment Among Veterans

VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS

As the Nation's economy continued to recover from the 1973–75 recession, the employment situation of Vietnam-era veterans[7] showed an overall improvement in fiscal 1977 over the previous fiscal year.

According to data from the Current Population Survey, the civilian noninstitutional population of 20- to 34-year-old Vietnam-era veterans averaged 6.8 million during fiscal 1977. Six and a half million of them, about 95 percent, were in the civilian labor force. The number employed averaged 6 million, which is an increase of 320,000 from the prior fiscal year. The unemployed total of 500,000 was down 36,000 from fiscal 1976. Their unemployment rate thus averaged 7.6 percent, a full percentage point below the 1976 rate. This improvement in the veterans' unemployment situation was reflected in lower jobless rates for each of the 5-year age groups within the 20- to 34-year-old total. (See table 1.)

The fiscal 1977 jobless rate for Vietnam-era veterans aged 20 to 34 was little different from that of their nonveteran counterparts—7.6 percent, compared with 7.9 percent for nonveterans. This overall similarity, however, masks the striking difference that continued to prevail for the youngest, and most recently discharged, group—the 20- to 24-year-olds. Even veterans aged 25 to 29 showed a slight jobless rate gap—7.4 percent versus 6.8 percent for nonveterans. For 30- to 34-year-olds, the rates were equal—4.6 percent for each.

YOUNG VETERANS

Since the Vietnam conflict ended and the number of military separations dropped, younger veterans (aged 20 to 24) have made up a small and declining proportion of all Vietnam-era veterans, aged 20 to 34. Nevertheless, these veterans continue to be overrepresented in the ranks of the unemployed. Although persons aged 20 to 24 comprised only 15 percent of all Vietnam-era veterans in the civilian labor force in fiscal 1977, they accounted for 32 percent of the unemployed in that group. The jobless rate among younger veterans averaged 16.9 percent for the fiscal year. Their nonveteran counterparts, on the other hand, had a lower jobless rate for fiscal 1977—10.6 percent—and also enjoyed a greater percentage decline from the previous year. (See table 2.)

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[7] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served in the Armed Forces between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, inclusive.

TABLE 1. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS[1] AND NONVETERANS 20 TO 34 YEARS OLD, FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977

[Percent]

Age and veteran status	Fiscal 1976 average	Quarterly averages (seasonally adjusted)				Fiscal 1977 average
		Oct.–Dec. 1976	Jan.–Mar. 1977	Apr.–June 1977	July–Sept. 1977	
TOTAL, 20 TO 34 YEARS						
Veterans	8.6	8.2	7.3	7.6	7.6	7.6
Nonveterans	9.0	8.8	8.2	7.3	7.5	7.9
20 TO 24 YEARS						
Veterans	18.5	17.1	16.7	15.7	17.8	16.9
Nonveterans	12.3	11.8	10.8	9.9	9.9	10.6
25 TO 29 YEARS						
Veterans	7.7	8.0	7.2	7.6	6.6	7.4
Nonveterans	7.1	7.4	7.3	6.1	6.3	6.8
30 TO 34 YEARS						
Veterans	5.2	4.9	3.9	4.6	5.2	4.6
Nonveterans	5.4	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.7	4.6

[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, inclusive.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Some of the gap between veteran and nonveteran jobless rates in the 20- to 24-year-old age group may be accounted for by the fact that younger nonveterans have been in the labor market longer than the recently returned veterans and thus are better established in jobs. In addition, Vietnam-era veterans are eligible for unemployment compensation payments based on their military service wage credit. These benefits play a significant role in softening the impact of their joblessness and may possibly encourage some to continue their job search until they find the "right" job. Many unemployed younger nonveterans, on the other hand, do not have enough wage credits either to qualify for unemployment compensation or to receive benefits for the maximum period and may, therefore, feel pressed to take any job available. These differences in circumstances, of course, tend to disappear with both increasing age and elapsed time following the date of discharge.

MINORITY VETERANS

The unemployment rate for Vietnam-era veterans of black and other minority races averaged 15.4 percent in fiscal 1977, while the rate for white veterans was 6.8 percent. (See table 3.) Although both rates were lower than in fiscal 1976, the greatest gains in employment occurred among white veterans. Consequently, the differential between black and white veteran unemployment rates widened slightly during the year. Unemployment is a particularly serious problem among the youngest of the minority veterans (those aged 20 to 24 years), who comprise 25 percent of the black veteran population. The unemployment rate for this group—27.4 percent in fiscal 1977—not only is the highest of all veteran groups measured but is also considerably higher than the rates of nearly every other worker group in the population.

TABLE 2. EMPLOYMENT STATUS OF MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS AGED 20 TO 34 YEARS, BY AGE AND RACE, FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status and age	Total (not seasonally adjusted)		Fiscal 1977 average	
	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977	White	Black
VETERANS				
Total, 20 to 34 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	6, 595	6, 829	6, 121	708
Civilian labor force	6, 198	6, 480	5, 842	638
Employed	5, 668	5, 985	5, 445	540
Unemployed	531	495	397	98
Unemployment rate	8. 6	7. 6	6. 8	15. 4
20 to 24 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	1, 116	1, 070	893	177
Civilian labor force	960	949	803	146
Employed	781	789	683	106
Unemployed	178	160	120	40
Unemployment rate	18. 5	16. 9	14. 9	27. 4
25 to 29 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	3, 421	3, 082	2, 786	296
Civilian labor force	3, 241	2, 929	2, 657	272
Employed	2, 992	2, 712	2, 478	234
Unemployed	249	216	178	38
Unemployment rate	7. 7	7. 4	6. 7	14. 0
30 to 34 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	2, 058	2, 677	2, 442	235
Civilian labor force	1, 997	2, 603	2, 383	220
Employed	1, 895	2, 484	2, 284	200
Unemployed	104	119	99	20
Unemployment rate	5. 2	4. 6	4. 2	9. 1
NONVETERANS				
Total, 20 to 34 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	16, 317	17, 336	15, 091	2, 245
Civilian labor force	14, 650	15, 687	13, 791	1, 896
Employed	13, 328	14, 442	12, 829	1, 613
Unemployed	1, 323	1, 245	962	283
Unemployment rate	9. 0	7. 9	7. 0	14. 9
20 to 24 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	7, 766	8, 076	7, 069	1, 007
Civilian labor force	6, 544	6, 898	6, 114	784
Employed	5, 736	6, 169	5, 552	617
Unemployed	808	730	562	168
Unemployment rate	12. 3	10. 6	9. 2	21. 4
25 to 29 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	4, 718	5, 267	4, 582	685
Civilian labor force	4, 437	4, 965	4, 355	610
Employed	4, 121	4, 527	4, 090	537
Unemployed	317	339	266	73
Unemployment rate	7. 1	6. 8	6. 1	12. 0
30 to 34 years				
Civilian noninstitutional population	3, 833	3, 993	3, 440	553
Civilian labor force	3, 669	3, 824	3, 322	502
Employed	3, 471	3, 647	3, 187	460
Unemployed	198	177	135	42
Unemployment rate	5. 4	4. 6	4. 1	8. 4

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE 3. UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR MALE VIETNAM-ERA VETERANS AND NONVETERANS 20 TO 34 YEARS OLD, BY AGE AND RACE, FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977

Age and veteran status	Fiscal 1976 average	Quarterly averages (not seasonally adjusted)				Fiscal 1977 average
		Oct.–Dec. 1976	Jan.–Mar. 1977	Apr.–June 1977	July–Sept. 1977	
WHITE						
Total, 20 to 34 years						
Veterans	7.8	6.6	8.3	6.7	5.7	6.8
Nonveterans	8.2	7.1	8.8	6.4	5.7	7.0
20 to 24 years						
Veterans	16.8	14.7	19.8	12.2	12.7	14.9
Nonveterans	11.3	9.4	11.3	8.9	7.4	9.2
25 to 29 years						
Veterans	7.3	6.1	8.1	7.1	5.5	6.7
Nonveterans	6.4	6.3	8.1	5.1	5.0	6.1
30 to 34 years						
Veterans	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.4	3.7	4.2
Nonveterans	4.7	4.2	5.2	3.5	3.5	4.1
BLACK AND OTHER						
Total, 20 to 34 years						
Veterans	16.2	14.0	15.7	15.7	15.9	15.4
Nonveterans	15.2	15.2	16.0	13.2	15.2	14.9
20 to 24 years						
Veterans	29.9	22.1	25.6	29.9	30.5	27.4
Nonveterans	20.4	21.4	22.5	19.7	21.9	21.4
25 to 29 years						
Veterans	11.9	14.6	16.9	13.6	10.5	14.0
Nonveterans	12.6	12.9	14.2	9.7	11.3	12.0
30 to 34 years						
Veterans	13.4	8.3	8.7	8.5	11.4	9.1
Nonveterans	10.1	7.8	7.6	8.0	9.7	8.4

SOURCE: Current Population Survey, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Employment and Training Activities in Fiscal 1977

The Secretary of Labor has the responsibility (title 38, U.S. Code, chs. 41–43) to formulate, implement, and monitor policies and programs affecting the unemployment, job training, employment and reemployment, and job placement of veterans. This section of the report discusses the Department of Labor's efforts to fulfill these responsibilities.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

The number of veterans who either filed new applications or renewed their applications at employment service offices declined 2 percent to 2.6 million in fiscal 1977, while the total number of ES applicants rose 5 percent to 15.8 million. Vietnam-era veterans, representing 62 percent of the larger veteran applicant group, totaled 1.6 million in fiscal 1977, a decline of 1 percent since 1976. The number of disabled veteran applicants declined 1.4 percent to 143,000 in that same period.

Although unemployment remained high during fiscal 1977, labor market conditions improved significantly over those of the previous year. The number of individuals placed by the employment service rose 23 percent over fiscal 1976 to 4.1 million. Of this number, 721,000 were veterans—a 21-percent increase over fiscal 1976. The proportion of veteran applicants placed also rose from 22.6 percent in fiscal 1976 to 27.6 percent in fiscal 1977. The placement rate for veterans was above the 26.2-percent rate for all applicants, which seems to indicate that veterans are receiving preferential placement service, as required by law. The number of Vietnam-era veterans placed rose 21 percent from the previous fiscal year to 490,000; 31 percent of all Vietnam-era veteran applicants were placed. Placements of disabled veterans also showed large gains over fiscal 1976—an increase of 24 percent to 42,000.

The employment service provides counseling, testing, referral to jobs, training, or other agencies, and job development for veterans. In fiscal 1977, 194,000 veterans were counseled; 84,000 were tested; 277,000 were referred to other agencies; and 348,000 were provided with job development. In total, about 1.9 million veterans received reportable services in fiscal 1977, 19 percent above fiscal 1976. Of these, 1.2 million were Vietnam-era veterans and 108,000 were disabled veterans.

MANDATORY JOB LISTING AND AFFIRMATIVE ACTION [8]

The number of job openings received under the mandatory job listing (MJL) program rose from 985,000 in fiscal 1976 to 1,150,000 in fiscal 1977, an

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[8] Contractors and subcontractors holding contracts with the Federal Government for $10,000 or more are required to take affirmative action to employ and advance in employment qualified disabled veterans of all wars and all veterans of the Vietnam era and to list with the appropriate local employment service office existing bona fide job openings that occur during the performance of the contract.

TABLE 4. TRENDS IN MANDATORY JOB LISTING ACTIVITY, FISCAL YEARS 1975–77

[Thousands]

Item	Fiscal year					
	1975		1976		1977	
	Number	Percent of individuals placed	Number	Percent of individuals placed	Number	Percent of individuals placed
Hiring locations listing openings [1]	33. 9	------------	29. 8	------------	40. 4	------------
Mandatory job listing (MJL) openings received	845. 0	------------	985. 0	------------	1, 150. 0	------------
Individuals placed on MJL orders	424. 0	100. 0	508. 0	100. 0	635. 0	100. 0
Total veterans placed on MJL orders	110. 0	25. 9	122. 0	24. 0	141. 0	22. 2
Vietnam-era veterans placed	80. 0	18. 9	93. 0	18. 3	104. 0	16. 4
Special disabled [2] veterans placed	1. 5	. 4	1. 5	. 3	2. 4	. 4

[1] Figures represent number of hiring locations listing openings during a reference quarter of a fiscal year.

[2] Veterans with a Veterans Administration-rated service-connected disability of 30 percent or more.

increase of 16.8 percent. (See table 4.) A total of 635,000 persons were placed in fiscal 1977, 25 percent more than in the previous year. Placements of veterans increased by 15.6 percent to 141,000; the number of Vietnam-era veterans placed rose 11.8 percent to 104,000; for special disabled veterans,[9] the increase was 60 percent (a net gain of 900 placements), for a total of 2,400 during fiscal 1977.

While the absolute number of veteran placements through the mandatory job listing program has increased over previous years, proportionately veterans have experienced somewhat of a decline. In fiscal 1977, veterans accounted for 22.2 percent of all persons placed under MJL. In fiscal 1976, the rate was 24 percent and in fiscal 1975, the rate was 25.9 percent.

Data on the nature and types of positions filed with the employment service under the mandatory job listing program were not available for this report but will be included in subsequent annual reports.

Enforcement of compliance by Federal contractors with affirmative action requirements under Public Law 93–508 is the responsibility of the Department of Labor's Employment Standards Administration (ESA). The Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs (OFCCP) within ESA has promulgated regulations implementing this program (41 CFR 60–250). Eligible veterans who feel they have been discriminated against in employment opportunities may file a complaint with an employment service office (Veterans Employment Representative) for transmittal to the OFCCP in the Department of Labor. In the period July 1, 1976, to September 30, 1977, 461 individual complaints were received. Of these, 292 were closed, 228 by conciliation, with the complainant either hired or corrective measures taken. Another 1,987 complaints alleging mandatory job listing violations are in the investigative stage.

The enforcement of other regulations concerning employment of the handicapped, many of whom are disabled veterans, resulted in administrative complaints against five major corporations in the last quarter of fiscal 1977. Several violations have resulted in the collection of more than $50,000 in back pay for complainants. ESA is directing particular attention to locating and eliminating the causes of systematic discrimination resulting from unrealistic physical or mental requirements that are not job related.

Another area of concern to ESA was the need to inform all veterans of their employment rights under the Affirmative Action Program. A National Awareness Plan designed to reach all veterans, but especially Vietnam-era veterans living in inner-city or rural areas, was developed. A mass mailing, accompanying regular Veterans Administration disability checks, brought an upsurge of complaints that was considered attributable to this effort. Until recently, the affirmative action efforts for the employment of veterans have concentrated on complaints by the individual veteran. In the development of the National Awareness Plan, this was found to be only a partial solution to the enforcement problem. Directed compliance reviews of Federal contractors selected at random should provide an additional enforcement tool.

COMPLIANCE INDICATORS

The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 requires the Secretary of Labor to establish standards of compliance for services to veterans for the State employment security agencies. Regulations containing these standards and indicators for measuring performance are in effect for fiscal 1978.

The indicators of performance were designed in two parts, one to insure that veterans receive adequate services and the other to insure preference in services over nonveterans. Failure of a State agency to meet the standards established in either of the two parts is considered evidence of noncompliance. The first part sets forth minimum percentages of services to veteran applicants in five areas: Counseling, referral to training, job development, placement, and inactivation with some service. The State must meet minimum levels in three of these five areas, including the level for placement, in order to comply with the first part of the indicators.

The second part of the indicators compares services to veterans and other eligibles, Vietnam-era veterans, and disabled veterans with the services provided to nonveteran men over 19 years of age. There are 19 indicators, set at levels believed to be obtainable by most States. To demonstrate compliance, a State must achieve the minimum performance standards established by 10 of the 19 indicators.

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[9] Veterans with a Veterans Administration-rated service-connected disability of 30 percent or more.

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LOCAL VETERANS EMPLOYMENT REPRESENTATIVES

All local employment service offices, except those demonstrating a lack of need, must assign a full-time Local Veterans Employment Representative (LVER) to their staff. The Department has set criteria requiring a LVER in local offices that have at least 6,000 veterans in the population of their administrative area or have had 1,000 new and renewed veteran applicants in the past 12-month period. Nationally, there were 1,243 local offices meeting those criteria in fiscal 1977: 1,209 had full-time LVER's assigned, 12 had a demonstrated lack of need, and 22 were not in compliance.

APPRENTICESHIP INFORMATION CENTERS

Apprenticeship Information Centers (AIC's), administered by the U.S. Employment Service in cooperation with the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, are located in 20 States and the District of Columbia. The centers provide essential information, guidance, and counseling concerning opportunities and requirements for enrollment in apprenticeship programs.

During fiscal year 1977, almost 14,000 veterans were referred to apprenticeable openings through the AIC's, and over 2,000 were accepted into apprenticeship.

APPRENTICESHIP AND TRAINING

The Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training (BAT) continued to give priority in fiscal 1977 to assisting veterans, especially Vietnam-era veterans, in gaining entry into apprenticeship programs. The Veterans Administration considers apprenticeship programs registered with BAT or BAT-recognized State apprenticeship councils as meeting its criteria for granting VA benefits to eligible registered veterans. Under the Department of Labor's new initiatives on apprenticeship, BAT is promoting the development of apprenticeship programs in industries where such programs have not previously been set up (especially in fields such as health, mining, and energy). This broadened base of apprenticeable occupations will provide the veteran with increased opportunities for acquiring marketable skills.

As of December 31, 1976 (the latest date for which figures are available), Vietnam-era veterans comprised 31.8 percent, and other veterans 3.1 percent, of the 254,968 registered apprentices in selected occupations. Veterans thus represented a smaller share of all registered apprentices than on December 31, 1975, when data showed enrollments of 34.3 percent Vietnam-era veterans and 3.6 percent other veterans. This trend is attributable to a decline reported by the Veterans Administration in applications for all veterans' benefits, including apprenticeship.

PARTICIPATION IN CETA

The Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 requires the Secretary of Labor to work toward increasing participation of qualified disabled veterans and qualified Vietnam-era veterans under 35 years of age in CETA-funded public service employment programs and job training opportunities. The law also authorizes the Secretary to assist prime sponsors in establishing local goals for the hiring of veterans and requires that representatives of veterans' organizations or groups be invited to serve as temporary members of local prime sponsor planning councils, State Manpower Services Councils, and the National Commission for Manpower Policy. Appropriate implementing regulations were published in the *Federal Register* on September 30, 1977.

The overall participation rates for veterans in CETA titles I, II, and VI remained relatively stable during the year, with a slight rise in the composite rate for the three titles, from 15.2 percent in fiscal 1976 to 15.7 percent in fiscal 1977. (See table 5.) An effort is being made to attract more veterans to these programs.

One major objective of this effort is to seek out veterans meeting CETA eligibility criteria for whom readjustment to civilian work has not been successful and to help them gain access to CETA training and temporary subsidized jobs. During the 1979 program planning process, special care was taken to insure that the needs of recently dis-

TABLE 5. CETA ENROLLMENTS AND PLACEMENTS OF VETERANS,[1] FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977

Item	Title I				Title II			
	Fiscal 1976		Fiscal 1977		Fiscal 1976		Fiscal 1977	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ENROLLMENTS								
U.S. totals	1, 731, 500	100. 0	1, 415, 596	100. 0	255, 700	100. 0	352, 922	100. 0
Veterans	185, 271	10. 7	142, 975	10. 1	66, 227	25. 9	79, 776	22. 6
Special Vietnam-era [2]	62, 334	3. 6	38, 221	2. 7	25, 826	10. 1	26, 116	7. 4
Recently separated [3]	38, 093	2. 2	49, 545	3. 5	10, 228	4. 0	17, 646	5. 0
Disabled [4]	6, 926	. 4	5, 662	. 4	1, 023	. 4	2, 823	. 8
PLACEMENTS								
U.S. totals	380, 400	100. 0	408, 636	100. 0	27, 700	100. 0	46, 173	100. 0
Veterans	56, 298	14. 8	53, 940	13. 2	7, 230	26. 1	10, 758	23. 3
Special Vietnam-era	19, 780	5. 2	14, 711	3. 6	2, 770	10. 0	3, 601	7. 8
Recently separated	11, 792	3. 1	18, 797	4. 6	914	3. 3	2, 447	5. 3
Disabled	1, 902	. 5	2, 043	. 5	111	. 4	323	. 7

Item	Title VI				Total			
	Fiscal 1976		Fiscal 1977		Fiscal 1976		Fiscal 1977	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
ENROLLMENTS								
U.S. totals	495, 200	100. 0	592, 883	100. 0	2, 482, 400	100. 0	2, 361, 401	100. 0
Veterans	128, 256	25. 9	147, 627	24. 9	379, 754	15. 2	370, 378	15. 7
Special Vietnam-era	43, 082	8. 7	38, 537	6. 5	131, 242	5. 3	102, 874	4. 4
Recently separated	23, 274	4. 7	40, 316	6. 8	71, 595	2. 9	107, 507	4. 6
Disabled	2, 476	. 5	5, 928	1. 0	10, 425	. 4	14, 413	. 6
PLACEMENTS								
U.S. totals	77, 500	100. 0	54, 976	100. 0	485, 600	100. 0	509, 785	100. 0
Veterans	21, 004	27. 1	14, 403	26. 2	84, 532	17. 4	79, 101	15. 5
Special Vietnam-era	7, 673	9. 9	4, 123	7. 5	30, 223	6. 2	22, 435	4. 4
Recently separated	3, 410	4. 4	4, 013	7. 3	16, 116	3. 3	25, 257	5. 0
Disabled	388	. 5	550	1. 0	2, 401	. 5	2, 916	. 6

[1] Persons who (1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and were discharged, separated, or released with other than a dishonorable discharge or (2) were discharged or released from active duty for a service-connected disability.

[2] Veterans who served in Indochina or Korea, including the waters adjacent thereto, between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975, inclusive, and who received other than a dishonorable discharge.

[3] Veterans who file applications within 48 months of their discharge.

[4] Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

NOTE: The "veterans" category may include some double counting. These figures are preliminary, based on the first national compilation of reports submitted to date for the program period ending Sept. 10, 1977.

charged veterans are considered in the design of training programs and that special veterans (those who served in Indochina or Korea, including the waters adjacent thereto, during the Vietnam era and who received other than a dishonorable discharge) are given special consideration for employment under title II, as required under existing statutes. To enable recently separated veterans to qualify more readily for program assistance, income from service-connected pay, allowances, or other benefits is not counted in the determination of program eligibility. Furthermore, time spent in the Armed Forces by newly discharged veterans is not considered employment when determining length of unemployment as part of program eligibility.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEMEN

The Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicemen (UCX) program provides unemployment benefits for eligible veterans while they are seeking employment. Under agreements with the Secretary of Labor, State employment security agencies take claims and pay benefits from Federal funds to veterans under the same terms and conditions and in the same amount provided to unemployed nonveterans by the unemployment compensation law of the State in which the veteran files a first claim.

Key indicator levels of UCX activities for fiscal 1977 were down considerably from fiscal 1976. This is of particular significance considering the fact that military separations increased by 10.3 percent to 556,660. Despite this increase in separations, the number of initial unemployment claims decreased by 9.5 percent to 374,327, or 67 percent of military separations. In fiscal 1976, initial unemployment claims represented 82 percent of military separations. The average "spell of unemployment" decreased by 29.8 percent in fiscal 1977 to 9.2 weeks. These factors resulted in a 17.6-percent decrease in total benefits paid, down to $512.6 million in fiscal 1977, which was $109.2 million less than the previous year.

No formal corollary analysis of UCX data and unemployment data for veterans has been done. However, UCX data do appear to reflect the general improvement in the employment picture, and specifically for veterans in fiscal 1977. (See table 6.)

In addition to providing income maintenance, State unemployment insurance units also refer unemployed veterans applying for UCX benefits to employment service offices for placement in jobs or training and for other services.

VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS

Since 1940, Federal statutes have entitled most veterans, National Guard members, and reservists to return to the employment they left to perform military training or service, in the position and with the seniority, status, and rate of pay they would have achieved if their employment had not

TABLE 6. ACTIVITIES UNDER THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FOR EX-SERVICEMEN (UCX) PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977

Activity	Fiscal year		Percent change
	1976	1977	
Military separations (number)	504, 752	556, 660	10. 3
Initial claims (number)	413, 563	374, 327	−9. 5
Weeks claimed (thousands)	5, 401	4, 064	−24. 8
Average spell of unemployment (weeks)	13. 1	9. 2	−29. 8
First payments (number)	300, 214	253, 497	−15. 6
Final payments (number)	132, 859	106, 237	−20. 0
Percent who exhausted benefits	44. 3	41. 8	−5. 4
Weeks compensated (thousands)	5, 386	4, 423	−17. 9
Average duration of claim (weeks)	17. 9	17. 4	−2. 8
Average weekly benefit	$77. 18	$82. 89	7. 4
Average benefits paid	$1, 384. 54	$1, 437. 43	3. 8
Total benefits paid (thousands)	$621, 807	$512, 639	−17. 6

been interrupted. The Vietnam Era Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974 extended coverage to employment in State and local governments. In May 1976, an amendment to the act extended reemployment rights to selected reservists who are called to active duty for operational missions not to exceed 90 days.

The Department of Labor, through its Labor-Management Services Administration, assists veterans, reservists, and National Guard members in exercising their reemployment rights in both the private and the State and local government sectors. The Civil Service Commission has jurisdiction over cases involving reemployment rights in the Federal Government (including the U.S. Postal Service). Persons who enlisted voluntarily have the same reemployment rights as those who were drafted, and the law remains fully operative despite the end of the draft.

During fiscal 1977, as indicated by table 7, the veterans' reemployment rights program of the Department of Labor experienced a 9-percent decline in the number of complaint cases received compared with fiscal 1976.

In June 1977, the Supreme Court in a landmark decision (*Alabama Power Company* v. *Davis*) upheld a reinstated veteran's right to receive credit for military service time in determining pension eligibility and amount. In fiscal 1977, 3.5 percent of all cases received involved pension claims.

The Department of Labor (DOL) also operates, in cooperation with the Department of Defense (DOD), a program under which persons being separated from regular military service complete a short "Reemployment Rights and Employment Data" form. Copies of the form, together with general information about a veteran's reemployment rights, are furnished to the veteran and the former employer, if any; a copy is also sent to the State employment security agency of the veteran's home State. Local Veterans Employment Representatives can then contact the veteran at home and offer job-finding and employment counseling services.

TABLE 7. VETERANS' REEMPLOYMENT RIGHTS CASES, FISCAL YEARS 1976 AND 1977

Item	Fiscal 1976	Fiscal 1977
Complaint cases received	2, 886	2, 615
Complaint cases closed	2, 957	2, 463
Cases pending at end of period	623	866
State and local government cases received	346	253
National Guard and reserve cases received	546	805
Cases received with reemployment as primary issue	1, 578	1, 194
Cases received with other issues as primary issues	1, 308	1, 421
Cases referred to Department of Justice	256	193

During fiscal 1977, the total numbers of both separated veterans and employers contacted through this program decreased by 16 percent, as shown below.

DOD-DOL Informational Program, fiscal years 1976-77

Contact type	*Fiscal 1976*	*Fiscal 1977*
Veterans	274, 458	231, 066
Employers	99, 157	83, 590

For separated veterans indicating no preservice employment, the main value of the program is placing them in contact with their Local Veterans Employment Representative.

Veterans Employment Service Operations

EVALUATION AND MONITORING

In fiscal 1977, the Veterans Employment Service (VES) field staff conducted 5,806 visits to local employment service offices for evaluation, monitoring, or technical assistance purposes. In response to increased emphasis on CETA job placement and training for veterans, staff made 1,470 evaluations and technical assistance visits to CETA prime sponsors. In addition, there were numerous visits to civic groups and to labor, government, and veterans' organizations. Among the services provided during these visits were technical assistance in support of employment and training programs and other activities that contribute to a public awareness of the needs of veterans and Department of Labor programs designed to aid veterans. VES field staff efforts helped to reduce the number of ES local offices that did not have Local Veterans Employment Representatives (as required under section 2004, 38 U.S.C.) from 154 on September 1, 1976, to 22 as of March 31, 1977. Efforts are continuing to bring all offices into compliance.

OUTREACH AND PUBLIC INFORMATION PROGRAM

Section 104 of the Emergency Jobs and Unemployment Assistance Act of 1974 requires the Secretary of Labor to establish a veterans' outreach and public information program. In response, the Department of Labor launched a major public information campaign and funded 14 outreach and technical assistance projects, of which 10 were designed as pilot efforts that could be replicated at the local level using local funds.

Public Information

A 12-month nationwide public information campaign, aimed at both employers and veterans, was designed under contract with the Veterans Employment Service. The aim of the campaign was to increase employment and training opportunities and thereby reduce unemployment among veterans.

The campaign, which was in effect until March 1978, used two slogans: "Veterans Make Good Employees" and "Bet on a Vet." Its aims were to:

1. Establish positive relationships among employers, veterans, and State employment services.

2. Improve the image and employment opportunities of veterans by encouraging employers to make jobs available for them, especially disabled veterans and unemployed 20- to 24-year-old veterans.

3. Educate employers about requirements concerning affirmative action for veterans and mandatory job listings.

4. Promote a national job-a-thon.

5. Educate veterans and other eligible persons about their employment benefits and rights.

The project sought to benefit veterans directly by demonstrating to employers the advantages of hiring them. In addition, it was hoped that by developing media contacts, the VES field staff would gain knowledge that would help them carry out public information responsibilities to veterans after the project itself was completed.

A major effort was the development and promotion of a series of advertising kits. Each kit included at least one television commercial, one radio commercial, and several short articles for newspapers and magazines. The VES field staff were responsible for staging an effective campaign in their respective areas by placing the commercials and advertisements throughout the various media.

In addition to the prepackaged kits, other commercials were created, produced, and placed on national television and radio networks during the campaign. Advertisements also appeared in major publications. The effectiveness of the entire campaign is now being assessed.

Outreach and Technical Assistance

In fiscal 1977, the Department of Labor:

—Extended a contract with the Blinded Veterans' Association (BVA) through the end of the fiscal year for placement of 40 blinded or visually impaired veterans. After BVA achieved this goal, the Department renewed the contract into fiscal 1978.

—Provided monthly summaries of job bank openings to more than 200 military installations worldwide for use by persons about to leave the service and military personnel advisers.

—Continued outstationing of 32 additional veterans employment representatives in U.S. Veterans Assistance Centers, which are administered by the Veterans Administration, to provide direct employment assistance to veterans living in geographic areas with the highest unemployment rates.

—Through the Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee, continued the College of Dupage's "Project Verdict" to provide assistance to veterans in need of discharge upgrading.

—Implemented, with the Purple Heart Veterans Rehabilitation Service of California, a program to provide vocational education services for unemployed, underemployed, and disabled veterans. The services are provided from three mobile vans and one fixed location.

—Developed and implemented through an employer organization—the Associated Industries of Oklahoma—a pilot program of job development for veterans in order to explore the potential of employer organizations for increasing job opportunities for veterans.

—Instituted, through the Oklahoma Governor's Jobs for Veterans Committee (JFV), a program to expand local JFV committees to develop jobs and job training opportunities for veterans.

—Funded a pilot project with Flower-of-the-Dragon, Inc., a Vietnam-era veteran service organization in Santa Rosa, Calif., designed to develop and test technical assistance and training methods for assisting veterans' self-help groups in the design of veterans' employment and training programs suitable for local CETA title I funding. This 1-year project will conclude with the production of a technical assistance guide for use nationwide by groups interested in serving veterans.

—In cooperation with the American Veterans of World War II, Korea, and Vietnam (AMVETS), implemented a job development program in Buffalo, N.Y., that hires veteran college students as part-time job developers.

—Through the National Black Veterans, funded a program designed to address the outreach and placement needs of young minority veterans in the Washington-Baltimore area.

—Designed and tested an on-the-job training voucher program with Systems in Education and Training for disabled veterans in Philadelphia.

—Contracted with the State University of New York at Utica to establish a veterans' job development project and a veterans' education, training, and service center under the auspices of the university.

—Augmented the effort of the Illinois State Employment Service to meet the employment and training needs of veterans through increased job promotion activities, intensive outreach, and supportive services provided by volunteers from the Veterans of Foreign Wars and other veterans' organizations.

—Established, in offices of the National Urban League in Jacksonville, Fla., Gary, Ind., Los Angeles, and New York City, special units to provide job development, counseling, referral to training, and job placement to serve the needs of severely disabled veterans, with emphasis upon minority veterans.

Other Activities

SECRETARY'S COMMITTEE ON VETERANS' AFFAIRS

The Secretary's Committee on Veterans' Affairs is chaired by the Under Secretary of Labor. Other members include the Assistant Secretaries for Administration and Management, Employment Standards, Employment and Training, Labor-Management Relations, and Policy, Evaluation and Research; the Solicitor of Labor; and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Currently, the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Veterans' Employment is the vice chairperson.

The Committee's major role is to serve as the principal advisory and coordinating group for matters affecting veterans. It has also served as a forum for input from interested persons by holding meetings open to the public.

INTERAGENCY JOBS FOR VETERANS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

The Interagency Jobs for Veterans Advisory Committee, a subgroup of the Domestic Council Committee on Veterans Services, functions as a policy group for veterans' employment and training activities at the assistant secretary level. Chaired by the Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training in the Department of Labor, the Committee includes representatives from the Department of Defense; the Department of

Health, Education, and Welfare; the Department of Commerce; the Veterans Administration; the National Alliance of Businessmen; the U.S. Civil Service Commission; and the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. The purpose of this Committee is to insure the coordination of programs for veterans, thus maximizing utilization of resources for their training and employment.

EMPLOYMENT OF VETERANS BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

The Department of Labor has a mandate from Congress (sec. 2002 of 38 U.S.C.) to promote maximum employment and advancement opportunities for qualified veterans; it, therefore, has a special obligation to provide leadership with regard to its own hiring policies and practices affecting veterans. During fiscal 1977, the Department's record in the employment of veterans, especially disabled and Vietnam-era veterans, was reviewed and several actions designed to increase employment of veterans were initiated.

During fiscal 1977 and the transition quarter (July 1 through September 30, 1976), veterans made up 17 percent of the Department's total new hires; disabled veterans represented 3 percent of all new hires. Although complete data are not available for the entire period, during the last three quarters of fiscal 1977, Vietnam-era veterans made up 5.4 percent of all new hires. At the end of the fiscal year, veterans represented 33 percent of all Department of Labor employees and 48 percent of all professional employees. Vietnam-era and disabled veterans made up 7 percent and 5 percent, respectively, of the Department's work force and 10 percent and 7 percent of the professional work force.

While these statistics represent a significant improvement over the veteran employment rates previously reported, they also indicate a need to concentrate on increased Vietnam-era, minority, and disabled veteran hires. In response to this need, a departmentwide effort was initiated to increase veteran hires by the development of a Veterans' Employment Action Plan, which will provide clear guidelines for a coordinated departmental effort to improve employment opportunities for veterans. Instructions for preparing the plan were issued in late June to all components and regional offices. A consolidated plan will be implemented during fiscal 1978.

Several other actions during the reporting period were undertaken to promote employment and advancement opportunities for veterans:

- Policy statements were issued at all levels in the Department of Labor, reminding employees of the Department's special commitment to veterans and calling for personal involvement by managers and supervisors in meeting the Department's affirmative action goals.
- The Directorate of Personnel Management (DPM) continued to emphasize the veterans' employment program to the Department's personnel officers through briefings and presentations at various meetings. The DPM began monitoring progress on veterans' employment on a regular basis and conducted meetings with each of the agency personnel offices to discuss that agency's performance in the employment of veterans and how the program could be improved. The veterans' employment program is scheduled as an item for inclusion in personnel management reviews during fiscal 1978.
- During the reporting period, the DPM focused on the veterans readjustment appointment (VRA) as an aspect of the veterans' program that previously has been neglected. The VRA (authorized by Executive Order 11521 of Mar. 26, 1970) is a special type of appointment to a Federal civilian job that may be given to a returning veteran who agrees to participate in a training or educational program while working. In addition to emphasizing the availability of veterans readjustment appointments in its presentations and in memorandums to the Washington, D.C., and field staff, the Directorate of Personnel Management developed and sponsored a workshop on the VRA for personnel specialists in the national office.
- Information on the Department's policies and programs affecting Vietnam-era and disabled veterans was included in orientation material for new employees, in a draft revision of the *Employee Handbook*, and in supervisory training.

FACILITIES UTILIZATION AND EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM COORDINATION UNDER CETA

AUTHORIZATION

The Secretary [of Labor] and the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare shall report to the Congress on the extent to which community colleges, area vocational and technical schools and other vocational educational agencies and institutions, and vocational rehabilitation agencies are being utilized to carry out training programs supported in whole or in part from provisions of this and related Acts, the extent to which administrative steps have been taken and are being taken to encourage the use of such facilities and institutions and agencies in the carrying out of the provisions of this Act and any further legislation that may be required to assure effective coordination and utilization of such facilities and agencies to the end that all federally supported employment and training, vocational education, and vocational rehabilitation programs can more effectively accomplish their objectives of providing employment and training opportunities to all persons needing occupational training.

Section 705(b), Public Law 93–203

THE SECRETARY OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20201

April 1978.

To the Congress of the United States:

Enclosed is the fourth annual report to the Congress on facilities utilization and employment and training program coordination, as required by section 705(b) of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act.

This report portrays the progress being made in the development of coordinative linkages in support of the achievement of the Nation's employment and training goals. Under the decentralization policies of CETA, State and local activities have developed a wide array of innovative approaches to coordination.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

Secretary.

FACILITIES UTILIZATION AND EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING PROGRAM COORDINATION UNDER CETA

The Office of State and Community Affairs, which operated in 1977 under the direction of the Assistant Secretary for Human Development Services, provides leadership in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (HEW) for policy coordination and implementation of State and local outreach activities that support Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) programs. At the national level, HEW guidelines and program priorities emphasize the need for Federal responsiveness to innovative State and local projects that establish CETA–HEW linkages. Technical assistance to States and localities is routinely provided by HEW coordination teams under the leadership of the Regional Administrators for Human Development Services.

The HEW Role

YOUTH PROGRAMS

The enactment of the Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act (YEDPA) of 1977 has provided a new impetus for improving cooperation among the many institutions that provide services to youth. Both the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the Department of Labor (DOL) are seeking to increase the employability of youth and to improve the process of transition from school to work.

To assist the Department of Labor in implementing the 1977 act, the Office of Education and the National Institute of Education have prepared technical assistance materials as an aid to local education agencies and prime sponsors in the development of agreements for the exchange of youth services and in the awarding of academic credit for competencies gained through YEDPA-funded activities. At the request of DOL, HEW has furnished descriptions of a variety of work-education models that illustrate potential strategies for implementing the new law and has also identified other materials that will be useful to prime sponsors as they expand their services to youth.

The importance of the need for close collaboration in the implementation of YEDPA was underscored in a presentation to the annual meeting of the chief State school officers by HEW's Commissioner of Education and DOL's Director of the Office of Youth Programs. The joint presentation focused on legislative goals and suggested several ways in which these school officers could assist in the implementation of the act. Following this introduction to the new legislation, the two departments have sponsored five regional workshops to provide additional information to local education agencies and prime sponsors and to assist them in developing new institutional cooperative arrangements. The workshops, which provided the opportunity for extensive interaction between local education agencies and prime sponsors, also dealt with methods of providing academic credit, ways to integrate work experience with education, and other program models designed to motivate young people and help them with their career decision-making.

ADULT EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

There is a long history of support for employment and training programs by the staffs of Adult Education and Vocational Education programs in the HEW Office of Education. These staff members are key participants in HEW State and local outreach efforts. An attempt is being made to expand the Adult Education Program so that more adults can continue their education through high school and obtain job training. It is the objective of the Vocational Education Program to give persons of all ages ready access to high-quality vocational training that matches employment opportunities. The following types of agencies, institutions, and facilities, some of which receive Office of Education support, are being utilized in the CETA program for coordinated training: Secondary and postsecondary vocational schools; skills centers; private schools, institutions, and technical institutes; community and junior colleges; universities and colleges; comprehensive high schools; correctional agencies; health care institutions; private associations; and private employers.

HEALTH PROGRAMS

The staff of the Public Health Service are working to improve their knowledge concerning CETA coordination. The National Center for Health Services Research in HEW's Public Health Service and the Office of Research and Development in DOL's Employment and Training Administration have jointly funded a two-phase contract study of health and CETA program linkages. In the first phase, the study produced descriptive data on 20 CETA prime sponsors who are concentrating on health manpower coordination. In the second phase, due to be completed in June 1978, the following topics will be explored: Economic characteristics; health/allied health training and public service employment; cooperation among CETA prime sponsors and health planning agencies; the proportion of health-related activities compared with other activities under CETA; program planning methods and techniques; job development activities; job placement techniques; and characteristics and experience of those placed in health occupations. The study should provide new information about needs and potential for health and CETA program linkages that will be useful in establishing basic data for comprehensive planning and program development.

HEW–DOL REGIONAL OFFICE ACTIVITIES

To improve interdepartmental cooperation under CETA, the U.S. Department of Labor has invited HEW regional staff to participate in coordinated planning, policy development, and technical assistance activities. HEW regional staff are taking part in training conducted by DOL on the expanding public service employment programs under title VI of CETA.

In several regions, HEW staff are members of DOL technical assistance and training committees. In region VII in Kansas City, the close working relationships between DOL and HEW regional staff enabled the collaborative development of a CETA prime sponsor issuance about the HEW Basic Educational Opportunity Grants program that should bring about greater use of these funds and thereby free CETA and Vocational Education funds for other purposes. In region II in New York, as a result of cooperative arrangements between the two departments, information about the Emergency Jobs Programs Extension Act of 1976 was disseminated to 1,500 HEW grantees.

HEW and DOL regional staff also conducted YEDPA training workshops on a State-by-State basis. These small workshops have permitted prime sponsors and local education agencies to deal with their individual problems and their program differences resulting from State laws and to initiate the working relationships necessary for the successful implementation of the act.

State and Local Initiatives

Much program authority under CETA is placed at the State and local levels to assure that decision-making is as responsive to local conditions as possible. Therefore, HEW technical assistance is designed to strengthen State and local activities that facilitate CETA-HEW coordinative arrangements. The following activities at the State and local level incorporate innovative techniques for program coordination that should bring about improved planning and service delivery. There is, however, still much work to be done before comprehensive planning can be developed for the delivery of human services at the State and local levels. HEW is committed to working cooperatively with the Department of Labor in striving for an individualized, comprehensive approach to aid youth in the school-to-work transition and encouraging a closer tie between education programs and jobs.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING AND PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT

Comprehensive Manpower Planning Information System

HEW has supported in several regions a demonstration comprehensive manpower planning information system (COMPIS) that enables manpower and other human services administrators to compare their client data with information from other agencies offering similar services. The model system is funded by HEW and developed through an agreement with the Center for Census Use Studies of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The project is a planning tool that provides a method of identifying service needs and service delivery by neighborhoods or small subdivisions of a county or city. With use of this planning tool, employment and training and related human services can be properly matched to the characteristics of target populations within these small geographic areas.

Monroe County, N.Y., is the newest COMPIS demonstration site. This project is being administered by the Monroe County Office of Human Resources, which contains all of the public human services agencies in the county, as well as the CETA staff. The COMPIS demonstration system is also in operation in Virginia and Iowa.

New Haven Public-Private Service Mix

In New Haven, Conn., an HEW-DOL task force has been established with financial assistance from the HEW regional office in order to analyze coordination issues and propose a model mechanism for development of a comprehensive human service delivery system. Through this process, a manual has been developed as a guide for establishment of programmatic linkages. Cooperative agreements are now in effect between the City of New Haven Manpower Administration and the Drug Dependence Unit of the Connecticut Mental Health Center, the Easter Seal Goodwill Rehabilitation Center, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and Adult Education in the Office of Education.

North Dakota Human Resources Coordination

As the State prime sponsor under CETA, the Governor of North Dakota has placed a high priority on achieving cooperation among labor, industry, and State human resource agencies in providing employment-related services. In fiscal 1977, the North Dakota State Planning Division received an HEW grant to study the feasibility of consolidating employment and training program plans. A Human Resources Coordinating Council has also been formed in the Governor's office to

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organize comprehensive planning among State and local human service agencies. A human resource coordinator serves as assistant to the Governor and chairs the council. Another HEW project grant has been awarded to assist in the establishment of the council, stimulate improvements in agency management and planning, and explore the possibility for development of a human resources umbrella agency.

Council Linkages in New Jersey

With HEW financial assistance, the New Jersey State Manpower Services Council has prepared an inventory and study of employment and training-related advisory councils as part of their effort to improve coordination. The inventory report is entitled "A Reference Guide to Manpower and Related Advisory Councils in New Jersey" and includes profiles on 22 State and sub-State advisory bodies. The study, entitled "Opportunity for Linkage—Analysis of Manpower and Related Advisory Councils in New Jersey," provides recommendations for expanding communication among the councils.

The New Jersey State Manpower Services Council (SMSC) has also demonstrated its commitment to coordination of services under CETA and title XX of the Social Security Act. It has provided a portion of the Governor's 4-percent discretionary funds under CETA to each of four title XX coalitions located in the counties of Gloucester, Passaic, Hudson, and Middlesex. The SMSC support should improve the coalitions' capacities for program assessment and evaluation and contribute to the development of joint planning capabilities among title XX coalition/CETA prime sponsor service systems.

New Mexico Technical Assistance and Planning

In New Mexico, the staff of the State Manpower Services Council serve as a technical assistance resource to both prime sponsors and State agencies. A human resource services directory that arrays pertinent information, by planning district, has been developed for use in the technical assistance effort. Information workshops and sub-State training are also being provided by the SMSC in each of the seven Council of Governments' planning districts in the State. To facilitate joint planning, a standard interagency communication network has been established by the SMSC, and relationships are being developed with HEW-related program advisory councils. When the New Mexico legislature recently passed a reorganization act creating a new human services department, the State Manpower Services Council was selected as the core unit for the development of the new department.

SERVICE DELIVERY COORDINATION

Massachusetts CETA-Welfare Coordination Model

With assistance from HEW regional staff, the Massachusetts State Manpower Services Council and the State welfare agency have developed a model CETA/employment service cooperative agreement that has been distributed to all State Manpower Services Councils and State welfare agencies in region I. As part of the model, a special enrollment form was developed to track the participants entering the public service employment program. The proportion of recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children who participate in CETA programs in Massachusetts is the highest in the region.

Syracuse CETA-Health Planning

HEW regional staff have supported the attempts of the prime sponsor in Syracuse, N.Y., to improve CETA-health planning arrangements. An inventory of health resources and employers has been developed and an assessment has been made of health occupations and employment opportunities in the Syracuse labor market area. A task force of manpower and health agencies is attempting to improve health planning, training, service delivery, and related employment opportunities. The prime sponsor has established a health subcommittee as part of the CETA manpower planning council.

Employment for Handicapped Persons and Disabled Veterans in Delaware

The Delaware Interagency Employment and Training Program for Handicapped Persons and Disabled Veterans was funded under the CETA title III National Program for Selected Population Segments. The physically and mentally handicapped constitute one of four selected segments. The project features a memorandum of agreement between the Intergovernmental Manpower Service (CETA), the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Division of Employment Services. Under the agreement, the Intergovernmental Manpower Service has responsibility for overall management and coordination of the project; the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation is responsible for recruitment and service delivery; and the Division of Employment Services assists with recruitment, counseling, and testing and provides specialized labor market information. More than 400 handicapped individuals have been placed through this program.

CETA-Vocational Rehabilitation Client Agreement in Tennessee

The Tennessee Division of Vocational Rehabilitation has established a cooperative agreement with a local prime sponsor to improve the delivery of vocational employment-related services to handicapped individuals who are also CETA clients. According to this agreement, the prime sponsor will provide vocational training and job placement services while the State vocational rehabilitation agency provides counseling, medical diagnostic evaluation, and physical restoration services to eligible persons referred by both agencies.

CETA-Vocational Education Linkages in Arkansas

In Arkansas, the balance-of-State prime sponsor staff in the Governor's Manpower Office is providing funds under title I of CETA to the manpower section of the Arkansas Department of Education to conduct heavy equipment operator training for several counties and cities. Successful programs have been completed in 10 counties in Arkansas. City and county governments are supplying the necessary equipment and facilities for training, while vocational education programs are providing instructional personnel, supplies, and materials.

Vocational Technical Institute Training in Minnesota

In Albert Lea, Minn., the local area vocational technical institute is using funds provided by the Governor's Manpower Office and the State Department of Education and specialized equipment from the Minnesota Manufacturers and Housing Association to train 20 unemployed CETA participants as mobile home service technicians. In similar programs throughout the State, approximately 33 area vocational technical institutes train 1,600 CETA enrollees per year. Education programs offer full tuition for veterans and participants under 21 and three-fourths tuition for participants who are over 21. The skill center in Duluth is funded by a combination of resources that include adult basic education, community corrections, the Work Incentive Program, vocational rehabilitation, vocational education, and title I funds from two prime sponsors.

Comprehensive Services for Iowa Migrants

The Migrant Action Program, Inc., (MAP) in Des Moines, Iowa, (formerly in Mason City) is a recipient of funds from the Department of Labor under CETA title III and from several other Federal agencies, including HEW. It is the mission of the Migrant Action Program to facilitate the placement of migrant farmworkers in new occupations as technological advances reduce the availability of low-skill agricultural jobs. Through this program, a total of 111 MAP clients have enrolled in adult basic education programs. Comprehensive medical and dental care has been provided to clients under contracts with local pharmacies, hospitals, and physicians. Since November 1975, a total of 303 clients have entered alternative employment as a result of this program.

Colorado Migrant Health Linkages

Each summer Colorado experiences an influx of an estimated 25,000 migrant farmworkers, whose medical needs overtax the existing rural health system. To solve this problem, a system of health care has been developed that brings together the resources of an HEW migrant health program, the University of Colorado Medical Center, the Office of Education's migrant programs, and CETA balance-of-State title VI programs. Funding from the HEW regional director's office has been awarded to fill gaps in project resources. This combined activity supports the delivery of health services to migrants through local providers and a medical student team during a 2½-month peak period between June and September.

Nevada CETA-Aging Program Agreement

The Nevada State Manpower Services Council and the State Division of Aging Services have developed a coordinative agreement that provides for an innovative public service employment program of part-time work for the elderly. The agreement stipulates that the CETA staff will provide the Division of Aging Services timely notice of CETA fund allocations and that the Division of Aging Services and the programs and services operating under its auspices will employ and train CETA workers.

CETA-Vocational Rehabilitation Service Agreements in Washington

In the State of Washington, staff have been appointed at the State vocational rehabilitation agency to develop joint service agreements with all eight prime sponsors in the State. The agreements should cover comprehensive vocational rehabilitation services. Seven agreements have already been signed.

Syracuse Health Training and Placement

The Syracuse prime sponsor has developed written agreements with the State University of New York Upstate Medical Center and selected health employers for counseling and referral, classroom training, and posttraining placements. Preparation will be provided for such health occupations as physical therapy aide, pharmacy aide, medical laboratory assistant, X-ray technician, operating room technician, and hospital attendant. The Upstate Medical Center will provide both classroom and on-the-job training for CETA participants at no cost to the Syracuse prime sponsor. The total program will accommodate about 20 CETA participants, who will be supported by a combination of CETA allowances and Basic Education Opportunity Grant funds. In addition, the Upstate Medical Center will enroll three CETA participants in its upgrading program.

Vermont CETA-Vocational Education Linkages with the Private Sector

In Essex Junction, Vt., vocational education and CETA program administrators have combined their resources to train electronic assemblers for the Digital Corporation. Eligible CETA participants were referred to the Essex Junction Educational Center for 100 hours of training conducted and funded by the State Division of Vocational Education. Living allowances were paid by the prime sponsor from CETA funds. As a result of this cooperative agreement, 51 trainees were hired by the Digital Corporation, and 2 were placed with other electronics businesses.

Adult High School Programs in New Jersey

The New Jersey Bureau of Adult, Continuing, and Community Education has promoted the adult high school, a competency-based program awarding high school credits for what adults already know and can do in a variety of subjects. CETA participants in Monmouth and Morris counties are benefiting from such programs. The school districts in Somerset and Passaic counties and a vocational technical school in Hudson County have also developed proposals, at the prime sponsor's request, for new or expanded adult high school programs. The New Jersey Bureau of Adult, Continuing, and Community Education has proposed a similar program to serve the New Jersey balance-of-State counties that would be funded from the Governor's 4-percent special grant funds under CETA.

Clinical Training for CETA Participants in Chester County, Pa.

With funding assistance from the HEW regional office, the Chester County Manpower Program in Pennsylvania has established a clinical training program to prepare respiratory therapy technicians to meet needs in a health care shortage area. The University of Pennsylvania Hospital is sponsoring eight respiratory therapy technician students in two classes. Following the 24-week course at the University of Pennsylvania, the students will go to the Chester County Hospital for 24 weeks of clinical training.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

The Department of Labor is the source of all data in this report unless otherwise specified. Prior to July 1959 the labor force data shown in sections A and B were published by the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Information on data concepts, methodology, etc., will be found in appropriate publications of the Department of Labor, particularly *Employment and Earnings* of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and publications of the Employment and Training Administration. (See also the note on historic comparability of labor force data that follows.) For those series based on samples, attention is invited to the estimates of sampling variability and sample coverage published in *Employment and Earnings*.

Labor force and total unemployment data by State and major labor area, which are presented in tables D–3, D–4, D–6, D–7, and D–8, are now based on concepts and methods used in the Current Population Survey. This is discussed further in the note on historic comparability of labor force statistics, which follows.

Projections of population and labor force data were revised only for tables E–1 and E–9.

In section F, "Employment and Training Program Statistics," data for fiscal 1977 reflect the changeover to the new fiscal year beginning October 1, 1976; the transitional quarter covers the period from July 1 through September 30, 1976. Transitional quarter breakouts are not shown for tables F–4, F–5, and F–6, because transfers between programs under CETA titles I, II, and VI precluded obtaining reliable transitional quarter enrollment data. None of the tables presenting data on employment service activities (F–8 through F–13) include transitional quarter breakouts because the employment service reporting system was not programed to provide such data.

Table G–6 includes data for Producer Price Indexes, which were previously known as Wholesale Price Indexes. Producer Price Index data are presented for the three major stages of processing groupings (finished goods; intermediate materials, supplies, and components; and crude materials for further processing) rather than for the three major commodity groupings (all commodities; farm products and processed foods and feeds; and industrial commodities) included in earlier reports. Consumer Price Index data presented in table G–6 are comparable with those presented in earlier reports.

Tables G–10, G–11, and G–12, which present data on minority employment, remain the same as they appeared in the 1977 *Employment and Training Report of the President* because data beyond 1975 were not available at presstime.

References to "Spanish-speaking Americans" have been changed to "Hispanic."

Individual items in the tables may not add to totals because of rounding.

In order to conserve space, prior year data for some tables have been omitted. However, these data can be found in earlier editions of the *Employment and Training Report of the President* (*Manpower Report of the President* prior to 1976).

Preliminary data are indicated by "*p*."

Raised lower age limit. Beginning with data for 1967, the lower age limit for official statistics on persons in the labor force was raised from 14 to 16 years. At the same time, several definitions were sharpened to clear up ambiguities. The principal definitional changes were: (1) Counting as unemployed only persons who were currently available for work and who had engaged in some specific jobseeking activity within the past 4 weeks (an exception to the latter condition is made for persons waiting to start a new job in 30 days or waiting to be recalled from layoff). In the past the current availability test was not applied and the time period for jobseeking was ambiguous; (2) counting as employed persons who were absent from their jobs in the survey week (because of strikes, bad weather, etc.) and who were looking for other jobs. These persons had previously been classified as unemployed; (3) sharpening the questions on hours of work, duration of unemployment, and self-employment in order to increase their reliability.

These changes did not affect the unemployment rate by more than one-fifth of a percentage point in either direction, although the distribution of unemployment by sex was affected. The number of employed was reduced about 1 million because of the exclusion of 14- and 15-year-olds. For persons 16 years and over, the only employment series appreciably affected were those relating to hours of work and class of worker. A detailed discussion of the changes and their effect on the various series is contained in the February 1967 issue of *Employment and Earnings and Monthly Report on the Labor Force* (the title of *Employment and Earnings* at that time).

The tables in section A have been revised to exclude 14- and 15-year-olds where possible; otherwise, annual averages for 1966 are shown on both the old and new bases. Overlap averages for 1966, where pertinent, are also shown for the special labor force series in section B.

Noncomparability of labor force levels. Prior to the changes introduced in 1967, there were three earlier periods of noncomparability in the labor force data: (1) Beginning 1953, as a result of introducing data from the 1950 census into the estimation procedure, population levels were raised by about 600,000; labor force, total employment, and agricultural employment by about 350,000, primarily affecting the figures for totals and males; other categories were relatively unaffected; (2) beginning 1960, the inclusion of Alaska and Hawaii resulted in an increase of about 500,000 in the population and about 300,000 in the labor force, four-fifths of this in nonagricultural employment; other labor force categories were not appreciably affected; (3) beginning 1962, the introduction of figures from the 1960 census reduced the population by about 50,000, labor force and employment by about 200,000; unemployment totals were virtually unchanged.

In addition, beginning 1972, information from the 1970 census was introduced into the estimation procedures, producing an increase in the civilian noninstitutional population of about 800,000; labor force and employment totals were raised by a little more than 300,000, and unemployment levels and rates were essentially unchanged.

A subsequent population adjustment based on the 1970 census was introduced in March 1973. This adjustment affected the white and black and other races groups but had little effect on totals. The adjustment resulted in the reduction of nearly 300,000 in the white population and an increase of the same magnitude in the black and other races population. Civilian labor force and total employment figures were affected to a lesser degree; the white labor force was reduced by 150,000, and the black and other races labor force rose by about 210,000. Unemployment levels and rates were not affected significantly.

Changes in occupational classification system. Beginning with 1971, the comparability of occupational employment data was affected as a result of changes in census occupational classifications introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS). These changes stemmed from an exhaustive review of the classification system to be used for the 1970 Census of Population. This review, the most comprehensive since the 1940 census, aimed to reduce the size of large groups, to be more specific about general and "not elsewhere classified" groups, and to provide information on emerging significant occupations. Differences in March 1970 employment levels tabulated on both the 1960 and 1970 classification systems ranged from a drop of 650,000 in operatives to an increase of 570,000 in service workers, much of which resulted from a shift between these two groups; the nonfarm laborers group increased by 420,000, and changes in other groups amounted to 220,000 or less.

An additional major group was created by splitting the operatives category into two: operatives, except transport, and transport equipment operatives. Separate data for these two groups first became available in January 1972. At the same time, several changes in titles, as well as in order of presentation, were introduced; for example, the title of the managers, officials, and proprietors group was changed to "managers and administrators, except farm," since only proprietors performing managerial duties are included in the category.

Apart from the effects of revisions in the occupational classification system beginning in 1971, comparability of occupational employment data was further affected in December 1971, when a question eliciting information on major activities or duties was added to the monthly CPS questionnaire in order to determine more precisely the occupational classification of individuals. This change resulted in several dramatic occupational shifts, particularly from managers and administrators to other groups. Thus, meaningful comparisons of occupational levels cannot be made between 1972 and prior periods. However, revisions in the occupational classification system as well as in the CPS questionnaire are believed to have had but a negligible impact on unemployment rates.

Additional information on changes in the occupational classification system of the CPS appears in "Revisions in Occupational Classifications for 1971" and "Revisions in the Current Population Survey" in the February 1971 and February 1972 issues, respectively, of *Employment and Earnings.*

State and major labor area information. State and major labor area labor force and unemployment estimates (tables D–3, D–4, D–6, D–7, and D–8) are now based on the concepts and methods used in the Current Population Survey. Data for all States in 1976 and 1977 and 30 labor market areas are taken directly from the Current Population Survey, and estimation methods for others have been modified to more nearly approximate the concepts used in the CPS. The data published now are not comparable with work force data published in the *Manpower Report of the President* prior to 1976 or the *Employment and Training Report of the President* in 1976 and 1977. For an explanation of the procedures used in making labor force estimates and of changes in procedures, see "Explanatory Note for State and Area Unemployment Data," published monthly in *Employment and Earnings.*

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[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and year	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force, including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Employed			Unemployed		
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
Both Sexes										
1947	103,418	60,941	58.9	59,350	57,039	7,891	49,148	2,311	3.9	42,477
1948	104,527	62,080	59.4	60,621	58,344	7,629	50,711	2,276	3.8	42,447
1949	105,611	62,903	59.6	61,286	57,649	7,656	49,990	3,637	5.9	42,708
1950	106,645	63,858	59.9	62,208	58,920	7,160	51,752	3,288	5.3	42,787
1951	107,721	65,117	60.4	62,017	59,962	6,726	53,230	2,055	3.3	42,604
1952	108,823	65,730	60.4	62,138	60,254	6,501	53,748	1,883	3.0	43,093
1953	110,601	66,560	60.2	63,015	61,181	6,261	54,915	1,834	2.9	44,041
1954	111,671	66,993	60.0	63,643	60,110	6,206	53,898	3,532	5.5	44,678
1955	112,732	68,072	60.4	65,023	62,171	6,449	55,718	2,852	4.4	44,660
1956	113,811	69,409	61.0	66,552	63,802	6,283	57,506	2,750	4.1	44,402
1957	115,065	69,729	60.6	66,929	64,071	5,947	58,123	2,859	4.3	45,336
1958	116,363	70,275	60.4	67,639	63,036	5,586	57,450	4,602	6.8	46,088
1959	117,881	70,921	60.2	68,369	64,630	5,565	59,065	3,740	5.5	46,960
1960	119,759	72,142	60.2	69,628	65,778	5,458	60,318	3,852	5.5	47,617
1961	121,343	73,031	60.2	70,459	65,746	5,200	60,546	4,714	6.7	48,312
1962	122,981	73,442	59.7	70,614	66,702	4,944	61,759	3,911	5.5	49,539
1963	125,154	74,571	59.6	71,833	67,762	4,687	63,076	4,070	5.7	50,583
1964	127,224	75,830	59.8	73,091	69,305	4,523	64,782	3,786	5.2	51,394
1965	129,236	77,178	59.7	74,455	71,088	4,361	66,726	3,366	4.5	52,058
1966	131,180	78,893	60.1	75,770	72,895	3,979	68,915	2,875	3.8	52,288
1967	133,319	80,793	60.6	77,347	74,372	3,844	70,527	2,975	3.8	52,527
1968	135,562	82,272	60.7	78,737	75,920	3,817	72,103	2,817	3.6	53,291
1969	137,841	84,239	61.1	80,733	77,902	3,606	74,296	2,831	3.5	53,602
1970	140,182	85,903	61.3	82,715	78,627	3,462	75,165	4,088	4.9	54,280
1971	142,596	86,929	61.0	84,113	79,120	3,387	75,732	4,993	5.9	55,666
1972	145,775	88,991	61.0	86,542	81,702	3,472	78,230	4,840	5.6	56,785
1973	148,263	91,040	61.4	88,714	84,409	3,452	80,957	4,304	4.9	57,222
1974	150,827	93,240	61.8	91,011	85,936	3,492	82,443	5,076	5.6	57,587
1975	153,449	94,793	61.8	92,613	84,783	3,380	81,403	7,830	8.5	58,655
1976	156,048	96,917	62.1	94,773	87,485	3,297	84,188	7,288	7.7	59,130
1977	158,559	99,534	62.8	97,401	90,546	3,244	87,302	6,855	7.0	59,025
Male										
1947	50,968	44,258	86.8	42,686	40,994	6,643	34,351	1,692	4.0	6,710
1948	51,439	44,729	87.0	43,286	41,726	6,358	35,366	1,559	3.6	6,710
1949	51,922	45,097	86.9	43,498	40,926	6,342	34,581	2,572	5.9	6,825
1950	52,352	45,446	86.8	43,819	41,580	6,001	35,573	2,239	5.1	6,906
1951	52,788	46,063	87.3	43,001	41,780	5,533	36,243	1,221	2.8	6,725
1952	53,248	46,416	87.2	42,869	41,684	5,389	36,292	1,185	2.8	6,832
1953	54,248	47,131	86.9	43,633	42,431	5,253	37,175	1,202	2.8	7,117
1954	54,706	47,275	86.4	43,965	41,620	5,200	36,414	2,344	5.3	7,431
1955	55,122	47,488	86.2	44,475	42,621	5,265	37,354	1,854	4.2	7,634
1956	55,547	47,914	86.3	45,091	43,380	5,039	38,334	1,711	3.8	7,633
1957	56,082	47,964	85.5	45,197	43,357	4,824	38,532	1,841	4.1	8,118
1958	56,640	48,126	85.0	45,521	42,423	4,596	37,827	3,098	6.8	8,514
1959	57,312	48,405	84.5	45,886	43,466	4,532	38,934	2,420	5.3	8,907
1960	58,144	48,870	84.0	46,388	43,904	4,472	39,431	2,486	5.4	9,274
1961	58,826	49,193	83.6	46,653	43,656	4,298	39,359	2,997	6.4	9,633
1962	59,626	49,395	82.8	46,600	44,177	4,069	40,108	2,423	5.2	10,231
1963	60,627	49,835	82.2	47,129	44,657	3,809	40,849	2,472	5.2	10,792
1964	61,556	50,387	81.9	47,679	45,474	3,691	41,782	2,205	4.6	11,169
1965	62,473	50,946	81.5	48,255	46,340	3,547	42,792	1,914	4.0	11,527
1966	63,351	51,560	81.4	48,471	46,919	3,243	43,675	1,551	3.2	11,792
1967	64,316	52,398	81.5	48,987	47,479	3,164	44,315	1,508	3.1	11,919
1968	65,345	53,030	81.2	49,533	48,114	3,157	44,957	1,419	2.9	12,315
1969	66,365	53,688	80.9	50,221	48,818	2,963	45,854	1,403	2.8	12,677
1970	67,409	54,343	80.6	51,195	48,960	2,861	46,099	2,235	4.4	13,066
1971	68,512	54,797	80.0	52,021	49,245	2,790	46,455	2,776	5.3	13,715
1972	69,864	55,671	79.7	53,265	50,630	2,839	47,791	2,635	4.9	14,193
1973	71,020	56,479	79.5	54,203	51,963	2,833	49,130	2,240	4.1	14,541
1974	72,253	57,349	79.4	55,186	52,519	2,901	49,618	2,668	4.8	14,904
1975	73,494	57,706	78.5	55,615	51,230	2,801	48,429	4,385	7.9	15,788
1976	74,739	58,397	78.1	56,359	52,391	2,716	49,675	3,968	7.0	16,341
1977	75,981	59,467	78.3	57,449	53,861	2,639	51,222	3,588	6.2	16,514

Table A–1. Employment Status of the Noninstitutional Population 16 Years and Over, by Sex: Annual Averages, 1947–77—Continued

Sex and year	Total noninstitutional population	Total labor force, including Armed Forces		Civilian labor force						Not in labor force
		Number	Percent of noninstitutional population	Total	Employed			Unemployed		
					Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural industries	Number	Percent of labor force	
FEMALE										
1947	52, 450	16, 683	31. 8	16, 664	16, 045	1, 248	14, 797	619	3. 7	35, 677
1948	53, 088	17, 351	32. 7	17, 335	16, 618	1, 271	15, 345	717	4. 1	35, 737
1949	53, 689	17, 806	33. 2	17, 788	16, 723	1, 314	15, 409	1, 065	6. 0	35, 883
1950	54, 293	18, 412	33. 9	18, 389	17, 340	1, 159	16, 179	1, 049	5. 7	35, 881
1951	54, 933	19, 054	34. 7	19, 016	18, 182	1, 193	16, 987	834	4. 4	35, 879
1952	55, 575	19, 314	34. 8	19, 269	18, 570	1, 112	17, 456	698	3. 6	36, 261
1953	56, 353	19, 429	34. 5	19, 382	18, 750	1, 008	17, 740	632	3. 3	36, 924
1954	56, 965	19, 718	34. 6	19, 678	18, 490	1, 006	17, 484	1, 188	6. 0	37, 247
1955	57, 610	20, 584	35. 7	20, 548	19, 550	1, 184	18, 364	998	4. 9	37, 026
1956	58, 264	21, 495	36. 9	21, 461	20, 422	1, 244	19, 172	1, 039	4. 8	36, 769
1957	58, 983	21, 765	36. 9	21, 732	20, 714	1, 123	19, 591	1, 018	4. 7	37, 218
1958	59, 723	22, 149	37. 1	22, 118	20, 613	990	19, 623	1, 504	6. 8	37, 574
1959	60, 569	22, 516	37. 2	22, 483	21, 164	1, 033	20, 131	1, 320	5. 9	38, 053
1960	61, 615	23, 272	37. 8	23, 240	21, 874	986	20, 887	1, 366	5. 9	38, 343
1961	62, 517	28, 838	38. 1	23, 806	22, 090	902	21, 187	1, 717	7. 2	38, 679
1962	63, 355	24, 047	38. 0	24, 014	22, 525	875	21, 651	1, 488	6. 2	39, 308
1963	63, 527	24, 736	38. 3	24, 704	23, 105	878	22, 227	1, 598	6. 5	39, 791
1964	65, 668	25, 443	38. 7	25, 412	23, 831	832	23, 000	1, 581	6. 2	40, 225
1965	66, 763	26, 232	39. 3	26, 200	24, 748	814	23, 934	1, 452	5. 5	40, 531
1966	67, 829	27, 333	40. 3	27, 299	25, 976	736	25, 240	1, 324	4. 8	40, 496
1967	69, 003	28, 395	41. 2	28, 360	26, 893	680	26, 212	1, 468	5. 2	40, 608
1968	70, 217	29, 242	41. 6	29, 204	27, 807	660	27, 147	1, 397	4. 8	40, 978
1969	71, 476	30, 551	42. 7	30, 512	29, 084	643	28, 441	1, 428	4. 7	40, 924
1970	72, 774	31, 560	43. 4	31, 520	29, 667	601	29, 066	1, 853	5. 9	41, 214
1971	74, 084	32, 132	43. 4	32, 091	29, 875	598	29, 277	2, 217	6. 9	41, 952
1972	75, 911	33, 320	43. 9	33, 277	31, 072	633	30, 439	2, 205	6. 6	42, 591
1973	77, 242	34, 561	44. 7	34, 510	32, 446	619	31, 827	2, 064	6. 0	42, 681
1974	78, 575	35, 892	45. 7	35, 825	33, 417	592	32, 825	2, 408	6. 7	42, 683
1975	79, 954	37, 087	46. 4	36, 998	33, 553	579	32, 973	3, 445	9. 3	42, 868
1976	81, 309	38, 520	47. 4	38, 414	35, 095	582	34, 513	3, 320	8. 6	42, 789
1977	82, 577	40, 067	48. 5	39, 952	36, 685	605	36, 080	3, 267	8. 2	42, 510

Table A–2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Number in total labor force (thousands)									
MALE										
1947	44,258	1,169	1,884	5,094	10,598	9,603	7,882	5,650	2,376	586
1948	44,729	1,168	1,834	5,117	10,758	9,723	7,975	5,770	2,385	572
1949	45,097	1,108	1,791	5,198	10,886	9,860	8,043	5,755	2,454	577
1950	45,446	1,079	1,742	5,224	11,044	9,952	8,152	5,800	2,453	623
1951	46,063	1,148	1,717	5,267	11,269	10,056	8,254	5,882	2,469	611
1952	46,416	1,154	1,658	5,223	11,446	10,189	8,374	5,957	2,415	585
1953	47,131	1,125	1,652	5,084	11,469	10,669	8,612	5,979	2,544	561
1954	47,275	1,073	1,653	4,959	11,467	10,748	8,743	6,110	2,525	572
1955	47,488	1,130	1,682	4,851	11,464	10,833	8,877	6,125	2,526	566
1956	47,914	1,216	1,731	4,814	11,359	10,926	9,044	6,224	2,604	665
1957	47,964	1,207	1,778	4,781	11,247	11,046	9,201	6,227	2,477	685
1958	48,126	1,197	1,754	4,849	11,108	11,161	9,369	6,308	2,379	676
1959	48,405	1,256	1,786	4,987	10,981	11,235	9,488	6,350	2,321	676
1960	48,870	1,335	1,849	5,089	10,930	11,340	9,634	6,405	2,287	637
1961	49,193	1,271	1,958	5,187	10,880	11,403	9,741	6,535	2,220	725
1962	49,395	1,225	2,027	5,272	10,720	11,542	9,803	6,565	2,241	780
1963	49,835	1,372	2,034	5,471	10,635	11,589	9,923	6,679	2,135	738
1964	50,387	1,549	2,026	5,704	10,636	11,559	10,043	6,745	2,123	731
1965	50,946	1,577	2,254	5,926	10,653	11,504	10,131	6,768	2,131	759
1966	51,560	1,656	2,467	6,139	10,761	11,395	10,202	6,852	2,089	790
1967	52,398	1,695	2,519	6,546	11,001	11,282	10,295	6,944	2,118	838
1968	53,030	1,713	2,482	6,788	11,376	11,122	10,364	7,030	2,154	857
1969	53,688	1,800	2,482	7,088	11,706	10,946	10,432	7,062	2,170	874
1970	54,343	1,840	2,555	7,378	11,974	10,818	10,487	7,127	2,164	892
1971	54,797	1,879	2,610	7,608	12,271	10,675	10,517	7,149	2,089	927
1972	55,671	1,977	2,814	7,795	12,806	10,644	10,472	7,141	2,022	936
1973	56,479	2,100	2,939	8,021	13,450	10,581	10,474	7,005	1,908	964
1974	57,349	2,155	3,034	8,105	13,993	10,614	10,491	7,032	1,925	983
1975	57,706	2,077	3,050	8,186	14,456	10,583	10,464	6,984	1,906	922
1976	58,397	2,067	3,111	8,421	14,990	10,660	10,360	6,972	1,816	898
1977	59,469	2,148	3,167	8,623	15,502	10,906	10,231	7,045	1,845	972
FEMALE										
1947	16,683	643	1,192	2,725	3,750	3,676	2,730	1,522	445	232
1948	17,351	671	1,164	2,721	3,940	3,804	2,973	1,565	514	248
1949	17,806	648	1,165	2,662	4,006	3,993	3,100	1,678	556	242
1950	18,412	611	1,103	2,681	4,101	4,166	3,328	1,839	584	268
1951	19,054	663	1,100	2,670	4,305	4,307	3,535	1,923	551	255
1952	19,314	706	1,052	2,519	4,335	4,444	3,637	2,032	590	244
1953	19,429	656	1,057	2,447	4,175	4,668	3,682	2,048	693	239
1954	19,718	620	1,068	2,441	4,224	4,715	3,824	2,164	666	253
1955	20,584	641	1,088	2,458	4,261	4,808	4,155	2,391	780	258
1956	21,495	736	1,132	2,467	4,285	5,036	4,407	2,610	821	313
1957	21,765	716	1,150	2,453	4,263	5,121	4,618	2,631	813	332
1958	22,149	685	1,153	2,510	4,201	5,190	4,862	2,727	822	333
1959	22,516	765	1,137	2,484	4,096	5,232	5,083	2,883	836	349
1960	23,272	805	1,257	2,590	4,140	5,308	5,280	2,986	907	347
1961	23,838	774	1,374	2,708	4,151	5,394	5,405	3,105	926	419
1962	24,047	741	1,411	2,814	4,111	5,479	5,383	3,198	911	460
1963	24,736	850	1,388	2,970	4,181	5,604	5,505	3,332	905	405
1964	25,443	950	1,371	3,220	4,187	5,618	5,682	3,447	966	411
1965	26,232	954	1,565	3,375	4,336	5,724	5,714	3,587	976	421
1966	27,333	1,054	1,826	3,601	4,516	5,761	5,885	3,727	963	481
1967	28,395	1,076	1,821	3,981	4,853	5,847	5,986	3,855	978	539
1968	29,242	1,130	1,818	4,251	5,104	5,869	6,132	3,938	999	559
1969	30,551	1,240	1,869	4,615	5,401	5,905	6,388	4,077	1,056	573
1970	31,560	1,324	1,926	4,893	5,704	5,971	6,533	4,153	1,056	637
1971	32,132	1,331	1,970	5,090	5,939	5,957	6,571	4,216	1,057	637
1972	33,320	1,455	2,121	5,337	6,525	6,025	6,549	4,224	1,085	670
1973	34,561	1,579	2,230	5,618	7,195	6,149	6,558	4,179	1,054	702
1974	35,892	1,655	2,350	5,867	7,826	6,354	6,687	4,158	996	718
1975	37,087	1,652	2,407	6,116	8,473	6,496	6,667	4,244	1,033	699
1976	38,520	1,673	2,486	6,339	9,183	6,804	6,670	4,308	1,058	697
1977	40,067	1,735	2,551	6,619	9,877	7,156	6,698	4,367	1,065	761

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–2. Total Labor Force (Including Armed Forces) and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1947–77—Continued

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Labor force participation rate									
MALE										
1947	86.8	52.2	80.5	84.9	95.8	98.0	95.5	89.6	47.8	27.7
1948	87.0	53.4	79.9	85.7	86.1	98.0	95.8	89.5	46.8	27.5
1949	86.9	52.3	79.5	87.8	95.9	98.0	95.6	87.5	46.9	27.4
1950	86.8	52.0	79.0	89.1	96.2	97.6	95.8	86.9	45.8	28.7
1951	87.3	54.5	90.3	91.1	97.1	97.6	96.0	87.2	44.9	27.7
1952	87.2	53.1	79.1	92.1	97.7	97.9	96.2	87.5	42.6	25.9
1953	86.9	51.7	78.5	92.2	97.6	98.2	96.6	87.9	41.6	24.6
1954	86.4	48.3	76.5	91.5	97.5	98.1	96.5	88.7	40.5	24.7
1955	86.2	49.5	77.1	90.8	97.7	98.1	96.5	87.9	39.6	24.0
1956	86.3	52.6	77.9	90.8	97.4	98.0	96.6	88.5	40.0	26.6
1957	85.5	51.1	77.7	89.8	97.3	97.9	96.4	87.5	37.5	25.1
1958	95.0	47.9	75.7	89.5	97.3	98.0	96.3	87.8	35.6	23.8
1959	84.5	46.0	75.5	90.1	97.5	97.8	96.0	87.4	34.2	24.2
1960	84.0	46.8	73.6	90.2	97.7	97.7	95.8	86.8	33.1	22.3
1961	83.6	45.4	71.3	89.8	97.8	97.7	95.6	87.3	31.7	21.8
1962	82.8	43.5	71.9	89.1	97.4	97.7	95.6	86.2	30.3	21.6
1963	82.2	42.7	73.1	88.3	97.3	97.6	95.8	86.2	28.4	20.9
1964	81.9	43.6	72.0	88.2	97.5	97.4	95.8	85.6	28.0	20.8
1965	81.5	44.6	70.0	88.0	97.4	97.4	95.6	84.7	27.9	21.4
1966	81.4	47.0	69.0	87.9	97.5	97.3	95.3	84.5	27.0	21.6
1967	81.5	47.5	70.9	87.5	97.4	97.4	95.2	84.4	27.1	22.2
1968	81.2	46.8	70.2	86.5	97.1	97.2	94.9	84.3	27.3	22.1
1969	80.9	47.7	69.6	86.6	96.9	97.0	94.6	83.4	27.2	22.0
1970	80.6	47.5	69.9	86.6	96.6	97.0	94.3	83.0	26.8	22.0
1971	80.0	47.3	69.3	85.7	96.2	96.6	93.9	82.2	25.5	22.5
1972	79.7	48.3	72.0	85.9	95.9	96.5	93.3	80.5	24.4	22.2
1973	79.5	50.5	73.2	86.8	95.9	96.3	93.0	78.3	22.8	22.8
1974	79.4	51.0	74.3	87.3	96.0	96.1	92.2	77.4	22.4	23.0
1975	78.5	49.0	73.0	85.9	95.5	95.8	92.1	75.8	21.7	21.5
1976	78.1	48.9	73.1	86.4	95.5	95.5	91.6	74.5	20.3	20.9
1977	78.3	50.6	74.4	86.7	95.6	95.8	91.2	74.0	20.1	23.0
FEMALE										
1947	31.8	29.5	52.3	44.9	32.0	36.3	32.7	24.3	8.1	11.2
1948	32.7	31.4	52.1	45.3	33.2	36.9	35.0	24.3	9.1	12.2
1949	33.2	31.2	53.0	45.0	33.5	38.1	35.9	25.3	9.6	11.8
1950	33.9	30.1	51.3	46.1	34.0	39.1	38.0	27.0	9.7	12.7
1951	34.7	32.2	52.7	46.6	35.4	39.8	39.7	27.6	8.9	11.9
1952	34.8	33.4	51.4	44.8	35.5	40.5	40.1	28.7	9.1	11.1
1953	34.5	31.0	50.8	44.5	34.1	41.3	40.4	29.1	10.0	10.8
1954	34.6	28.7	50.5	45.3	34.5	41.3	41.2	30.1	9.3	11.3
1955	35.7	28.9	51.0	46.0	34.9	41.6	43.8	32.5	10.6	11.3
1956	36.9	32.8	52.1	46.4	35.4	43.1	45.5	34.9	10.9	12.9
1957	36.9	31.1	51.5	46.0	35.6	43.3	46.5	34.5	10.5	12.5
1958	37.1	28.1	51.0	46.4	35.6	43.4	47.9	35.2	10.3	12.1
1959	37.2	28.8	49.1	45.2	35.4	43.4	49.0	36.6	10.2	12.9
1960	37.8	29.1	51.1	46.2	36.0	43.5	49.8	37.2	10.8	12.6
1961	38.1	28.5	51.1	47.1	36.4	43.8	50.1	37.9	10.7	13.1
1962	38.0	27.1	50.9	47.4	36.4	44.1	50.0	38.7	9.9	13.2
1963	38.3	27.1	50.6	47.6	37.2	44.9	50.6	39.7	9.6	11.8
1964	38.7	27.4	49.3	49.5	37.3	45.0	51.4	40.2	10.1	12.0
1965	39.3	27.7	49.4	50.0	38.6	46.1	50.9	41.1	10.0	12.2
1966	40.3	30.7	52.1	51.5	39.9	46.9	51.7	41.8	9.6	13.5
1967	41.2	31.0	52.3	53.4	41.9	48.1	51.8	42.4	9.6	14.7
1968	41.6	31.7	52.5	54.6	42.6	48.9	52.3	42.4	9.6	14.8
1969	42.7	33.7	53.5	56.8	43.8	49.9	53.8	43.1	9.9	14.8
1970	43.4	34.9	53.7	57.8	45.0	51.1	54.4	43.0	9.7	16.2
1971	43.4	34.3	53.2	57.8	45.5	51.6	54.3	42.9	9.5	15.9
1972	43.9	36.6	55.6	59.1	47.6	52.0	53.9	42.1	9.3	16.2
1973	44.7	39.1	57.0	61.2	50.2	53.3	53.7	41.1	8.9	17.5
1974	45.7	40.4	58.3	63.2	52.4	54.7	54.6	40.7	8.2	17.4
1975	46.4	40.2	58.3	64.3	54.6	55.8	54.6	41.0	8.3	16.9
1976	47.4	40.7	59.2	65.2	57.2	57.8	55.0	41.1	8.2	16.8
1977	48.5	42.2	60.[illegible]	66.7	59.5	59.6	55.8	41.0	8.1	18.7

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[1] Percent of noninstitutional population in the labor force.

Table A–3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77 [1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
ALL WORKERS										
1948	60, 621	1, 780	2, 655	7, 393	14, 259	13, 396	10, 914	7, 329	2, 898	820
1949	61, 286	1, 704	2, 584	7, 340	14, 407	13, 711	11, 107	7, 426	3, 010	819
1950	62, 208	1, 658	2, 558	7, 307	14, 619	13, 954	11, 444	7, 633	3, 038	891
1951	62, 017	1, 742	2, 361	6, 594	14, 667	14, 099	11, 738	7, 797	3, 020	866
1952	62, 138	1, 807	2, 256	5, 840	14, 906	14, 383	11, 962	7, 982	3, 005	829
1953	63, 015	1, 726	2, 299	5, 482	14, 899	15, 098	12, 250	8, 022	3, 237	800
1954	63, 643	1, 644	2, 335	5, 476	14, 984	15, 222	12, 525	8, 269	3, 191	825
1955	65, 023	1, 711	2, 382	5, 666	15, 056	15, 400	12, 993	8, 513	3, 306	824
1956	66, 552	1, 878	2, 419	5, 940	14, 961	15, 694	13, 407	8, 830	3, 424	978
1957	66, 929	1, 843	2, 434	6, 068	14, 826	15, 847	13, 768	8, 853	3, 291	1, 017
1958	67, 639	1, 818	2, 442	6, 271	14, 668	16, 028	14, 179	9, 031	3, 201	1, 009
1959	68, 369	1, 972	2, 522	6, 413	14, 435	16, 126	14, 518	9, 228	3, 158	1, 025
1960	69, 628	2, 095	2, 746	6, 703	14, 383	16, 270	14, 852	9, 386	3, 194	984
1961	70, 459	1, 984	2, 951	6, 952	14, 319	16, 401	15, 070	9, 635	3, 146	1, 144
1962	70, 614	1, 919	2, 997	7, 082	14, 023	16, 589	15, 096	9, 757	3, 154	1, 240
1963	71, 833	2, 171	2, 966	7, 473	14, 050	16, 788	15, 338	10, 006	3, 041	1, 143
1964	73, 091	2, 449	2, 940	7, 963	14, 056	16, 771	15, 637	10, 187	3, 030	1, 142
1965	74, 455	2, 486	3, 425	8, 259	14, 233	16, 840	15, 756	10, 350	3, 108	1, 180
1966	75, 770	2, 664	3, 893	8, 410	14, 458	16, 738	15, 984	10, 575	3, 053	1, 271
1967	77, 347	2, 734	3, 786	9, 010	15, 055	16, 703	16, 172	10, 792	3, 097	1, 377
1968	78, 737	2, 817	3, 803	9, 305	15, 708	16, 591	16, 397	10, 964	3, 153	1, 416
1969	80, 733	3, 009	3, 959	9, 879	16, 336	16, 458	16, 730	11, 135	3, 227	1, 447
1970	82, 715	3, 133	4, 114	10, 584	17, 009	16, 431	16, 949	11, 277	3, 221	1, 529
1971	84, 112	3, 181	4, 273	11, 265	17, 586	16, 276	17, 026	11, 362	3, 145	1, 564
1972	86, 542	3, 399	4, 626	12, 011	18, 725	16, 346	16, 970	11, 361	3, 107	1, 606
1973	88, 713	3, 635	4, 825	12, 671	20, 035	16, 416	16, 988	11, 182	2, 963	1, 666
1974	91, 011	3, 771	5, 041	13, 086	21, 207	16, 663	17, 137	11, 187	2, 920	1, 701
1975	92, 613	3, 691	5, 108	13, 467	22, 310	16, 780	17, 092	11, 226	2, 939	1, 621
1976	94, 773	3, 709	5, 261	13, 946	23, 543	17, 170	16, 991	11, 279	2, 874	1, 595
1977	97, 401	3, 852	5, 400	14, 433	24, 734	17, 772	16, 889	11, 411	2, 910	1, 733
Male										
1948	43, 286	1, 109	1, 491	4, 674	10, 327	9, 596	7, 942	5, 764	2, 384	572
1949	43, 498	1, 056	1, 421	4, 681	10, 410	9, 722	8, 008	5, 748	2, 454	577
1950	43, 819	1, 047	1, 457	4, 632	10, 527	9, 793	8, 117	5, 794	2, 454	623
1951	43, 001	1, 080	1, 266	3, 935	10, 375	9, 798	8, 204	5, 874	2, 469	611
1952	42, 869	1, 101	1, 210	3, 338	10, 585	9, 945	8, 326	5, 950	2, 415	585
1953	43, 633	1, 070	1, 249	3, 054	10, 737	10, 436	8, 570	5, 974	2, 544	561
1954	43, 965	1, 024	1, 273	3, 052	10, 772	10, 513	8, 703	6, 105	2, 525	572
1955	44, 475	1, 070	1, 299	3, 221	10, 805	10, 595	8, 839	6, 122	2, 526	566
1956	45, 091	1, 142	1, 292	3, 485	10, 685	10, 663	9, 002	6, 220	2, 603	665
1957	45, 197	1, 127	1, 290	3, 626	10, 571	10, 731	9, 153	6, 222	2, 478	685
1958	45, 521	1, 133	1, 295	3, 771	10, 475	10, 843	9, 320	6, 304	2, 379	676
1959	45, 886	1, 207	1, 391	3, 940	10, 346	10, 899	9, 437	6, 345	2, 322	676
1960	46, 388	1, 290	1, 496	4, 123	10, 252	10, 967	9, 574	6, 400	2, 287	637
1961	46, 653	1, 210	1, 583	4, 255	10, 176	11, 012	9, 667	6, 530	2, 220	725
1962	46, 600	1, 177	1, 592	4, 279	9, 921	11, 115	9, 715	6, 560	2, 241	780
1963	47, 129	1, 321	1, 586	4, 514	9, 875	11, 187	9, 836	6, 674	2, 135	738
1964	47, 679	1, 498	1, 576	4, 754	9, 875	11, 155	9, 956	6, 740	2, 123	731
1965	48, 255	1, 531	1, 866	4, 894	9, 902	11, 121	10, 045	6, 763	2, 131	759
1966	48, 471	1, 610	2, 074	4, 820	9, 948	10, 983	10, 100	6, 847	2, 089	790
1967	48, 987	1, 658	1, 976	5, 043	10, 207	10, 860	10, 189	6, 938	2, 118	838
1968	49, 533	1, 687	1, 994	5, 070	10, 610	10, 725	10, 267	7, 025	2, 154	857
1969	50, 221	1, 770	2, 101	5, 282	10, 940	10, 556	10, 343	7, 058	2, 170	874
1970	51, 195	1, 808	2, 197	5, 709	11, 311	10, 464	10, 417	7, 124	2, 164	892
1971	52, 021	1, 850	2, 311	6, 194	11, 653	10, 322	10, 457	7, 146	2, 089	927
1972	53, 265	1, 944	2, 513	6, 695	12, 207	10, 324	10, 422	7, 138	2, 022	936
1973	54, 203	2, 058	2, 607	7, 080	12, 848	10, 270	10, 431	7, 003	1, 908	964
1974	55, 186	2, 117	2, 706	7, 252	13, 393	10, 312	10, 451	7, 030	1, 925	983
1975	55, 615	2, 039	2, 721	7, 398	13, 854	10, 288	10, 426	6, 982	1, 906	922
1976	56, 359	2, 037	2, 795	7, 666	14, 383	10, 369	10, 322	6, 971	1, 816	898
1977	57, 449	2, 118	2, 867	7, 877	14, 887	10, 619	10, 192	7, 043	1, 845	972
Female										
1948	17, 335	671	1, 164	2, 719	3, 932	3, 800	2, 972	1, 565	514	248
1949	17, 788	648	1, 163	2, 659	3, 997	3, 989	3, 099	1, 678	556	242
1950	18, 389	611	1, 101	2, 675	4, 092	4, 161	3, 327	1, 839	584	268
1951	19, 016	662	1, 095	2, 659	4, 292	4, 301	3, 534	1, 923	551	255
1952	19, 269	706	1, 046	2, 502	4, 320	4, 438	3, 636	2, 032	590	244
1953	19, 382	656	1, 050	2, 428	4, 162	4, 662	3, 680	2, 048	693	239
1954	19, 678	620	1, 062	2, 424	4, 212	4, 709	3, 822	2, 164	666	253
1955	20, 548	641	1, 083	2, 445	4, 251	4, 805	4, 154	2, 391	780	258
1956	21, 461	736	1, 127	2, 455	4, 276	5, 031	4, 405	2, 610	821	313
1957	21, 732	716	1, 144	2, 442	4, 255	5, 116	4, 615	2, 631	813	332
1958	22, 118	685	1, 147	2, 500	4, 193	5, 185	4, 859	2, 727	822	333
1959	22, 483	765	1, 131	2, 473	4, 089	5, 227	5, 081	2, 883	836	349
1960	23, 240	805	1, 250	2, 580	4, 131	5, 303	5, 278	2, 986	907	347
1961	23, 806	774	1, 368	2, 697	4, 143	5, 389	5, 403	3, 105	926	419
1962	24, 014	742	1, 405	2, 802	4, 103	5, 474	5, 381	3, 198	911	460
1963	24, 704	850	1, 381	2, 959	4, 174	5, 600	5, 503	3, 332	905	405
1964	25, 412	950	1, 364	3, 210	4, 180	5, 614	5, 680	3, 447	966	411
1965	26, 200	954	1, 559	3, 364	4, 329	5, 720	5, 712	3, 587	976	421
1966	27, 299	1, 054	1, 819	3, 589	4, 508	5, 756	5, 883	3, 727	963	481
1967	28, 360	1, 076	1, 811	3, 967	4, 848	5, 844	5, 984	3, 855	978	539
1968	29, 204	1, 130	1, 808	4, 235	5, 098	5, 865	6, 131	3, 938	999	559
1969	30, 512	1, 240	1, 860	4, 597	5, 395	5, 901	6, 386	4, 077	1, 056	573
1970	31, 520	1, 324	1, 917	4, 874	5, 968	5, 967	6, 531	4, 153	1, 056	637
1971	32, 091	1, 331	1, 961	5, 071	5, 933	5, 954	6, 569	4, 215	1, 057	637
1972	33, 277	1, 454	2, 112	5, 315	6, 518	6, 022	6, 548	4, 224	1, 085	670
1973	34, 510	1, 578	2, 219	5, 592	7, 186	6, 146	6, 556	4, 179	1, 054	702
1974	35, 825	1, 654	2, 335	5, 832	7, 814	6, 351	6, 686	4, 157	996	718
1975	36, 998	1, 652	2, 387	6, 069	8, 456	6, 493	6, 665	4, 244	1, 033	699
1976	38, 414	1, 672	2, 466	6, 280	9, 160	6, 800	6, 669	4, 308	1, 058	697
1977	39, 952	1, 734	2, 533	6, 556	9, 848	7, 152	6, 697	4, 367	1, 065	761

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77[1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE										
1954	56,816	1,447	2,054	4,754	13,227	13,541	11,260	7,591	2,945	700
1955	58,085	1,510	2,087	4,939	13,266	13,729	11,681	7,809	3,062	711
1956	59,428	1,657	2,114	5,192	13,153	14,002	12,061	8,080	3,165	855
1957	59,741	1,637	2,137	5,284	13,044	14,116	12,382	8,092	3,051	899
1958	60,293	1,615	2,144	5,450	12,884	14,257	12,727	8,254	2,964	901
1959	60,952	1,775	2,225	5,543	12,670	14,355	13,048	8,410	2,925	903
1960	61,915	1,871	2,405	5,787	12,594	14,450	13,322	8,522	2,964	855
1961	62,656	1,767	2,594	6,026	12,503	14,557	13,517	8,773	2,917	1,025
1962	62,750	1,709	2,645	6,164	12,218	14,695	13,551	8,856	2,912	1,128
1963	63,830	1,950	2,608	6,537	12,229	14,859	13,789	9,067	2,790	1,026
1964	64,921	2,212	2,572	6,952	12,235	14,852	14,042	9,237	2,817	1,020
1965	66,137	2,221	3,044	7,189	12,391	14,899	14,161	9,391	2,837	1,051
1966	67,276	2,367	3,461	7,323	12,591	14,786	14,370	9,583	2,793	1,150
1967	68,699	2,431	3,318	7,886	13,122	14,764	14,545	9,817	2,820	1,223
1968	69,976	2,519	3,320	8,109	13,740	14,682	14,756	9,968	2,883	1,281
1969	71,778	2,698	3,470	8,614	14,289	14,564	15,058	10,132	2,953	1,322
1970	73,520	2,822	3,617	9,229	14,878	14,525	15,269	10,249	2,929	1,382
1971	74,790	2,885	3,787	9,844	15,358	14,369	15,344	10,329	2,874	1,430
1972	76,958	3,079	4,096	10,523	16,424	14,387	15,286	10,361	2,800	1,461
1973	78,691	3,294	4,259	11,064	17,533	14,423	15,260	10,182	2,674	1,539
1974	80,677	3,409	4,458	11,446	18,558	14,622	15,381	10,165	2,639	1,548
1975	82,084	3,335	4,523	11,827	19,521	14,725	15,315	10,190	2,648	1,484
1976	83,876	3,362	4,677	12,215	20,542	15,055	15,196	10,257	2,573	1,460
1977	86,107	3,507	4,788	12,626	21,578	15,566	15,063	10,363	2,617	1,592
Male										
1954	39,760	895	1,094	2,656	9,695	9,516	7,914	5,654	2,338	495
1955	40,196	934	1,121	2,802	9,720	9,598	8,027	5,653	2,342	487
1956	40,734	1,003	1,111	3,034	9,594	9,662	8,175	5,736	2,417	586
1957	40,821	992	1,115	3,153	9,483	9,719	8,317	5,735	2,308	607
1958	41,080	1,001	1,116	3,278	9,386	9,822	8,465	5,800	2,213	606
1959	41,397	1,077	1,202	3,408	9,261	9,876	8,581	5,833	2,158	596
1960	41,742	1,140	1,293	3,559	9,153	9,919	8,689	5,861	2,129	555
1961	41,986	1,067	1,372	3,681	9,072	9,961	8,776	5,988	2,068	649
1962	41,931	1,041	1,391	3,726	8,846	10,029	8,820	5,995	2,082	710
1963	42,404	1,183	1,380	3,955	8,805	10,079	8,944	6,090	1,967	661
1964	42,893	1,345	1,371	4,166	8,800	10,055	9,053	6,160	1,943	646
1965	43,400	1,359	1,639	4,279	8,823	10,023	9,129	6,188	1,958	669
1966	43,572	1,423	1,831	4,200	8,859	9,892	9,189	6,250	1,928	706
1967	44,042	1,464	1,727	4,416	9,101	9,784	9,260	6,349	1,943	738
1968	44,554	1,504	1,732	4,432	9,477	9,661	9,340	6,427	1,980	761
1969	45,185	1,583	1,830	4,615	9,773	9,509	9,413	6,467	1,995	788
1970	46,013	1,628	1,922	4,983	10,088	9,413	9,488	6,515	1,977	800
1971	46,801	1,675	2,038	5,422	10,390	9,286	9,530	6,542	1,918	840
1972	47,930	1,749	2,220	5,890	10,940	9,261	9,479	6,548	1,841	847
1973	48,648	1,862	2,297	6,206	11,478	9,187	9,454	6,432	1,733	882
1974	49,486	1,905	2,387	6,382	11,946	9,213	9,467	6,437	1,749	888
1975	49,881	1,851	2,413	6,531	12,345	9,190	9,431	6,390	1,731	840
1976	50,506	1,844	2,483	6,758	12,813	9,241	9,327	6,396	1,643	818
1977	51,421	1,920	2,541	6,944	13,251	9,453	9,195	6,445	1,671	889
Female										
1954	17,057	552	960	2,098	3,532	4,025	3,346	1 937	607	205
1955	17,886	576	966	2,137	3,546	4,131	3,654	2,156	720	224
1956	18,693	654	1,003	2,158	3,559	4,340	3,886	2,344	748	269
1957	18,920	645	1,022	2,131	3,561	4,397	4,065	2,357	743	292
1958	19,213	614	1,028	2,172	3,498	4,435	4,262	2,454	751	295
1959	19,556	698	1,023	2,135	3,409	4,479	4,467	2,577	767	307
1960	20,171	731	1,112	2,228	3,441	4,531	4,633	2,661	835	300
1961	20,668	700	1,222	2,345	3,431	4,536	4,741	2,785	849	376
1962	20,819	668	1,254	2,438	3,372	4,666	4,731	2,861	830	418
1963	21,426	767	1,228	2,582	3,424	4,780	4,845	2,977	823	365
1964	22,028	867	1,201	2,786	3,435	4,797	4,989	3,077	874	374
1965	22,736	862	1,405	2,910	3,568	4,876	5,032	3,203	879	382
1966	23,702	944	1,630	3,123	3,732	4,894	5,181	3,333	865	444
1967	24,657	967	1,591	3,470	4,021	4,980	5,285	3,468	877	485
1968	25,424	1,015	1,588	3,677	4,263	5,021	5,416	3,541	903	520
1969	26,594	1,115	1,640	3,999	4,516	5,055	5,645	3,665	958	534
1970	27,505	1,194	1,695	4,246	4,790	5,112	5,781	3,734	952	582
1971	27,989	1,210	1,749	4,422	4,968	5,083	5,814	3,787	956	590
1972	29,028	1,330	1,876	4,632	5,484	5,126	5,807	3,813	959	614
1973	30,041	1,432	1,962	4,858	6,055	5,236	5,806	3,750	941	657
1974	31,192	1,504	2,071	5,064	6,612	5,409	5,914	3,728	890	660
1975	32,203	1,484	2,110	5,296	7,176	5,535	5,884	3,800	917	644
1976	33,371	1,518	2,193	5,457	7,729	5,814	5,868	3,861	929	642
1977	34,686	1,587	2,247	5,682	8,326	6,113	5,867	3,918	946	703

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–3. Civilian Labor Force for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
BLACK AND OTHER										
1954	6, 824	195	279	722	1, 754	1, 681	1, 266	677	246	126
1955	6, 942	200	295	726	1, 791	1, 671	1, 312	703	243	113
1956	7, 127	222	305	747	1, 807	1, 694	1, 346	750	257	121
1957	7, 188	206	297	784	1, 782	1, 731	1, 386	761	240	118
1958	7, 347	204	300	821	1, 784	1, 771	1, 452	779	238	107
1959	7, 418	196	295	870	1, 765	1, 771	1, 463	816	232	121
1960	7, 714	224	342	916	1, 789	1, 820	1, 529	862	231	130
1961	7, 802	216	347	928	1, 815	1, 843	1, 553	862	228	121
1962	7, 863	209	352	917	1, 804	1, 896	1, 545	900	241	113
1963	8, 004	220	359	935	1, 819	1, 930	1, 547	938	252	116
1964	8, 169	237	369	1, 012	1, 818	1, 919	1, 593	950	273	123
1965	8, 319	264	380	1, 068	1, 840	1, 942	1, 596	958	269	129
1966	8, 496	297	432	1, 086	1, 866	1, 953	1, 614	991	261	121
1967	8, 649	304	468	1, 125	1, 933	1, 940	1, 628	977	277	139
1968	8, 759	298	482	1, 197	1, 968	1, 909	1, 642	995	270	134
1969	8, 954	312	490	1, 265	2, 045	1, 894	1, 672	1, 004	274	125
1970	9, 197	309	497	1, 353	2, 130	1, 907	1, 679	1, 028	292	148
1971	9, 322	297	484	1, 421	2, 228	1, 908	1, 682	1, 033	271	135
1972	9, 584	320	529	1, 486	2, 301	1, 958	1, 683	1, 001	307	144
1973	10, 025	342	567	1, 608	2, 501	1, 993	1, 727	999	288	127
1974	10, 333	363	583	1, 639	2, 649	2, 041	1, 756	1, 022	282	153
1975	10, 529	356	584	1, 639	2, 789	2, 055	1, 776	1, 036	292	138
1976	10, 897	347	584	1, 731	3, 001	2, 115	1, 796	1, 022	302	135
1977	11, 294	345	612	1, 807	3, 157	2, 206	1, 826	1, 047	293	141
Male										
1954	4, 203	127	178	396	1, 074	997	790	451	187	79
1955	4, 279	135	178	419	1, 085	998	813	468	183	79
1956	4, 359	140	181	450	1, 090	1, 002	827	484	185	77
1957	4, 376	135	175	473	1, 088	1, 012	836	487	170	78
1958	4, 442	133	180	493	1, 089	1, 021	855	505	166	69
1959	4, 490	130	188	532	1, 085	1, 023	849	512	163	79
1960	4, 645	150	203	564	1, 099	1, 049	884	538	158	83
1961	4, 666	142	201	575	1, 103	1, 050	891	542	151	77
1962	4, 668	136	201	553	1, 074	1, 087	895	564	159	71
1963	4, 725	138	206	558	1, 070	1, 109	891	584	168	77
1964	4, 785	154	205	588	1, 074	1, 101	903	580	181	86
1965	4, 855	172	226	614	1, 079	1, 098	916	575	173	90
1966	4, 899	187	244	620	1, 089	1, 090	912	597	162	84
1967	4, 945	194	249	628	1, 106	1, 076	929	590	175	91
1968	4, 979	183	262	639	1, 133	1, 064	927	598	174	96
1969	5, 036	187	271	667	1, 167	1, 048	931	592	175	86
1970	5, 182	180	275	725	1, 223	1, 052	929	609	188	93
1971	5, 220	175	272	772	1, 263	1, 037	927	604	170	87
1972	5, 335	195	293	804	1, 267	1, 063	943	590	181	88
1973	5, 555	196	310	874	1, 370	1, 083	977	571	175	82
1974	5, 700	213	319	871	1, 447	1, 099	984	592	176	95
1975	5, 734	189	307	867	1, 509	1, 098	995	592	176	83
1976	5, 853	193	311	908	1, 570	1, 128	995	575	172	80
1977	6, 028	198	326	934	1, 635	1, 167	996	598	174	83
Female										
1954	2, 621	68	101	326	680	684	476	226	59	47
1955	2, 663	65	117	307	706	673	499	235	60	34
1956	2, 768	82	124	297	717	692	519	266	72	44
1957	2, 812	71	122	311	694	719	550	274	70	40
1958	2, 905	71	120	328	695	750	597	274	72	38
1959	2, 928	66	107	338	680	748	614	304	69	42
1960	3, 069	74	139	352	690	771	645	324	73	47
1961	3, 136	74	146	353	712	793	662	320	77	44
1962	3, 195	73	151	364	730	809	650	336	82	42
1963	3, 279	82	153	377	749	821	656	354	84	39
1964	3, 384	83	164	424	744	818	690	370	92	37
1965	3, 464	92	154	454	761	844	680	383	96	39
1966	3, 597	110	188	466	777	863	702	394	99	37
1967	3, 704	110	219	497	827	864	699	387	102	48
1968	3, 780	115	220	558	835	845	715	397	96	38
1969	3, 918	125	219	598	878	846	741	412	99	39
1970	4, 015	129	222	628	907	855	750	419	104	55
1971	4, 102	122	212	649	965	871	755	429	101	48
1972	4, 249	125	236	682	1, 034	895	740	411	126	56
1973	4, 470	146	257	734	1, 131	910	750	428	113	45
1974	4, 633	150	264	768	1, 202	942	772	430	106	58
1975	4, 795	167	277	772	1, 280	957	781	444	116	55
1976	5, 044	154	273	823	1, 431	987	800	447	129	55
1977	5, 266	147	287	874	1, 521	1, 039	830	449	119	58

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[1] Absolute numbers by race are not available prior to 1954 because population controls by race were not introduced into the Current Population Survey until that year.

Table A–4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
ALL WORKERS										
1948	58.8	41.7	63.4	64.1	63.1	66.7	65.1	56.9	27.0	20.0
1949	58.9	41.2	63.3	64.9	63.1	67.2	65.3	56.2	27.3	19.7
1950	59.2	40.7	62.9	65.9	63.5	67.5	66.4	56.7	26.7	20.8
1951	59.3	42.5	62.6	64.8	64.2	67.6	67.2	56.9	25.8	19.9
1952	59.0	42.7	61.2	62.2	64.7	68.0	67.5	57.5	24.8	18.6
1953	58.9	40.7	60.9	61.2	64.0	68.9	68.1	58.0	24.8	17.8
1954	58.8	37.9	60.0	61.6	64.3	68.8	68.4	58.7	23.9	14.5
1955	59.3	38.5	60.7	62.7	64.8	68.9	69.7	59.5	24.1	14.0
1956	60.0	41.9	61.2	64.1	64.8	69.5	70.5	60.8	24.3	16.1
1957	59.6	40.2	60.4	64.0	64.9	69.5	70.9	60.1	22.9	18.9
1958	59.5	37.3	59.4	64.4	65.0	69.6	71.5	60.5	21.8	18.1
1959	59.3	36.9	58.9	64.3	65.0	69.5	71.9	61.0	21.1	18.7
1960	59.4	37.6	50.5	65.2	65.4	69.4	72.1	60.9	20.8	17.5
1961	59.3	36.3	58.4	65.7	65.6	69.5	72.1	61.5	20.1	17.6
1962	58.8	34.9	58.2	65.3	65.2	69.7	72.2	61.5	19.0	17.5
1963	58.7	34.4	58.5	65.2	65.6	70.1	72.5	62.0	17.9	16.4
1964	58.7	35.1	57.2	66.3	65.8	70.0	72.9	62.0	18.0	16.5
1965	58.9	35.8	57.1	66.4	66.4	70.7	72.5	61.9	17.8	16.8
1966	59.2	38.5	58.3	66.5	67.1	71.0	72.7	62.2	17.2	17.6
1967	59.6	39.0	58.4	67.1	68.2	71.6	72.7	62.3	17.2	18.5
1968	59.6	39.1	58.5	67.0	68.6	72.0	72.8	62.2	17.2	18.5
1969	60.1	40.5	59.3	68.2	69.1	72.5	73.4	62.1	17.3	18.5
1970	60.4	41.0	59.9	69.2	70.0	73.1	73.5	61.8	17.0	19.2
1971	60.2	40.7	59.6	69.3	69.8	73.2	73.3	61.4	16.3	19.3
1972	60.4	42.3	62.4	70.7	70.8	73.3	72.7	60.1	15.6	19.4
1973	60.8	44.6	63.6	72.6	72.2	73.9	72.5	58.5	14.6	20.0
1974	61.2	45.5	64.9	74.0	73.4	74.6	72.7	58.0	14.1	20.2
1975	61.2	44.4	64.2	73.9	74.3	75.0	72.6	57.4	13.[illegible]	19.2
1976	61.6	44.6	64.8	74.7	75.6	75.9	72.6	56.8	13.2	18.9
1977	62.3	46.3	66.3	75.7	76.9	76.9	72.8	56.6	13.1	20.9
Male										
1948	86.6	52.1	76.4	84.6	95.9	9[illegible].9	95.8	89.5	46.8	27.6
1949	86.4	51.2	75.4	86.6	95.8	97.9	95.6	87.5	47.0	27.4
1950	86.4	51.3	75.9	87.9	96.0	97.6	95.8	86.9	45.8	28.7
1951	86.5	53.0	75.0	88.4	96.9	97.5	95.9	87.2	44.9	27.7
1952	86.3	51.9	73.5	88.1	97.5	97.8	96.2	87.5	42.6	25.9
1953	86.0	50.4	73.4	87.7	97.4	98.2	96.5	87.9	41.6	24.6
1954	85.5	47.1	71.5	87.0	97.3	98.1	96.5	88.7	40.5	24.8
1955	85.3	48.1	72.2	86.8	97.6	98.1	96.5	87.9	39.6	24.0
1956	85.5	51.0	72.5	87.8	97.3	97.9	96.5	88.5	40.0	26.6
1957	84.8	49.3	71.7	87.0	97.1	97.9	96.3	87.5	37.5	25.1
1958	84.2	46.5	69.7	86.9	97.1	97.9	96.3	87.8	35.6	23.8
1959	83.7	45.0	70.6	88.8	97.4	98.8	96.0	87.4	34.2	24.2
1960	83.3	46.0	69.3	88.1	97.5	97.7	95.7	86.8	33.1	22.3
1961	82.9	44.1	66.8	87.8	97.5	97.6	95.6	87.3	31.7	21.8
1962	82.0	42.6	66.7	86.9	97.2	97.6	95.6	86.2	30.3	21.6
1963	81.4	41.8	68.0	86.1	97.1	97.5	95.7	86.2	28.4	20.9
1964	81.0	42.8	66.7	86.1	97.3	97.3	95.7	85.6	28.0	20.8
1965	80.7	43.9	65.9	85.8	97.3	97.3	95.6	84.6	27.9	21.4
1966	80.4	46.3	65.2	85.1	97.3	97.2	95.3	84.5	27.5	21.6
1967	80.4	47.0	65.6	84.4	97.2	97.3	95.2	84.4	27.1	22.2
1968	80.1	46.4	65.4	82.8	96.9	97.1	94.9	84.3	27.3	22.1
1969	79.8	47.3	65.9	82.8	96.7	96.9	94.6	83.4	27.2	22.0
1970	79.7	47.0	66.7	83.3	96.4	96.9	94.2	83.0	26.8	22.0
1971	79.1	46.9	66.6	83.0	96.0	96.5	93.9	82.2	25.5	22.5
1972	79.0	47.9	69.6	83.9	95.7	96.4	93.2	80.5	24.4	22.2
1973	78.8	50.0	70.8	85.3	95.7	96.2	93.0	78.3	22.8	22.8
1974	78.7	50.6	72.1	86.0	95.9	96.0	92.2	77.4	22.4	23.0
1975	77.9	48.6	70.7	84.6	95.3	95.6	92.1	75.8	21.7	21.5
1976	77.5	48.5	71.0	85.2	95.3	95.4	91.6	74.5	20.3	20.9
1977	77.7	50.3	72.5	85.7	95.4	95.7	91.2	74.0	20.1	23.0

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
Female										
1948	32.7	31.4	52.1	45.3	33.2	36.9	35.0	24.3	9.1	12.2
1949	33.1	31.2	53.0	45.0	33.4	38.1	35.9	25.3	9.6	11.7
1950	33.9	30.1	51.3	46.0	34.0	39.1	37.9	27.0	9.7	12.9
1951	34.6	32.2	52.5	46.5	35.4	39.8	39.6	27.6	8.9	11.1
1952	34.7	33.4	51.2	44.7	35.4	40.4	40.1	28.7	9.1	11.8
1953	34.4	31.0	50.7	44.3	34.0	41.3	40.4	29.1	10.0	10.3
1954	34.6	28.7	50.4	45.1	34.4	41.2	41.1	30.1	9.3	11.2
1955	35.7	28.9	50.9	45.9	34.9	41.6	43.8	32.5	10.6	11.9
1956	36.9	32.8	51.9	46.3	35.4	43.1	45.5	34.9	10.8	12.5
1957	36.9	31.1	51.4	45.9	35.6	43.3	46.5	34.5	10.5	12.1
1958	37.1	28.1	50.8	46.3	35.6	43.4	47.8	35.2	10.3	12.9
1959	37.1	28.8	48.9	45.1	35.3	43.3	49.0	36.6	10.2	12.6
1960	37.7	29.1	50.9	46.1	36.0	43.4	49.8	37.2	10.8	12.8
1961	38.1	28.5	51.0	47.0	36.4	43.8	50.1	37.9	10.7	13.8
1962	37.9	27.1	50.8	47.3	36.3	44.1	50.0	38.7	9.9	13.0
1963	38.3	27.1	50.5	47.5	37.1	44.9	50.6	39.7	9.6	11.8
1964	38.7	27.4	49.2	49.4	37.2	45.0	51.4	40.2	10.1	12.2
1965	39.3	27.7	49.3	49.9	38.5	46.1	50.9	41.1	10.0	12.5
1966	40.3	30.7	52.0	51.4	39.8	46.9	51.7	41.8	9.6	13.8
1967	41.1	31.0	52.2	53.3	41.9	48.1	51.8	42.8	9.6	14.7
1968	41.6	31.7	52.4	54.5	42.6	48.9	52.3	42.4	9.6	14.8
1969	42.7	33.7	53.4	56.7	43.7	49.9	53.8	43.1	9.9	14.9
1970	43.3	34.9	53.6	57.7	45.0	51.1	54.4	43.0	9.7	16.8
1971	43.3	34.3	53.1	57.7	45.5	51.6	54.3	42.9	9.5	15.2
1972	43.9	36.6	55.5	59.0	47.6	52.0	53.9	42.1	9.3	16.5
1973	44.7	39.1	56.9	61.1	50.1	53.3	53.7	41.1	8.9	17.2
1974	45.6	40.4	58.1	63.0	52.4	54.7	54.6	40.7	8.2	17.4
1975	46.3	40.2	58.1	64.1	54.6	55.8	54.6	41.0	8.3	16.8
1976	47.3	40.7	59.0	65.0	57.1	57.8	55.0	41.1	8.2	16.8
1977	48.4	42.2	60.5	66.5	59.5	59.6	55.8	41.0	8.1	18.7
WHITE										
Male										
1954	85.6	47.1	70.4	86.4	97.5	98.2	96.8	89.2	40.4	24.5
1955	85.4	48.0	71.7	85.6	97.8	98.3	96.7	88.4	39.5	23.5
1956	85.6	51.3	71.9	87.6	97.4	98.1	96.8	88.9	40.0	26.7
1957	84.8	49.6	71.6	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.0	37.7	25.1
1958	84.3	46.8	69.4	86.7	97.2	98.0	96.6	88.2	35.7	24.1
1959	83.8	45.4	70.3	87.3	97.5	98.0	96.3	87.9	34.3	24.2
1960	83.4	46.0	69.0	87.8	97.7	97.9	96.1	87.2	33.3	22.2
1961	83.0	44.3	66.2	87.6	97.7	97.9	95.9	87.8	31.9	22.2
1962	82.1	42.9	66.4	86.5	97.4	97.9	96.0	86.7	30.6	22.3
1963	81.5	42.4	67.8	85.8	97.4	97.8	96.2	86.6	28.4	21.4
1964	81.1	43.5	66.6	85.7	97.5	97.6	96.1	86.1	27.9	21.2
1965	80.8	44.6	65.8	85.3	97.4	97.7	95.9	85.2	27.9	21.7
1966	80.6	47.1	65.4	84.4	97.5	97.6	95.8	84.9	27.2	22.3
1967	80.7	47.9	66.1	84.0	97.5	97.7	95.6	84.9	27.1	[illegible]
1968	80.4	47.7	65.7	82.4	97.2	97.6	95.4	84.7	27.3	22.7
1969	80.2	48.8	66.3	82.6	97.0	97.4	95.1	83.9	27.3	23.0
1970	80.0	48.9	67.4	83.3	96.7	97.3	94.9	83.3	26.7	23.0
1971	79.6	49.2	67.8	83.2	96.3	97.0	94.7	82.6	25.6	23.7
1972	79.6	50.2	71.1	84.3	96.0	97.0	94.0	81.2	24.4	23.5
1973	79.5	52.7	72.3	85.8	96.3	96.8	93.5	79.0	22.8	24.4
1974	79.4	53.3	73.6	86.5	96.3	96.7	93.0	78.1	22.5	24.4
1975	78.7	51.8	72.8	85.5	95.8	96.4	92.9	76.5	21.8	23.1
1976	78.4	51.8	73.5	86.2	95.9	96.0	92.5	75.4	20.3	22.6
1977	78.5	53.8	74.9	86.8	96.0	96.2	92.2	74.7	20.2	25.0
Female										
1954	33.3	29.3	52.1	44.4	32.5	39.4	39.8	29.1	9.1	10.5
1955	34.5	29.9	52.0	45.8	32.8	39.9	42.7	31.8	10.5	11.2
1956	35.7	33.5	53.0	46.5	33.2	41.5	44.4	34.0	10.6	12.7
1957	35.7	32.1	52.6	45.8	33.6	41.5	45.4	33.7	10.2	12.5
1958	35.8	28.8	52.3	46.1	33.6	41.4	46.5	34.5	10.1	12.2
1959	36.0	29.9	50.8	44.5	33.4	41.4	47.8	35.7	10.2	13.0
1960	36.5	30.0	51.9	45.7	34.1	41.5	48.6	36.2	10.6	12.5
1961	36.9	29.4	51.9	46.9	34.3	41.8	48.9	37.2	10.5	13.5
1962	36.7	27.9	51.6	47.1	34.1	42.2	48.9	38.0	9.8	13.7
1963	37.2	27.9	51.3	47.3	34.8	43.1	49.5	38.9	9.4	12.2
1964	37.5	28.5	49.6	48.8	35.0	43.3	50.2	39.4	9.9	12.7
1965	38.1	28.7	50.6	49.2	36.3	44.3	49.9	40.3	9.7	12.9
1966	39.2	31.8	53.1	51.0	37.7	45.9	50.6	41.1	9.4	14.5
1967	40.1	32.3	52.7	53.1	39.7	46.4	50.9	41.9	9.3	15.4
1968	40.7	33.0	53.3	54.0	40.6	47.5	51.5	42.0	9.4	16.0
1969	41.8	35.2	54.6	56.4	41.7	48.6	53.0	42.6	9.7	16.1
1970	42.6	36.6	55.0	57.7	43.2	49.9	53.7	42.6	9.5	17.3
1971	42.6	36.4	55.0	57.9	43.6	50.2	53.7	42.5	9.3	17.2
1972	43.2	39.3	57.4	59.4	45.8	50.7	53.4	42.0	9.0	17.7
1973	44.1	41.7	58.9	61.6	48.5	52.2	53.4	40.8	8.7	18.9
1974	45.2	43.3	60.4	63.8	51.1	53.7	54.3	40.4	8.0	18.9
1975	45.9	42.7	60.4	65.4	53.5	54.9	54.3	40.7	8.0	18.4
1976	46.9	43.8	61.8	66.2	55.8	57.1	54.7	40.8	8.0	18.4
1977	48.1	45.8	63.3	67.7	58.3	58.9	55.4	40.8	8.0	20.6

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–4. Civilian Labor Force Participation Rates [1] for Persons 16 Years and Over, by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
BLACK AND OTHER										
Male										
1954	85.2	46.7	78.4	91.1	96.2	96.6	93.2	83.0	41.2	27.2
1955	85.0	48.2	75.7	89.7	95.8	96.2	94.2	83.1	40.0	27.1
1956	85.1	49.6	76.4	88.9	96.2	96.2	94.4	83.9	39.8	25.5
1957	84.3	47.5	72.0	89.6	96.1	96.5	93.5	82.4	35.9	24.7
1958	84.0	45.1	71.7	88.7	96.3	96.4	93.9	83.3	34.5	21.3
1959	83.4	41.7	72.0	90.8	96.3	95.8	92.8	82.5	33.5	23.9
1960	83.0	45.6	71.2	90.4	96.2	95.5	92.3	82.5	31.2	23.3
1961	82.2	42.5	70.5	89.7	95.9	94.8	92.3	81.6	29.4	19.2
1962	80.8	40.2	68.8	89.3	95.3	94.5	92.2	81.5	27.2	16.5
1963	80.2	37.2	69.1	88.6	94.9	94.9	91.1	82.5	27.6	17.2
1964	80.0	37.3	67.2	89.4	95.9	94.4	91.6	80.6	29.6	18.7
1965	79.6	39.3	66.7	89.8	95.7	94.2	92.0	78.8	27.9	18.9
1966	79.0	41.1	63.7	89.9	95.5	91.1	90.7	81.1	25.6	17.3
1967	78.5	41.2	62.7	87.2	95.5	93.6	91.3	79.3	27.2	18.3
1968	77.6	37.9	63.3	85.0	95.0	93.4	90.1	79.6	26.6	18.1
1969	76.9	37.7	63.2	84.4	94.4	92.7	89.5	77.9	26.1	15.8
1970	76.5	34.8	61.8	83.5	93.7	92.2	88.2	79.2	27.4	16.6
1971	74.9	32.4	58.9	81.5	92.9	92.0	86.9	77.8	24.5	15.2
1972	73.7	34.1	60.1	81.5	92.7	91.4	86.1	73.6	23.6	14.7
1973	73.8	33.4	61.4	81.8	91.7	91.3	88.0	70.7	22.6	13.5
1974	73.3	34.6	62.4	82.1	92.3	90.9	84.7	70.2	21.7	14.8
1975	71.5	30.1	57.5	78.4	91.4	90.0	84.6	68.7	20.9	12.8
1976	70.7	30.2	55.6	78.4	90.6	90.6	83.4	65.7	19.7	12.1
1977	71.0	30.8	57.8	78.2	90.4	91.4	82.7	67.0	19.3	12.6
Female										
1954	46.1	24.5	37.7	49.6	49.7	57.5	53.4	41.2	12.2	16.2
1955	46.1	22.7	43.2	46.7	51.3	56.0	54.8	40.7	12.1	11.4
1956	47.3	28.3	44.6	44.9	52.1	57.0	55.3	44.5	14.5	14.4
1957	47.2	24.1	42.8	46.6	50.4	58.7	56.8	44.3	13.6	12.6
1958	48.6	23.2	41.2	48.3	50.8	60.8	59.8	42.8	13.3	11.6
1959	47.7	20.7	36.1	48.8	50.0	60.0	60.0	46.4	12.6	12.6
1960	48.2	22.1	44.3	48.8	49.7	59.8	60.5	47.3	12.8	13.2
1961	48.3	21.6	44.6	47.7	51.2	60.5	61.1	45.2	13.1	11.0
1962	48.0	21.0	45.5	48.6	52.0	59.7	60.5	46.1	12.2	9.7
1963	48.1	21.5	44.9	49.2	53.3	59.4	60.6	47.3	11.8	8.7
1964	48.5	19.5	46.5	53.6	52.8	58.4	62.3	48.4	12.7	8.0
1965	48.6	20.5	40.0	55.2	54.0	59.9	60.2	48.9	12.9	8.1
1966	49.3	23.6	44.0	54.5	54.9	60.9	61.0	49.1	13.0	7.5
1967	49.5	22.8	48.7	54.9	57.5	60.8	59.6	47.1	13.0	9.4
1968	49.3	23.3	46.9	58.4	56.6	59.3	59.8	47.0	11.9	7.2
1969	49.8	24.4	45.4	58.6	57.8	59.5	60.8	47.5	11.9	7.1
1970	49.5	24.3	44.7	57.7	57.6	59.9	60.2	47.1	12.2	9.7
1971	49.2	21.9	41.4	56.0	59.2	61.0	59.4	47.1	11.5	8.3
1972	48.7	21.4	43.9	56.7	60.1	60.7	57.3	43.9	12.8	9.3
1973	49.1	24.3	45.1	57.5	61.0	60.7	56.4	44.7	11.1	7.4
1974	49.1	24.2	44.6	58.2	60.8	61.5	56.9	43.5	10.0	9.1
1975	49.2	26.5	45.1	56.2	61.4	61.7	56.8	43.8	10.5	8.5
1976	50.2	23.9	43.3	57.9	65.3	62.2	57.3	43.4	11.2	8.4
1977	50.9	22.6	44.8	59.4	66.5	63.7	58.7	42.7	9.9	8.7

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[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

Table A–5. Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Race, for Teenagers 16 to 19 Years Old and for Adults: Annual Averages, 1954–77 [1]

Employment status and year	White				Black and other			
	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	20 years and over		Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years, both sexes	20 years and over	
			Male	Female			Male	Female
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (thousands)								
1954	56,817	3,501	37,770	15,543	6,824	474	3,898	2,453
1955	58,082	3,597	38,143	16,346	6,942	495	3,966	2,480
1956	59,427	3,771	38,620	17,035	7,127	527	4,038	2,563
1957	59,741	3,774	38,714	17,253	7,188	503	4,066	2,619
1958	60,293	3,759	38,964	17,572	7,347	504	4,130	2,713
1959	60,953	4,000	39,118	17,834	7,418	491	4,171	2,755
1960	61,913	4,276	39,310	18,330	7,714	566	4,293	2,855
1961	62,654	4,361	39,547	18,747	7,802	572	4,313	2,918
1962	62,750	4,354	39,499	18,897	7,863	561	4,332	2,970
1963	63,830	4,[illegible]58	39,841	19,430	8,004	579	4,381	3,042
1964	64,921	4,784	40,177	19,960	8,169	606	4,427	3,138
1965	66,136	5,265	40,401	20,468	8,319	644	4,456	3,218
1966	67,274	5,828	40,318	21,128	8,496	729	4,468	3,299
1967	68,699	5,748	40,851	22,100	8,648	771	4,502	3,375
1968	69,977	5,839	41,318	22,821	8,760	779	4,535	3,446
1969	71,779	6,168	41,772	23,839	8,954	801	4,579	3,574
1970	73,518	6,439	42,463	24,616	9,197	807	4,726	3,664
1971	74,790	6,672	43,088	25,030	9,322	781	4,773	3,769
1972	76,958	7,175	43,961	25,822	9,584	849	4,847	3,888
1973	78,689	7,552	44,490	26,647	10,025	909	5,049	4,066
1974	80,678	7,867	45,195	27,616	10,334	946	5,168	4,220
1975	82,084	7,858	45,617	28,609	10,529	940	5,238	4,351
1976	83,876	8,039	46,178	29,659	10,897	931	5,349	4,617
1977	86,107	8,295	46,960	30,853	11,294	957	5,504	4,832
EMPLOYED (thousands)								
1954	53,957	3,079	36,123	14,755	6,150	396	3,511	2,244
1955	55,834	3,226	36,896	15,712	6,341	417	3,632	2,290
1956	57,265	3,387	37,474	16,404	6,535	431	3,742	2,362
1957	57,452	3,373	37,479	16,600	6,619	407	3,760	2,452
1958	56,614	3,217	36,808	16,589	6,422	366	3,604	2,454
1959	58,005	3,475	37,533	16,998	6,624	363	3,734	2,527
1960	58,850	3,701	37,663	17,487	6,927	428	3,880	2,618
1961	58,912	3,692	37,533	17,687	6,832	414	3,809	2,610
1962	59,698	3,774	37,918	18,006	7,004	420	3,897	2,686
1963	60,622	3,850	38,272	18,499	7,140	403	3,979	2,757
1964	61,922	4,076	38,798	19,048	7,383	441	4,088	2,855
1965	63,445	4,562	39,232	19,652	7,643	475	4,190	2,979
1966	65,019	5,176	39,417	20,426	7,875	544	4,249	3,082
1967	66,361	5,113	39,985	21,263	8,011	569	4,309	3,134
1968	67,751	5,195	40,503	22,052	8,169	585	4,356	3,229
1969	69,518	5,508	40,978	23,032	8,384	609	4,410	3,365
1970	70,182	5,568	41,093	23,521	8,445	573	4,461	3,412
1971	70,716	5,662	41,347	23,707	8,403	533	4,428	3,442
1972	73,074	6,158	42,362	24,554	8,628	564	4,518	3,546
1973	75,278	6,602	43,183	25,494	9,131	634	4,762	3,734
1974	76,620	6,768	43,630	26,222	9,316	635	4,815	3,866
1975	75,713	6,452	42,801	26,459	9,070	594	4,626	3,851
1976	78,021	6,683	43,704	27,634	9,464	586	4,782	4,096
1977	80,734	7,020	44,784	28,930	9,812	590	4,953	4,268

Footnote at end of table.

Table A-5. Employment Status of the Civilian Labor Force, by Race, for Teenagers 16 to 19 Years Old and for Adults: Annual Averages, 1954–77 [1]—Continued

Employment status and year	White: Total, 16 years and over	White: 16 to 19 years, both sexes	White: 20 years and over: Male	White: 20 years and over: Female	Black and other: Total, 16 years and over	Black and other: 16 to 19 years, both sexes	Black and other: 20 years and over: Male	Black and other: 20 years and over: Female
UNEMPLOYED (thousands)								
1954	2,860	422	1,647	788	674	78	387	209
1955	2,248	371	1,247	634	601	78	334	190
1956	2,162	384	1,146	631	592	96	296	201
1957	2,289	401	1,236	657	569	96	306	165
1958	3,679	542	2,156	983	925	138	526	259
1959	2,947	525	1,585	836	794	128	437	228
1960	3,063	575	,647	843	787	138	413	237
1961	3,742	669	2,014	1,060	970	158	504	308
1962	3,052	580	1,581	891	859	141	435	284
1963	3,208	708	1,569	931	864	176	402	285
1964	2,999	708	1,379	912	786	165	339	283
1965	2,691	703	1,169	817	676	169	267	239
1966	2,253	651	901	703	621	185	219	217
1967	2,338	635	866	837	638	204	193	241
1968	2,226	644	814	768	590	195	179	217
1969	2,261	660	794	806	570	193	168	209
1970	3,337	871	1,371	1,095	752	235	265	252
1971	4,074	1,010	1,741	1,324	919	248	345	326
1972	3,884	1,017	1,599	1,268	956	284	329	342
1973	3,411	950	1,307	1,153	894	275	287	332
1974	4,057	1,099	1,565	1,394	1,018	311	353	354
1975	6,371	1,406	2,816	2,149	1,459	347	612	500
1976	5,855	1,356	2,474	2,025	1,433	345	566	521
1977	5,373	1,275	2,176	1,922	1,482	367	551	564
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE								
1954	5.0	12.1	4.4	5.1	9.9	16.5	9.9	8.5
1955	3.9	10.3	3.3	3.9	8.7	15.8	8.4	7.7
1956	3.6	10.2	3.0	3.7	8.3	18.2	7.3	7.8
1957	3.8	10.6	3.2	3.8	7.9	19.1	7.5	6.3
1958	6.1	14.4	5.5	5.6	12.6	27.4	17.7	9.5
1959	4.8	13.1	4.1	4.7	10.7	26.1	10.5	8.3
1960	4.9	13.4	4.2	4.6	10.2	24.4	9.6	8.3
1961	6.0	15.3	5.1	5.7	12.4	27.6	11.7	10.6
1962	4.9	13.3	4.0	4.1	10.9	25.1	10.0	9.6
1963	5.0	15.5	3.9	4.8	10.8	30.4	9.2	9.4
1964	4.6	14.8	3.4	4.6	9.6	27.2	7.7	9.0
1965	4.1	13.4	2.9	4.0	8.1	26.2	6.0	7.4
1966	3.3	11.2	2.2	3.3	7.3	25.4	4.9	6.6
1967	3.4	11.0	2.1	3.8	7.4	26.5	4.3	7.1
1968	3.2	11.0	2.0	3.4	6.7	25.0	3.9	6.3
1969	3.1	10.7	1.9	3.4	6.4	24.0	3.7	5.8
1970	4.5	13.5	3.2	4.4	8.2	29.1	5.6	6.9
1971	5.4	15.1	4.0	5.3	9.9	31.7	7.2	8.7
1972	5.0	14.2	3.6	4.9	10.0	33.5	6.8	8.8
1973	4.3	12.6	2.9	4.3	8.9	30.2	5.7	8.2
1974	5.0	14.0	3.5	5.0	9.9	32.9	6.8	8.4
1975	7.8	17.9	6.2	7.5	13.9	36.9	11.7	11.5
1976	7.0	16.9	5.4	6.8	13.1	37.1	10.6	11.3
1977	6.2	15.4	4.6	6.2	13.1	38.3	10.0	11.7

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[1] See footnote 1, table A-3.

Table A–6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Employment status and year	Total, 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (thousands)						
1947	59,350	11,668	4,323	1,750	2,573	7,345
1948	60,621	11,828	4,435	1,780	2,665	7,393
1949	61,286	11,629	4,289	1,704	2,585	7,340
1950	62,208	11,523	4,216	1,659	2,557	7,307
1951	62,017	10,699	4,105	1,743	2,362	6,594
1952	62,138	9,903	4,063	1,807	2,256	5,840
1953	63,015	9,509	4,026	1,726	2,300	5,483
1954	63,643	9,452	3,976	1,643	2,333	5,476
1955	65,023	9,759	4,093	1,711	2,382	5,666
1956	66,552	10,236	4,296	1,877	2,419	5,940
1957	66,929	10,344	4,276	1,843	2,433	6,068
1958	67,639	10,531	4,260	1,818	2,442	6,271
1959	68,369	10,905	4,492	1,971	2,521	6,413
1960	69,628	11,543	4,840	2,093	2,747	6,703
1961	70,459	11,888	4,935	1,984	2,951	6,953
1962	70,614	11,997	4,915	1,918	2,997	7,082
1963	71,833	12,611	5,138	2,171	2,967	7,473
1964	73,091	13,353	5,390	2,449	2,941	7,963
1965	74,455	14,168	5,910	2,485	3,425	8,258
1966	75,770	14,966	6,557	2,664	3,893	8,409
1967	77,347	15,529	6,519	2,734	3,786	9,010
1968	78,737	15,923	6,618	2,817	3,802	9,305
1969	80,733	16,849	6,970	3,009	3,960	9,879
1970	82,715	17,829	7,246	3,132	4,114	10,583
1971	84,113	18,718	7,453	3,181	4,272	11,265
1972	86,542	20,034	8,024	3,398	4,626	12,010
1973	88,714	21,132	8,461	3,636	4,825	12,671
1974	91,011	21,898	8,813	3,772	5,041	13,085
1975	92,613	22,266	8,799	3,691	5,108	13,467
1976	94,773	22,916	8,970	3,709	5,261	13,946
1977	97,401	23,685	9,252	3,852	5,400	14,433
EMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947	57,039	10,738	3,909	1,573	2,336	6,829
1948	58,344	10,965	4,028	1,602	2,426	6,937
1949	57,649	10,371	3,712	1,466	2,246	6,659
1950	58,920	10,449	3,703	1,433	2,270	6,746
1951	59,962	10,088	3,767	1,575	2,192	6,321
1952	60,254	9,289	3,718	1,626	2,092	5,571
1953	61,181	8,945	3,719	1,577	2,142	5,226
1954	60,110	8,446	3,475	1,422	2,053	4,971
1955	62,171	8,914	3,643	1,500	2,143	5,271
1956	63,802	9,364	3,818	1,647	2,171	5,546
1957	64,071	9,418	3,780	1,613	2,167	5,638
1958	63,036	9,152	3,582	1,519	2,063	5,576
1959	64,630	9,708	3,838	1,670	2,168	5,875
1960	65,778	10,249	4,129	1,769	2,360	6,124
1961	65,746	10,338	4,107	1,621	2,486	6,232
1962	66,702	10,641	4,195	1,607	2,588	6,443
1963	67,762	11,070	4,255	1,751	2,504	6,819
1964	69,305	11,820	4,516	2,013	2,503	7,309
1965	71,088	12,738	5,036	2,074	2,962	7,702
1966	72,895	13,684	5,721	2,269	3,452	7,969
1967	74,372	14,181	5,682	2,333	3,349	8,490
1968	75,920	14,542	5,780	2,403	3,377	8,760
1969	77,902	15,436	6,117	2,573	3,543	9,319
1970	78,627	15,860	6,141	2,596	3,545	9,719
1971	79,120	16,339	6,195	2,587	3,608	10,144
1972	81,702	17,616	6,722	2,770	3,952	10,894
1973	84,409	18,923	7,236	3,008	4,228	11,687
1974	85,936	19,305	7,403	3,079	4,324	11,902
1975	84,783	18,684	7,046	2,902	4,145	11,638
1976	87,485	19,545	7,269	2,926	4,343	12,276
1977	90,546	20,465	7,610	3,084	4,526	12,855

Table A–6. Employment Status of Young Workers 16 to 24 Years Old: Annual Averages, 1947–77 —Continued

Employment status and year	Total 16 years and over	Total, 16 to 24 years	16 to 19 years			20 to 24 years
			Total	16 and 17	18 and 19	
UNEMPLOYED (thousands)						
1947	2, 311	930	414	177	237	516
1948	2, 276	863	407	178	229	456
1949	3, 637	1, 255	575	238	337	680
1950	3, 288	1, 074	513	226	287	561
1951	2, 055	609	336	168	168	273
1952	1, 883	613	345	180	165	268
1953	1, 834	563	307	150	157	256
1954	3, 532	1, 005	501	221	280	504
1955	2, 852	846	450	211	239	396
1956	2, 750	873	478	231	247	395
1957	2, 859	925	496	230	266	429
1958	4, 602	1, 379	678	299	379	701
1959	3, 740	1, 197	654	301	353	543
1960	3, 852	1, 294	711	324	387	583
1961	4, 714	1, 550	828	363	485	722
1962	3, 911	1, 356	720	311	409	636
1963	4, 070	1, 541	883	420	463	658
1964	3, 786	1, 532	872	435	437	660
1965	3, 366	1, 431	874	411	463	557
1966	2, 875	1, 281	836	395	441	445
1967	2, 975	1, 350	838	401	438	512
1968	2, 817	1, 382	839	413	425	543
1969	2, 831	1, 413	853	436	417	560
1970	4, 088	1, 969	1, 105	536	569	864
1971	4, 993	2, 378	1, 257	594	663	1, 121
1972	4, 840	2, 418	1, 302	628	674	1, 116
1973	4, 304	2, 210	1, 225	628	597	985
1974	5, 076	2, 592	1, 410	692	717	1, 182
1975	7, 830	3, 580	1, 752	789	963	1, 828
1976	7, 288	3, 371	1, 701	783	918	1, 670
1977	6, 855	3, 220	1, 642	768	874	1, 578
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE						
1947	3. 9	8. 0	9. 6	10. 1	9. 2	7. 2
1948	3. 8	7. 3	9. 2	10. 0	8. 6	6. 2
1949	5. 9	10. 8	13. 4	14. 0	13. 0	9. 3
1950	5. 3	9. 3	12. 2	13. 6	11. 2	7. 7
1951	3. 3	5. 7	8. 2	9. 6	7. 1	4. 1
1952	3. 0	6. 2	8. 5	10. 0	7. 3	4. 6
1953	2. 9	5. 9	7. 6	8. 7	6. 8	4. 7
1954	5. 5	10. 6	12. 6	13. 5	12. 0	9. 2
1955	4. 4	8. 7	11. 0	12. 3	10. 0	7. 0
1956	4. 1	8. 5	11. 1	12. 3	10. 2	6. 6
1957	4. 3	9. 0	11. 6	12. 5	10. 9	7. 1
1958	6. 8	13. 1	15. 9	16. 4	15. 5	11. 2
1959	5. 5	11. 0	14. 6	15. 3	14. 0	8. 5
1960	5. 5	11. 2	14. 7	15. 5	14. 1	8. 7
1961	6. 7	13. 0	16. 8	18. 3	15. 8	10. 4
1962	5. 5	11. 3	14. 6	16. 2	13. 6	9. 0
1963	5. 7	12. 2	17. 2	19. 3	15. 6	8. 8
1964	5. 2	11. 5	16. 2	17. 8	14. 9	8. 3
1965	4. 5	10. 1	14. 8	16. 5	13. 5	6. 7
1966	3. 8	8. 6	12. 7	14. 8	11. 3	5. 3
1967	3. 8	8. 7	12. 9	14. 7	11. 6	5. 7
1968	3. 6	8. 7	12. 7	14. 7	11. 2	5. 8
1969	3. 5	8. 4	12. 2	14. 5	10. 5	5. 7
1970	4. 9	11. 0	15. 3	17. 1	13. 8	8. 2
1971	5. 9	12. 7	16. 9	18. 7	15. 5	9. 9
1972	5. 6	12. 1	16. 2	18. 5	14. 6	9. 3
1973	4. 9	10. 5	14. 5	17. 3	12. 4	7. 8
1974	5. 6	11. 8	16. 0	18. 4	14. 2	9. 0
1975	8. 5	16. 1	19. 9	21. 4	18. 9	13. 6
1976	7. 7	14. 7	19. 0	21. 1	17. 4	12. 0
1977	7. 0	13. 6	17. 7	19. 9	16. 2	10. 9

Table A–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population by Race, Hispanic Origin, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1976–77

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, and age	Total		White		Black [1]		Hispanic origin [2]	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
TOTAL								
Civilian noninstitutional population	153,904	156,426	135,569	137,595	15,945	16,314	6,843	7,156
Civilian labor force	94,773	97,401	83,876	86,107	9,393	9,738	4,146	4,391
Percent of population	61.6	62.3	61.9	62.6	58.9	59.7	60.6	61.4
Employment	87,485	90,546	78.021	80,734	8,093	8,384	3,668	3,953
Agriculture	3,297	3,244	3.029	2,993	226	212	204	217
Nonagricultural industries	84,188	87,302	74,992	77,741	7,867	8,172	3,465	3,736
Unemployment	7,288	6,855	5,855	5,373	1,301	1,355	478	438
Unemployment rate	7.7	7.0	7.0	6.2	13.8	13.9	11.5	10.0
Not in labor force	59,130	59,025	51,692	51,488	6,552	6,576	2,697	2,765
MALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Civilian noninstitutional population	64,561	65,796	57,482	58,516	6,101	6,253	2,720	2,891
Civilian labor force	51.527	52,464	46,178	46,960	4,582	4,710	2,288	2,445
Percent of population	79.8	79.7	80.3	80.3	75.1	75.3	84.1	84.6
Employment	48 486	49,737	43.704	44,784	4,068	4,214	2,076	2,262
Agriculture	2,359	2,308	2,153	2,123	173	158	145	151
Nonagricultural industries	46,128	47,429	41,551	42,661	3,895	4,056	1,931	2,111
Unemployment	3,041	2,727	2,474	2,176	514	496	212	184
Unemployment rate	5.9	5.2	5.4	4.6	11.2	10.5	9.3	7.5
Not in labor force	13,034	13,332	11,304	11,556	1,519	1,543	432	446
FEMALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER								
Civilian noninstitutional population	72,917	74,160	64,134	65,104	7,618	7,832	3,171	3,270
Civilian labor force	34,276	35,685	29,659	30,853	3,992	4,188	1,408	1,469
Percent of population	47.0	48.1	46.2	47.4	52.4	53.5	44.4	44.9
Employment	31,730	33,199	27,634	28,930	3,528	3,675	1,246	1,321
Agriculture	511	537	477	495	29	33	31	35
Nonagricultural industries	31,218	32,662	27,157	28,436	3,499	3,642	1,216	1,287
Unemployment	2,546	2,486	2,025	1,922	464	513	162	148
Unemployment rate	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.2	11.6	12.2	11.5	10.1
Not in labor force	38,641	38,474	34,475	34,251	3,626	3,644	1,763	1,801
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS								
Civilian noninstitutional population	16,426	16,470	13,952	13,975	2,227	2,230	952	994
Civilian labor force	8,970	9,252	8,039	8,295	820	841	450	476
Percent of population	54.6	56.2	57.6	59.4	36.8	37.7	47.3	47.9
Employment	7,269	7,610	6,683	7,020	497	495	346	370
Agriculture	427	399	399	375	24	21	28	31
Nonagricultural industries	6,842	7,211	6,284	6,644	473	474	318	339
Unemployment	1,701	1,642	1,356	1,275	323	346	104	106
Unemployment rate	19.0	17.7	16.9	15.4	39.3	41.1	23.1	22.3
Not in labor force	7,455	7,218	5,914	5,680	1,407	1,389	503	518

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[1] Data relate to black workers only.

[2] Data on persons of Hispanic origin are tabulated separately, without regard to race, which means that they are included in the data for white and black workers. According to the 1970 census, approximately 96 percent of their population is white.

Table A–8. Employment Status of Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Nonveterans 20 to 34 Years Old, by Age and Race: Annual Averages, 1970–77

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Total, 20 to 34 years			20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years		
	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other
	Veterans [1]											
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION												
1970	3,718	3,370	347	1,795	1,616	179	1,641	1,499	142	281	256	26
1971	4,503	4,064	439	1,953	1,749	204	2,104	1,912	192	446	404	42
1972	5,232	4,739	493	1,935	1,731	204	2,603	2,383	221	694	626	68
1973	5,706	5,142	564	1,669	1,466	204	3,020	2,752	268	1,016	924	92
1974	6,156	5,558	598	1,376	1,210	166	3,420	3,114	306	1,360	1,233	126
1975	6,467	5,825	642	1,175	1,014	161	3,481	3,166	315	1,811	1,645	166
1976	6,704	6,006	698	1,086	914	172	3,296	2,985	311	2,322	2,107	215
1977	6,818	6,119	699	1,041	867	174	2,989	2,702	287	2,788	2,550	238
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
1970	3,460	3,143	317	1,621	1,462	159	1,566	1,433	133	272	248	24
1971	4,150	3,752	398	1,736	1,556	180	1,979	1,800	179	436	396	39
1972	4,880	4,432	448	1,752	1,557	178	2,454	2,250	204	674	609	65
1973	5,355	4,857	498	1,510	1,336	175	2,857	2,619	238	988	902	86
1974	5,820	5,278	542	1,234	1,093	141	3,259	2,978	281	1,327	1,207	121
1975	6,065	5,493	572	1,019	893	126	3,290	3,000	290	1,756	1,600	156
1976	6,318	5,697	621	941	810	131	3,117	2,830	287	2,260	2,057	203
1977	6,487	5,856	631	927	782	145	2,845	2,584	261	2,715	2,490	225
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE [2]												
1970	93.1	93.3	91.4	90.3	90.5	88.8	95.4	95.6	93.7	96.8	96.9	(3)
1971	92.2	92.3	90.7	88.9	89.0	88.2	94.1	94.1	93.2	97.8	98.0	92.9
1972	93.3	93.5	90.9	90.5	91.0	87.3	94.3	94.4	92.3	97.1	97.3	95.6
1973	93.8	94.5	88.3	90.5	91.1	85.8	94.6	95.2	88.8	97.2	97.6	93.5
1974	94.5	95.0	90.6	89.7	90.3	84.9	95.3	95.6	91.8	97.6	97.9	96.0
1975	93.8	94.3	89.1	86.7	88.1	78.3	94.5	94.8	92.1	97.0	97.3	94.0
1976	94.2	94.9	89.0	86.6	88.6	76.2	94.6	94.8	92.3	97.3	97.6	94.4
1977	95.1	95.7	90.3	89.0	90.2	83.3	95.2	95.6	90.9	97.4	97.6	94.5
EMPLOYED												
1970	3,232	2,951	281	1,470	1,355	135	1,498	1,375	123	264	241	23
1971	3,809	3,462	347	1,523	1,375	148	1,865	1,704	161	420	383	37
1972	4,552	4,157	395	1,565	1,416	149	2,332	2,147	186	655	594	60
1973	5,089	4,633	456	1,376	1,225	151	2,751	2,529	222	962	878	83
1974	5,510	5,028	481	1,099	988	111	3,120	2,862	257	1,291	1,178	112
1975	5,500	5,019	481	817	730	87	3,030	2,775	255	1,652	1,514	139
1976	5,817	5,290	527	777	681	96	2,888	2,637	251	2,152	1,972	180
1977	6,015	5,484	531	777	674	103	2,644	2,417	227	2,594	2,393	201
UNEMPLOYED												
1970	228	192	36	151	127	24	68	58	10	9	7	2
1971	341	290	51	212	181	31	114	96	18	15	13	2
1972	328	276	52	187	158	30	122	103	19	20	15	4
1973	266	224	42	134	110	24	106	90	16	26	24	2
1974	310	249	61	135	105	30	139	116	23	36	28	8
1975	565	474	91	202	163	39	260	225	35	103	86	17
1976	501	407	94	164	129	35	229	193	36	108	85	23
1977	472	372	100	150	108	42	201	167	34	121	97	24
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE												
1970	6.6	6.1	11.3	9.3	8.7	15.2	4.3	4.1	7.4	3.2	2.9	(3)
1971	8.2	7.7	12.9	12.2	11.6	17.5	5.7	5.3	10.0	3.5	3.3	5.5
1972	6.7	6.2	11.7	10.7	10.0	16.8	5.0	4.6	9.2	2.9	2.5	6.9
1973	5.0	4.6	8.4	8.9	8.3	13.5	3.7	3.4	6.7	2.6	2.6	2.8
1974	5.3	4.7	11.3	10.9	9.6	21.0	4.3	3.9	8.3	2.7	2.3	6.7
1975	9.3	8.6	15.9	19.8	18.3	31.0	7.9	7.5	12.1	5.9	5.4	10.9
1976	7.9	7.1	15.1	17.4	15.9	26.7	7.3	6.8	12.5	4.8	4.1	11.3
1977	7.3	6.4	15.8	16.2	13.8	29.0	7.1	6.5	13.0	4.5	3.9	10.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE												
1970	258	227	30	174	154	20	75	66	9	9	8	2
1971	353	312	41	217	193	24	125	112	13	10	8	3
1972	352	307	45	183	156	26	149	133	17	20	17	3
1973	351	285	66	159	130	29	163	133	30	28	22	6
1974	336	280	56	142	117	25	161	136	25	33	26	5
1975	402	333	69	156	122	34	191	166	25	55	45	10
1976	385	309	76	145	105	40	179	155	24	61	49	12
1977	330	262	68	114	85	29	143	117	26	73	60	13

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–8. Employment Status of Male Vietnam-Era Veterans and Nonveterans 20 to 34 Years Old, by Age and Race: Annual Averages, 1970–77—Continued

Item	Total, 20 to 34 years			20 to 24 years			25 to 29 years			30 to 34 years		
	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other
	Nonveterans[4]											
CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION												
1970	11,963	10,334	1,626	5,024	4,337	687	3,861	3,337	524	3,077	2,662	415
1971	12,616	10,909	1,707	5,500	4,757	742	3,892	3,363	529	3,225	2,789	436
1972	13,422	11,680	1,742	6,039	5,256	782	3,968	3,472	496	3,415	2,951	464
1973	14,361	12,450	1,911	6,635	5,770	865	4,124	3,590	533	3,603	3,090	513
1974	14,992	13,033	1,959	7,060	6,165	895	4,100	3,570	530	3,832	3,298	534
1975	15,879	13,812	2,067	7,572	6,626	946	4,437	3,858	579	3,870	3,328	542
1976	16,726	14,572	2,154	7,909	6,923	986	5,010	4,365	645	3,807	3,284	523
1977	17,583	15,298	2,285	8,156	7,136	1,020	5,367	4,666	701	4,060	3,496	564
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE												
1970	10,719	9,279	1,440	4,058	3,494	563	3,678	3,197	481	2,983	2,588	395
1971	11,263	9,781	1,482	4,448	3,856	592	3,695	3,212	483	3,120	2,713	407
1972	11,992	10,480	1,512	4,942	4,316	626	3,760	3,308	452	3,290	2,856	434
1973	12,948	11,285	1,663	5,569	4,870	699	3,908	3,420	488	3,471	2,995	475
1974	13,590	11,884	1,706	6,018	5,289	730	3,884	3,405	478	3,687	3,190	498
1975	14,279	12,522	1,757	6,379	5,638	741	4,193	3,675	518	3,707	3,209	498
1976	15,094	13,272	1,822	6,725	5,948	777	4,720	4,150	570	3,649	3,174	475
1977	15,888	13,966	1,922	6,950	6,162	788	5,058	4,433	625	3,880	3,371	509
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE[2]												
1970	89.6	89.8	88.6	80.8	80.6	82.0	95.3	95.8	91.8	96.9	97.2	95.2
1971	89.3	89.7	86.8	80.9	81.1	79.8	94.9	95.5	91.3	96.7	97.3	93.3
1972	89.3	89.7	86.8	81.8	82.1	80.1	94.8	95.3	91.1	96.3	96.8	93.5
1973	90.2	90.6	87.0	83.9	84.4	80.8	94.8	95.3	91.6	96.3	96.9	92.6
1974	90.6	91.2	87.1	85.2	85.8	81.6	94.7	95.4	90.2	96.2	96.7	93.3
1975	89.9	90.7	85.0	84.2	85.1	78.3	94.5	95.3	89.5	95.8	96.4	91.9
1976	90.2	91.1	84.6	85.0	85.9	78.8	94.2	95.1	88.4	95.8	96.7	90.8
1977	90.4	91.3	84.1	85.2	86.4	77.3	94.2	95.0	89.2	95.6	96.4	90.2
EMPLOYED												
1970	10,160	8,834	1,323	3,732	3,235	496	3,537	3,088	449	2,891	2,514	377
1971	10,554	9,227	1,327	4,027	3,528	498	3,522	3,074	448	3,005	2,624	380
1972	11,302	9,935	1,367	4,509	3,972	537	3,603	3,181	422	3,190	2,781	408
1973	12,316	10,797	1,520	5,190	4,577	613	3,741	3,290	450	3,386	2,929	457
1974	12,777	11,243	1,534	5,523	4,898	625	3,693	3,252	441	3,561	3,093	468
1975	12,874	11,398	1,476	5,522	4,940	582	3,857	3,409	448	3,495	3,049	446
1976	13,817	12,259	1,558	5,966	5,342	624	4.389	3,889	500	3,462	3,028	434
1977	14,695	13,047	1,648	6,254	5,626	628	4,735	4,182	553	3,706	3,239	467
UNEMPLOYED												
1970	559	442	117	326	259	67	141	109	32	92	74	18
1971	709	554	155	422	328	94	172	138	35	115	88	27
1972	690	545	145	432	344	89	157	125	30	101	75	26
1973	632	488	143	379	293	86	168	129	38	85	66	19
1974	813	641	172	496	391	105	190	153	37	127	97	30
1975	1,405	1,124	281	857	698	159	336	266	70	212	160	52
1976	1,277	1,013	264	759	606	153	331	261	70	187	146	41
1977	1,193	919	274	696	536	160	323	251	72	174	132	42
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE												
1970	5.2	4.8	8.1	8.6	7.4	11.9	3.8	3.4	6.6	3.1	2.8	4.6
1971	6.3	5.7	10.5	9.5	8.5	15.8	4.7	4.3	7.2	3.7	3.2	6.6
1972	5.8	5.2	9.6	8.7	8.0	14.2	4.2	3.8	6.7	3.1	2.6	5.9
1973	4.9	4.3	8.6	6.8	6.0	12.3	4.3	3.8	7.8	2.4	2.2	4.0
1974	6.0	5.4	10.1	8.2	7.4	14.3	4.9	4.5	7.8	3.4	3.0	6.0
1975	9.8	9.0	16.0	13.4	12.4	21.5	8.0	7.2	13.5	5.7	5.0	10.4
1976	8.5	7.6	14.5	11.3	10.2	19.7	7.0	6.3	12.3	5.1	4.6	8.6
1977	7.5	6.6	14.3	10.0	8.7	20.3	6.4	5.7	11.5	4.5	3.9	8.3
NOT IN LABOR FORCE												
1970	1,244	1,055	186	966	843	124	183	140	43	94	74	20
1971	1,353	1,128	225	1,052	901	150	197	151	46	105	76	29
1972	1,430	1,200	230	1,097	940	156	208	164	44	125	234	30
1973	1,413	1,165	248	1,066	900	166	60	170	45	132	95	38
1974	1,402	1,149	253	1,042	876	165	216	165	52	145	108	36
1975	1,600	1,290	310	1,193	988	205	244	183	61	163	119	44
1976	1,634	1,302	332	1,185	976	209	290	215	75	159	111	48
1977	1,695	1,332	363	1,205	973	232	310	233	77	180	126	54

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[1] Vietnam-era veterans are those who served between Aug. 5, 1964, and May 7, 1975.

[2] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

[3] Percent not shown where base is less than 35,000.

[4] Nonveterans are those who have never served in the Armed Forces.

Table A–9. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population in Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Areas, by Sex, Age, and Race: Annual Averages, 1976–77

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, sex, age, and race	Metropolitan areas						Nonmetropolitan areas					
	Total		Central cities		Suburbs		Total		Farm		Nonfarm	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	104,893	106,356	45,178	45,234	59,715	61,122	49,011	50,069	4,862	4,725	44,149	45,344
Civilian labor force	65,584	67,094	27,353	27,501	38,231	39,593	29,190	30,307	2,999	2,939	26,191	27,368
Percent of population	62.5	63.1	60.5	60.8	64.0	64.8	59.6	60.5	61.7	62.2	59.3	60.4
Employed	60,335	62,229	24,835	25,123	35,500	37,106	27,150	28,317	2,920	2,862	24,230	25,455
Unemployed	5,248	4,866	2,518	2,380	2,730	2,486	2,040	1,990	79	77	1,961	1,913
Unemployment rate	8.0	7.3	9.2	8.7	7.1	6.3	7.0	6.6	2.6	2.6	7.5	7.0
Not in labor force	39,309	39,262	17,825	17,732	21,484	21,530	19,821	19,762	1,863	1,785	17,958	17,977
MALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER												
Civilian noninstitutional population	43,826	44,565	18,541	18,614	25,285	25,951	20,735	21,231	2,188	2,150	18,547	19,081
Civilian labor force	35,440	36,012	14,427	14,453	21,013	21,559	16,087	16,452	1,845	1,793	14,242	14,659
Percent of population	80.9	80.8	77.8	77.6	83.1	83.1	77.6	77.5	84.3	83.4	76.8	76.8
Employed	33,213	34,050	13,287	13,425	19,926	20,625	15,273	15,687	1,816	1,770	13,457	13,917
Unemployed	2,227	1,962	1,140	1,028	1,087	934	813	765	29	24	784	741
Unemployment rate	6.3	5.4	7.9	7.1	5.2	4.3	5.1	4.6	1.6	1.3	5.5	5.1
Not in labor force	8,386	8,553	4,114	4,160	4,272	4,393	4,649	4,779	343	356	4,306	4,423
FEMALE, 20 YEARS AND OVER												
Civilian noninstitutional population	49,895	50,686	22,116	22,182	27,779	28,504	23,022	23,474	2,075	2,017	20,947	21,457
Civilian labor force	24,015	24,838	10,642	10,776	13,373	14,062	10,261	10,848	835	831	9,426	10,017
Percent of population	48.1	49.0	48.1	48.6	48.1	49.3	44.6	46.2	40.2	41.2	45.0	46.7
Employed	22,216	23,085	9,797	9,942	12,419	13,143	9,513	10,113	805	799	8,708	9,314
Unemployed	1,799	1,752	843	833	956	919	748	734	30	32	718	702
Unemployment rate	7.5	7.1	7.9	7.7	7.1	6.5	7.3	6.8	3.6	3.8	7.6	7.0
Not in labor force	25,880	25,848	11,475	11,407	14,405	14,441	12,761	12,626	1,240	[illegible]	11,521	11,440
BOTH SEXES, 16 TO 19 YEARS												
Civilian noninstitutional population	11,172	11,106	4,521	4,438	6,651	6,668	5,253	5,364	600	558	4,653	4,806
Civilian labor force	6,128	6,245	2,285	2,273	3,843	3,972	2,842	3,007	320	315	2,522	2,692
Percent of population	54.9	56.2	50.5	51.2	57.8	59.6	54.1	56.1	53.3	56.4	54.2	56.0
Employed	4,906	5,094	1,751	1,756	3,155	3,338	2,363	2,516	300	293	2,063	2,223
Unemployed	1,222	1,151	535	517	687	634	479	491	20	22	459	469
Unemployment rate	19.9	18.4	23.4	22.7	17.9	16.0	16.8	16.3	6.3	6.9	18.2	17.4
Not in labor force	5,044	4,861	2,236	2,165	2,808	2,696	2,411	2,357	280	243	2,131	2,114
WHITE												
Civilian noninstitutional population	90,814	91,944	34,855	34,774	55,959	57,170	44,755	45,651	4,559	4,447	40,196	41,204
Civilian labor force	57,091	58,344	21,321	21,354	35,770	36,990	26,785	27,763	2,841	2,789	23,944	24,974
Percent of population	62.9	63.5	61.2	61.4	63.9	64.7	59.8	60.8	62.3	62.7	59.6	60.6
Employed	52,971	54,652	19,642	19,866	33,329	34,786	25,050	26,082	2,771	2,721	22,279	23,361
Unemployed	4,120	3,692	1,680	1,488	2,440	2,204	1,735	1,682	69	67	1,666	1,615
Unemployment rate	7.2	6.3	7.9	7.0	6.8	6.0	6.5	6.1	2.4	2.4	7.0	6.5
Not in labor force	33,723	33,600	13,534	13,421	20,189	20,179	17,969	17,887	1,718	1,659	16,251	16,228
BLACK AND OTHER												
Civilian noninstitutional population	14,079	14,412	10,322	10,459	3,757	3,953	4,256	4,419	303	277	3,953	4,142
Civilian labor force	8,492	8,750	6,033	6,148	2,459	2,602	2,405	2,544	159	151	2,246	2,393
Percent of population	60.3	60.7	58.4	58.8	65.5	65.8	56.5	57.6	52.3	54.4	56.8	57.8
Employed	7,364	7,577	5,193	5,257	2,171	2,320	2,100	2,235	149	141	1,951	2,094
Unemployed	1,129	1,174	840	892	289	282	304	308	10	10	294	298
Unemployment rate	13.3	13.4	13.9	14.5	11.8	10.8	12.7	12.1	6.1	6.6	13.1	12.5
Not in labor force	5,586	5,662	4,290	4,312	1,296	1,350	1,852	1,875	145	126	1,707	1,749

Table A-10. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population in Poverty and Nonpoverty Areas,[1] by Race, Including Unemployment Rates by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1976–77

[Numbers in thousands]

Employment status, race, sex, and age	Total, United States				Metropolitan areas				Nonmetropolitan areas			
	Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas		Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas		Poverty areas		Nonpoverty areas	
	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977	1976	1977
TOTAL												
Civilian noninstitutional population	29,083	29,087	124,821	127,338	11,634	11,530	93,258	94,826	17,448	17,557	31,563	32,512
Civilian labor force	15,821	16,049	78,952	81,352	6,078	6,111	59,506	60,983	9,743	9,938	19,446	20,369
Percent of population	54.4	55.2	63.3	63.9	52.2	53.0	63.8	64.3	55.8	56.6	61.6	62.7
Employed	14,308	14,575	73,177	75,970	5,258	5,293	55,077	56,935	9,050	9,282	18,100	19,035
Unemployed	1,513	1,474	5,775	5,382	820	818	4,428	4,047	693	656	1,346	1,334
Unemployment rate	9.6	9.2	7.3	6.6	13.5	13.4	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.6	6.9	6.5
Male, 20 years and over	7.5	7.0	5.6	4.8	11.9	11.5	5.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.2	4.8
Female, 20 years and over	8.9	8.9	7.1	6.6	10.9	11.5	7.1	6.6	7.6	7.1	7.2	6.6
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	24.1	22.7	17.9	16.8	33.2	32.1	18.6	17.1	18.6	17.3	16.0	15.9
Not in labor force	13,261	13,038	45,869	45,986	5,557	5,419	33,753	33,844	7,705	7,619	12,116	12,143
WHITE												
Civilian noninstitutional population	20,479	20,479	115,090	117,116	5,983	5,939	84,831	86,005	14,496	14,539	30,259	31,111
Civilian labor force	11,378	11,545	72,498	74,562	3,211	3,247	53,881	55,097	8,168	8,298	18,617	19,465
Percent of population	55.6	56.4	63.0	63.7	53.7	54.7	63.5	64.1	56.3	57.1	61.5	62.6
Employed	10,541	10,772	67,480	69,962	2,874	2,933	50,097	51,719	7,667	7,839	17,383	18,243
Unemployed	837	774	5,018	4,600	337	314	3,783	3,378	501	459	1,235	1,222
Unemployment rate	7.4	6.7	6.9	6.2	10.5	9.7	7.0	6.1	6.1	5.5	6.6	6.3
Male, 20 years and over	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.5	9.4	8.8	5.4	4.5	4.4	3.8	5.0	4.6
Female, 20 years and over	7.2	6.7	6.8	6.2	9.1	8.8	6.7	6.1	6.4	5.9	6.9	6.3
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	17.6	15.8	16.8	15.3	22.9	19.0	17.3	15.4	15.7	14.7	15.3	15.0
Not in labor force	9,100	8,933	42,592	42,554	2,772	2,692	30,950	30,908	6,328	6,241	11,641	11,646
BLACK AND OTHER												
Civilian noninstitutional population	8,604	8,609	9,731	10,222	5,651	5,591	8,427	8,822	2,952	3,018	1,304	1,401
Civilian labor force	4,443	4,504	6,454	6,790	2,867	2,864	5,625	5,886	1,576	1,640	829	904
Percent of population	51.6	52.3	66.3	66.4	50.7	51.2	66.7	66.7	53.4	54.3	63.6	64.5
Employed	3,767	3,803	5,697	6,008	2,384	2,360	4,980	5,216	1,383	1,443	717	792
Unemployed	676	700	757	782	483	504	645	670	192	196	112	112
Unemployment rate	15.2	15.5	11.7	11.5	16.9	17.6	11.5	11.4	12.2	12.0	13.5	12.4
Male, 20 years and over	12.4	12.4	9.4	8.4	15.1	15.1	9.2	8.4	7.7	8.0	10.5	8.1
Female, 20 years and over	12.6	13.6	10.4	10.5	12.6	14.1	10.1	10.3	12.7	12.7	12.8	11.5
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	40.0	40.2	34.5	36.8	43.3	45.4	35.2	37.3	33.8	30.7	30.8	34.7
Not in labor force	4,161	4,105	3,277	3,432	2,784	2,727	2,802	2,935	1,377	1,378	475	497

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[1] Poverty areas classification consists of all census geographical divisions in which 20 percent or more of the residents were poor according to the 1970 Decennial Census. Persons were classified as poor or nonpoor by using income thresholds adopted by a Federal interagency committee in 1969. These thresholds vary by family size, composition, and residence (farm or nonfarm).

Table A–11. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948-77 [1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
MALE										
1948	6,710	1,019	460	854	441	202	348	678	2,710	1,503
1949	6,825	1,006	463	725	462	205	372	821	2,773	1,529
1950	6,906	996	463	639	437	242	356	871	2,904	1,551
1951	6,725	958	421	517	334	251	347	864	3,034	1,597
1952	6,832	1,020	437	451	270	220	330	849	3,255	1,670
1953	7,117	1,052	452	428	282	196	308	823	3,576	1,723
1954	7,431	1,151	507	458	295	206	316	780	3,716	1,738
1955	7,634	1,155	499	488	263	209	326	840	3,856	1,796
1956	7,633	1,096	491	486	299	226	321	812	3,902	1,832
1957	8,118	1,157	510	540	318	235	347	887	4,125	2,046
1958	8,514	1,302	562	568	311	233	355	875	4,305	2,163
1959	8,907	1,475	581	548	280	251	394	915	4,463	2,112
1960	9,274	1,515	663	556	262	263	427	973	4,615	2,219
1961	9,633	1,531	788	589	265	274	445	953	4,786	2,596
1962	10,231	1,587	794	646	288	274	447	1,050	5,145	2,828
1963	10,792	1,842	748	727	290	289	439	1,066	5,391	2,798
1964	11,169	2,005	788	766	270	312	446	1,133	5,451	2,778
1965	11,527	1,956	965	807	280	306	467	1,227	5,518	2,795
1966	11,792	1,868	1,106	844	276	312	499	1,253	5,635	2,864
1967	11,919	1,871	1,034	934	290	303	517	1,281	5,692	2,941
1968	12,315	1,948	1,054	1,057	334	315	552	1,312	5,743	3,022
1969	12,677	1,972	1,087	1,097	369	334	592	1,406	5,821	3,098
1970	13,066	2,037	1,099	1,142	422	340	636	1,464	5,925	3,154
1971	13,715	2,092	1,159	1,270	491	372	678	1,550	6,103	3,187
1972	14,193	2,115	1,097	1,281	551	388	756	1,728	6,278	3,273
1973	14,541	2,061	1,077	1,224	571	403	788	1,945	6,473	3,261
1974	14,904	2,070	1,048	1,184	576	427	886	2,054	6,658	3,291
1975	15,788	2,158	1,128	1,349	682	468	898	2,232	6,873	3,373
1976	16,341	2,164	1,143	1,330	713	500	952	2,389	7,151	3,390
1977	16,514	2,096	1,087	1,319	721	478	989	2,475	7,351	3,248
FEMALE										
1948	35,737	1,466	1,071	3,285	7,912	6,500	5,511	4,879	5,114	1,783
1949	35,883	1,426	1,032	3,249	7,955	6,486	5,524	4,957	5,253	1,814
1950	35,881	1,422	1,048	3,136	7,958	6,486	5,442	4,966	5,423	1,843
1951	35,879	1,395	989	3,058	7,842	6,513	5,379	5,033	5,671	1,891
1952	36,261	1,408	996	3,100	7,870	6,535	5,426	5,060	5,867	1,947
1953	36,924	1,462	1,022	3,050	8,084	6,627	5,434	4,982	6,262	1,969
1954	37,247	1,542	1,048	2,953	8,024	6,708	5,465	5,037	6,469	1,985
1955	37,026	1,474	1,044	2,884	7,930	6,740	5,326	4,959	6,569	2,036
1956	36,769	1,508	1,043	2,847	7,814	6,648	5,285	4,874	6,751	2,114
1957	37,218	1,587	1,083	2,879	7,705	6,705	5,311	4,987	6,961	2,317
1958	37,574	1,752	1,110	2,895	7,583	6,765	5,298	5,018	7,154	2,416
1959	38,053	1,891	1,180	3,014	7,488	6,831	5,291	4,993	7,365	2,348
1960	38,343	1,963	1,205	3,014	7,354	6,905	5,323	5,051	7,528	2,406
1961	38,679	1,946	1,314	3,042	7,247	6,911	5,379	5,087	7,753	2,769
1962	39,308	1,998	1,359	3,125	7,194	6,935	5,374	5,067	8,256	3,033
1963	39,791	2,289	1,355	3,265	7,062	6,872	5,368	5,067	8,514	3,031
1964	40,225	2,522	1,410	3,287	7,044	6,859	5,370	5,122	8,610	3,000
1965	40,531	2,494	1,605	3,376	6,906	6,685	5,505	5,151	8,808	3,031
1966	40,496	2,382	1,680	3,387	6,811	6,530	5,496	5,181	9,029	3,069
1967	40,608	2,399	1,659	3,478	6,716	6,309	5,568	5,238	9,243	3,133
1968	40,976	2,436	1,642	3,529	6,871	6,131	5,585	5,340	9,442	3,222
1969	40,924	2,442	1,626	3,512	6,942	5,918	5,485	5,389	9,611	3,296
1970	41,214	2,470	1,660	3,579	6,972	5,711	5,475	5,496	9,851	3,298
1971	41,952	2,551	1,733	3,723	7,103	5,594	5,539	5,606	10,102	3,368
1972	42,591	2,515	1,694	3,693	7,175	5,567	5,611	5,800	10,537	3,400
1973	42,681	2,462	1,684	3,565	7,147	5,383	5,654	5,982	10,806	3,386
1974	42,683	2,441	1,683	3,420	7,103	5,261	5,553	6,049	11,173	3,417
1975	42,868	2,459	1,718	3,403	7,032	5,140	5,540	6,103	11,473	3,450
1976	42,789	2,435	1,713	3,385	6,880	4,962	5,460	6,182	11,772	3,441
1977	42,510	2,380	1,656	3,307	6,714	4,856	5,312	6,281	12,004	3,312
WHITE										
Male										
1954	6,702	1,007	459	418	253	172	258	687	3,449	1,527
1955	6,881	1,011	442	439	216	170	276	745	3,581	1,582
1956	6,870	952	435	430	257	186	271	719	3,621	1,609
1957	7,301	1,008	442	485	274	198	289	783	3,822	1,800
1958	7,667	1,139	491	505	270	196	300	774	3,990	1,969
1959	8,013	1,293	508	495	238	205	328	806	4,140	1,828
1960	8,325	1,336	580	495	220	212	353	860	4,266	1,945
1961	8,624	1,340	701	523	218	217	372	831	4,422	2,269
1962	9,124	1,385	703	580	234	210	371	922	4,719	2,468
1963	9,629	1,609	656	655	234	230	353	941	4,952	2,428
1964	9,976	1,746	688	696	223	246	363	992	5,021	2,403
1965	10,283	1,691	852	738	234	240	387	1,073	5,070	2,409
1966	10,491	1,600	967	774	225	243	404	1,112	5,164	2,462
1967	10,566	1,594	886	842	238	229	429	1,126	5,224	2,520
1968	10,881	1,649	903	944	275	240	450	1,158	5,262	2,594
1969	11,164	1,663	929	974	300	251	483	1,238	5,325	2,641
1970	11,475	1,699	929	999	341	263	512	1,304	5,428	2,686
1971	11,961	1,727	969	1,095	394	283	538	1,378	5,578	2,700
1972	12,291	1,738	903	1,098	451	289	605	1,516	5,693	2,764
1973	12,565	1,670	882	1,030	446	300	654	1,709	5,874	2,734
1974	12,825	1,667	856	993	455	317	708	1,803	6,026	2,746
1975	13,504	1,720	901	1,110	541	346	717	1,962	6,208	2,805
1976	13,916	1,718	894	1,080	550	383	753	2,088	6,450	2,810
1977	14,057	1,651	850	1,059	548	369	780	2,180	6,621	2,671

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–11. Persons 16 Years and Over Not in the Labor Force, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE—Continued										
Female										
1954	34,186	1,332	881	2,622	7,338	6,202	5,051	4,715	6,044	1,741
1955	33,917	1,353	890	2,534	7,260	6,211	4,912	4,615	6,142	1,773
1956	33,679	1,299	889	2,484	7,154	6,126	4,866	4,542	6,319	1,852
1957	34,077	1,363	920	2,523	7,023	6,199	4,893	4,642	6,515	2,039
1958	34,432	1,517	938	2,543	6,909	6,281	4,897	4,653	6,691	2,127
1959	34,837	1,639	922	2,659	6,807	6,333	4,881	4,642	6,886	2,056
1960	35,044	1,702	1,030	2,645	6,656	6,387	4,903	4,688	7,030	2,095
1961	35,326	1,678	1,132	2,654	6,568	6,395	4,956	4,700	7,242	2,411
1962	35,841	1,724	1,178	2,740	6,522	6,388	4,950	4,672	7,666	2,643
1963	36,246	1,990	1,166	2,877	6,404	6,309	4,940	4,673	7,887	2,622
1964	36,637	2,180	1,221	2,921	6,379	6,277	4,953	4,727	7,979	2,572
1965	36,865	2,137	1,374	3,008	6,258	6,119	5,056	4,751	8,163	2,591
1966	36,801	2,026	1,442	2,997	6,172	5,976	5,049	4,774	8,365	2,614
1967	36,835	2,026	1,428	3,070	6,104	5,752	5,094	4,803	8,558	2,674
1968	37,089	2,057	1,393	3,132	6,230	5,551	5,104	4,892	8,730	2,729
1969	36,970	2,057	1,362	3,089	6,301	5,341	5,006	4,935	8,878	2,783
1970	37,119	2,066	1,386	3,118	6,305	5,140	4,979	5,026	9,100	2,785
1971	37,708	2,118	1,432	3,213	6,437	5,038	5,022	5,124	9,323	2,834
1972	38,110	2,058	1,392	3,173	6,488	4,987	5,058	5,275	9,679	2,856
1973	38,049	2,006	1,371	3,023	6,425	4,794	5,075	5,451	9,904	2,819
1974	37,872	1,970	1,355	2,868	6,330	4,671	4,969	5,491	10,219	2,835
1975	37,912	1,994	1,382	2,802	6,228	4,546	4,946	5,534	10,482	2,856
1976	37,776	1,945	1,357	2,785	6,122	4,361	4,864	5,599	10,744	2,841
1977	37,431	1,876	1,304	2,711	5,947	4,264	4,728	5,677	10,924	2,715
BLACK AND OTHER										
Male										
1954	729	145	49	40	45	34	57	94	268	211
1955	755	145	57	48	47	38	48	95	274	213
1956	761	142	56	57	43	39	49	93	281	225
1957	818	149	68	55	44	37	58	104	303	238
1958	845	162	71	63	42	37	55	101	314	255
1959	894	182	73	54	41	45	66	109	324	251
1960	950	179	82	61	42	50	75	114	348	273
1961	1,011	192	88	65	47	58	74	122	365	325
1962	1,109	202	91	66	54	63	76	129	425	359
1963	1,163	233	92	72	57	59	87	126	439	370
1964	1,193	259	100	70	46	65	84	140	430	375
1965	1,246	265	113	70	47	68	80	155	448	385
1966	1,301	268	139	70	51	68	95	141	471	420
1967	1,353	276	148	92	52	74	88	155	469	410
1968	1,434	299	152	113	60	75	102	154	481	428
1969	1,513	308	158	123	69	82	110	168	495	458
1970	1,591	338	170	143	82	77	125	160	497	468
1971	1,753	364	190	175	97	90	140	173	525	486
1972	1,902	377	195	183	100	100	152	212	585	509
1973	1,977	391	195	195	125	103	134	236	599	527
1974	2,079	402	193	190	121	110	178	252	632	545
1975	2,283	438	227	239	142	122	181	270	665	568
1976	2,425	446	249	250	163	118	199	300	701	580
1977	2,458	445	237	261	173	109	209	295	729	577
Female										
1954	3,062	210	167	330	687	507	415	322	425	244
1955	3,109	221	154	356	670	530	414	343	427	263
1956	3,089	208	154	363	659	520	419	332	431	262
1957	3,140	224	163	356	682	506	418	345	446	278
1958	3,142	235	171	351	674	484	401	364	461	289
1959	3,216	253	189	355	681	499	410	353	479	292
1960	3,300	261	175	370	697	519	419	363	497	310
1961	3,353	268	181	386	679	517	422	388	512	357
1962	3,468	274	181	385	673	546	424	395	590	389
1963	3,544	300	188	389	658	562	429	397	625	410
1964	3,588	342	189	367	664	582	417	395	631	428
1965	3,666	356	231	369	648	567	449	400	645	440
1966	3,695	356	238	389	639	554	447	408	664	455
1967	3,773	373	232	408	613	557	474	435	685	460
1968	3,886	379	249	398	641	579	481	448	712	493
1969	3,955	385	264	423	640	577	478	455	733	513
1970	4,095	404	274	461	667	571	496	470	751	513
1971	4,243	433	301	510	666	556	517	482	778	534
1972	4,481	457	302	520	687	580	553	524	858	544
1973	4,632	456	313	542	721	590	579	531	901	567
1974	4,812	471	328	553	773	590	584	559	954	582
1975	4,956	465	336	601	804	593	595	569	992	594
1976	5,013	490	357	600	759	601	596	583	1,028	600
1977	5,079	503	352	596	767	592	584	604	1,080	596

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[1] See footnote 1, table A-3.

Table A–12. Persons Not in the Labor Force, by Desire for Job and Reason for Nonparticipation: Annual Averages, 1967–77

[Thousands]

Reason for nonparticipation	Not in labor force										
	1967	1968	1969	1970[1]	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total not in labor force	52,527	53,291	53,602	54,280	55,666	56,785	57,222	57,587	58,655	59,130	59,025
In school	6,745	7,007	7,084	7,126	7,615	7,501	7,344	7,187	7,730	7,827	7,737
Ill health, disability	4,509	4,340	4,453	4,358	4,632	4,945	5,191	5,444	5,461	5,351	5,300
Home responsibilities	32,564	32,930	32,641	33,088	33,223	33,482	33,188	32,988	32,472	31,934	31,483
Retirement, old age	5,313	5,440	5,795	5,918	6,160	6,691	7,165	7,379	7,851	8,596	8,966
Think cannot get job	732	667	574	638	774	765	679	686	1,082	910	1,010
All other reasons	2,622	2,804	3,049	3,145	3,260	3,398	3,652	3,902	4,052	4,497	4,786
Want job now	4,698	4,478	4,459	3,877	4,404	4,461	4,460	4,454	5,196	5,141	5,942
In school	1,104	1,115	1,126	1,075	1,242	1,200	1,227	1,193	1,439	1,441	1,534
Ill health, disability	768	656	627	489	555	632	619	650	672	648	753
Home responsibility	1,325	1,263	1,257	926	1,020	1,098	1,043	1,043	1,138	1,171	1,253
Think cannot get job, total	732	667	574	638	774	765	679	686	1,082	910	1,010
Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	112	109	95	120	139	132	133	123	178	141	158
Male, 20 years and over	177	171	143	165	179	175	166	170	272	253	247
Female, 20 years and over	444	387	337	362	456	457	380	393	631	517	604
Male, 16 years and over	222	213	183	221	238	239	225	227	359	321	317
Female, 16 years and over	511	454	391	417	536	525	454	459	722	590	694
White	577	523	446	494	589	578	500	523	776	683	716
Black and other	156	145	128	145	185	188	179	162	306	227	294
All other reasons	769	777	875	749	813	766	892	882	894	971	1,392
Do not want job now	47,786	48,809	49,137	50,398	51,258	52,322	52,760	53,132	53,452	53,984	53,340
In school	5,641	5,892	5,958	6,051	6,373	6,301	6,117	5,994	6,291	6,386	6,203
Ill health, disability	3,741	3,684	3,826	3,869	4,077	4,313	4,572	4,794	4,789	4,713	4,547
Home responsibilities	31,239	31,667	31,384	32,162	32,203	32,384	32,145	31,945	31,334	30,763	30,230
Retirement, old age	5,313	5,540	5,795	5,918	6,160	6,691	7,165	7,379	7,851	8,596	8,966
All other reasons	1,853	2,027	2,174	2,396	2,447	2,632	2,760	3,020	3,187	3,526	3,394

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[1] Because of a change in the sampling pattern for persons not in the labor force introduced in 1970, some of the data for the 1967–69 period may not be strictly comparable with data for subsequent years, particularly with regard to persons in the category "want job now."

Table A-13. Persons Not in the Labor Force Who Stopped Working During Previous 12 Months, by Sex, Race, and Reason for Leaving Last Job: Annual Averages, 1967–77

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Left job during previous 12 months										
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
TOTAL											
Total: Number	9,327	9,752	10,175	10,130	10,098	9,623	10,043	10,271	10,111	9,684	9,921
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	49.2	50.3	50.5	49.3	47.7	46.8	47.8	46.5	44.5	43.3	43.1
Ill health, disability	9.5	9.2	9.6	8.9	8.7	9.1	9.4	9.5	8.7	8.9	8.3
Retirement, old age	5.3	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.4	8.1	8.1	7.8	7.9	8.4	8.2
Economic reasons	17.1	17.8	16.6	18.0	19.5	19.3	17.9	19.0	21.4	20.8	20.7
End of seasonal job	9.2	9.1	8.5	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.3	8.6	8.5	8.9	8.7
Slack work	3.3	3.1	3.1	4.3	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.8	7.2	5.8	6.0
End of temporary job	4.6	5.6	5.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.1	6.0
All other reasons	18.9	16.7	17.2	17.1	16.7	16.7	16.8	17.2	17.6	18.6	18.8
SEX											
Male: Number	3,280	3,423	3,669	3,660	3,706	3,561	3,714	3,776	3,893	3,723	3,782
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	46.5	46.7	46.3	44.2	41.7	41.0	41.6	40.3	38.9	37.4	38.2
Ill health, disability	11.3	11.0	11.6	11.1	10.8	10.7	12.0	12.0	10.5	11.2	10.4
Retirement, old age	10.6	11.4	11.7	11.9	13.8	14.5	14.4	13.8	13.7	14.4	14.2
Economic reasons	13.4	14.3	13.4	15.5	16.7	17.1	16.2	17.7	19.5	19.4	19.0
End of seasonal job	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	8.6	8.0	8.4	8.7	9.0	9.4
Slack work	2.5	2.6	2.5	4.1	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.7	6.7	5.7	5.2
End of temporary job	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.5	4.1	4.7	4.4
All other reasons	18.1	16.7	17.1	17.2	17.0	16.8	15.9	16.2	17.4	17.6	18.2
Female: Number	6,047	6,328	6,507	6,470	6,391	6,062	6,329	6,495	6,218	5,961	6,138
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	50.6	52.3	52.8	52.2	51.2	50.1	51.4	50.2	47.9	47.1	47.7
Ill health, disability	8.5	8.3	8.4	7.7	7.5	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.0
Retirement, old age	2.5	3.1	2.9	3.7	3.6	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.6	4.4
Economic reasons	19.1	19.7	18.5	19.5	21.2	20.6	18.9	19.7	22.6	21.6	21.7
End of seasonal job	10.0	9.8	9.0	8.5	9.0	8.5	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.8	8.2
Slack work	3.8	3.5	3.4	4.3	5.4	5.3	4.4	4.9	7.6	5.8	6.5
End of temporary job	5.4	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.0	6.1	6.7	7.0	7.0
All other reasons	19.3	16.6	17.3	16.9	16.6	16.7	17.4	17.8	17.7	19.2	19.1
RACE											
White: Number	8,119	8,494	8,849	8,823	8,809	8,423	8,779	8,918	8,765	8,391	8,604
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	50.4	51.6	51.3	49.8	48.7	47.5	48.1	47.5	45.1	44.4	45.2
Ill health, disability	8.7	8.3	8.9	8.2	7.9	8.6	9.0	8.9	8.2	8.1	7.6
Retirement, old age	5.8	6.6	6.6	7.3	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.3	8.5	8.9	8.7
Economic reasons	16.2	16.9	16.0	17.6	18.8	18.6	17.3	18.4	20.5	19.9	20.1
End of seasonal job	8.3	8.4	7.8	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	7.9	8.5	8.3
Slack work	3.2	3.0	3.0	4.2	5.0	4.8	4.1	4.5	6.8	5.5	5.8
End of temporary job	4.7	5.5	5.3	5.8	5.9	5.8	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.0
All other reasons	18.9	16.6	17.2	17.1	16.6	16.7	16.9	16.9	17.7	18.7	18.4
Black and other: Number	1,208	1,259	1,327	1,307	1,289	1,200	1,263	1,353	1,346	1,293	1,317
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
School, home responsibilities	40.9	41.8	44.9	46.3	40.5	41.3	45.4	40.3	40.1	36.8	36.9
Ill health, disability	14.6	15.0	14.3	13.6	14.4	12.7	12.3	13.6	12.0	13.7	12.7
Retirement, old age	1.9	2.2	2.7	2.4	3.2	4.4	4.2	4.5	3.7	4.8	4.7
Economic reasons	23.5	23.5	20.9	20.8	24.5	24.4	21.5	22.3	27.4	26.4	24.7
End of seasonal job	15.0	13.6	13.3	11.2	12.3	12.7	10.6	10.5	12.1	11.7	11.2
Slack work	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.9	7.0	5.9	6.3	7.0	9.5	7.2	7.1
End of temporary job	4.5	5.7	4.0	4.7	5.1	5.9	4.6	4.9	5.7	7.5	6.3
All other reasons	19.1	17.3	17.3	16.8	17.5	17.3	16.6	19.2	16.7	18.3	21.0

Table A–14. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77 [1]

[Thousands]

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
ALL WORKERS										
1948	58,344	1,600	2,426	6,937	13,801	13,050	10,624	7,103	2,804	772
1949	57,652	1,456	2,246	6,660	13,639	13,108	10,636	7,042	2,864	771
1950	58,921	1,433	2,270	6,746	13,917	13,424	10,966	7,265	2,899	826
1951	59,963	1,575	2,192	6,321	14,233	13,746	11,421	7,558	2,917	821
1952	60,255	1,626	2,092	5,572	14,515	14,058	11,687	7,785	2,919	781
1953	61,180	1,577	2,142	5,225	14,519	14,774	11,969	7,806	3,166	764
1954	60,110	1,422	2,053	4,971	14,190	14,541	11,976	7,895	3,060	779
1955	62,170	1,500	2,143	5,270	14,481	14,879	12,556	8,158	3,185	771
1956	63,801	1,647	2,171	5,545	14,407	15,218	12,978	8,519	3,314	904
1957	64,069	1,613	2,167	5,641	14,253	15,348	13,320	8,553	3,179	940
1958	63,036	1,519	2,063	5,571	13,675	15,157	13,448	8,559	3,045	930
1959	64,629	1,670	2,168	5,870	13,709	15,454	13,915	8,822	3,023	951
1960	65,777	1,770	2,360	6,119	13,630	15,598	14,238	8,989	3,073	903
1961	65,746	1,621	2,486	6,227	13,429	15,552	14,320	9,120	2,987	1,050
1962	66,703	1,607	2,588	6,446	13,311	15,901	14,491	9,346	3,013	1,144
1963	67,763	1,751	2,504	6,815	13,318	16,114	14,749	9,596	2,915	1,047
1964	69,305	2,013	2,503	7,303	13,449	16,166	15,094	9,804	2,973	1,052
1965	71,088	2,075	2,962	7,702	13,704	16,294	15,320	10,028	3,005	1,091
1966	72,899	2,269	3,452	7,964	14,017	16,312	15,615	10,310	2,961	1,170
1967	74,373	2,334	3,348	8,499	14,575	16,281	15,789	10,536	3,011	1,234
1968	75,921	2,403	3,377	8,762	15,265	16,220	16,083	10,745	3,065	1,289
1969	77,902	2,573	3,543	9,319	15,883	16,100	16,410	10,919	3,155	1,130
1970	78,627	2,596	3,545	9,719	16,293	15,916	16,473	10,968	3,117	1,362
1971	79,119	2,587	3,609	10,144	16,662	15,647	16,453	10,982	3,036	1,381
1972	81,702	2,770	3,952	10,895	17,864	15,771	16,460	10,995	2,996	1,414
1973	84,410	3,007	4,228	11,686	19,194	15,967	16,557	10,895	2,875	1,477
1974	85,935	3,080	4,323	11,903	20,196	16,106	16,638	10,870	2,821	1,473
1975	84,784	2,902	4,145	11,638	20,575	15,833	16,197	10,711	2,784	1,389
1976	87,485	2,926	4,343	12,276	21,881	16,325	16,232	10,774	2,727	1,359
1977	90,546	3,084	4,526	12,855	23,140	16,990	16,221	10,966	2,763	1,474
MALE										
1948	41,726	997	1,348	4,350	10,039	9,363	7,742	5,586	2,303	542
1949	40,926	911	1,213	4,196	9,870	9,308	7,661	5,438	2,329	547
1950	41,580	909	1,277	4,255	10,060	9,445	7,790	5,508	2,336	582
1951	41,780	979	1,177	3,780	10,134	9,607	8,012	5,711	2,382	582
1952	41,684	985	1,121	3,182	10,352	9,753	8,144	5,804	2,343	553
1953	42,431	976	1,159	2,902	10,500	10,229	8,374	5,808	2,483	535
1954	41,620	881	1,104	2,724	10,254	10,082	8,330	5,830	2,414	545
1955	42,621	936	1,159	2,974	10,453	10,267	8,553	5,857	2,424	531
1956	43,380	1,008	1,156	3,246	10,337	10,385	8,732	6,004	2,512	619
1957	43,357	987	1,130	3,343	10,222	10,427	8,851	6,002	2,394	633
1958	42,423	948	1,064	3,293	9,790	10,291	8,828	5,954	2,254	619
1959	43,466	1,015	1,183	3,597	9,863	10,492	9,048	6,058	2,210	623
1960	43,904	1,089	1,271	3,754	9,759	10,551	9,182	6,106	2,191	581
1961	43,656	989	1,325	3,798	9,591	10,505	9,194	6,156	2,098	662
1962	44,177	990	1,372	3,898	9,475	10,711	9,333	6,260	2,137	715
1963	44,657	1,073	1,333	4,118	9,431	10,801	9,479	6,385	2,039	673
1964	45,474	1,242	1,345	4,370	9,531	10,832	9,637	6,477	2,039	665
1965	46,340	1,284	1,634	4,583	9,611	10,837	9,792	6,542	2,057	694
1966	46,919	1,390	1,862	4,595	9,709	10,765	9,904	6,667	2,024	720
1967	47,479	1,417	1,769	4,809	9,989	10,676	9,990	6,775	2,058	741
1968	48,114	1,453	1,802	4,812	10,405	10,554	10,102	6,893	2,093	769
1969	48,818	1,526	1,904	5,012	10,736	10,401	10,186	6,931	2,122	576
1970	48,960	1,503	1,904	5,230	10,921	10,211	10,171	6,926	2,094	784
1971	49,245	1,505	1,965	5,559	11,145	10,003	10,144	6,906	2,017	808
1972	50,630	1,589	2,161	6,076	11,751	10,043	10,149	6,912	1,949	816
1973	51,963	1,708	2,309	6,566	12,424	10,061	10,211	6,833	1,851	842
1974	52,519	1,727	2,347	6,622	12,865	10,049	10,199	6,848	1,862	841
1975	51,230	1,600	2,204	6,339	12,891	9,785	9,925	6,683	1,803	781
1976	52,391	1,601	2,303	6,742	13,495	9,942	9,908	6,677	1,722	753
1977	53,861	1,704	2,420	7,031	14,049	10,252	9,863	6,794	1,749	813
FEMALE										
1948	16,618	605	1,078	2,587	3,762	3,687	2,882	1,516	501	230
1949	16,723	555	1,033	2,463	3,769	3,800	2,975	1,604	535	224
1950	17,340	524	993	2,491	3,857	3,979	3,176	1,757	563	244
1951	18,182	596	1,015	2,541	4,099	4,139	3,409	1,847	535	239
1952	18,570	641	971	2,389	4,163	4,305	3,543	1,981	576	228
1953	18,750	601	983	2,324	4,019	4,545	3,595	1,998	683	229
1954	18,490	541	949	2,247	3,936	4,459	3,646	2,065	646	234
1955	19,550	564	984	2,297	4,028	4,612	4,003	2,301	761	240
1956	20,422	639	1,015	2,300	4,070	4,833	4,246	2,515	802	285
1957	20,714	626	1,037	2,295	4,031	4,921	4,469	2,550	784	307
1958	20,613	571	999	2,277	3,885	4,866	4,620	2,604	791	311
1959	21,164	655	985	2,273	4,846	4,961	4,867	2,764	812	328
1960	21,874	680	1,089	2,366	3,871	5,046	5,055	2,884	882	322
1961	22,090	632	1,161	2,433	3,838	5,047	5,124	2,964	889	388
1962	22,525	617	1,216	2,548	3,836	5,190	5,158	3,086	875	429
1963	23,105	678	1,171	2,697	3,888	5,313	5,272	3,211	877	374
1964	23,831	771	1,158	2,934	3,918	5,335	5,457	3,326	934	387
1965	24,748	790	1,328	3,119	4,093	5,457	5,528	3,486	948	397
1966	25,976	879	1,590	3,364	4,307	5,549	5,710	3,641	936	450
1967	26,893	917	1,580	3,690	4,587	5,608	5,799	3,762	953	495
1968	27,807	950	1,575	3,950	4,860	5,666	5,981	3,852	972	520
1969	29,084	1,047	1,639	4,307	5,147	5,699	6,223	3,988	1,033	554
1970	29,667	1,093	1,641	4,489	5,372	5,705	6,302	4,042	1,023	578
1971	29,875	1,082	1,643	4,585	5,517	5,644	6,309	4,075	1,019	573
1972	31,072	1,181	1,791	4,818	6,113	5,728	6,311	4,083	1,047	598
1973	32,446	1,299	1,919	5,121	6,770	5,908	6,346	4,082	1,024	635
1974	33,417	1,353	1,976	5,281	7,331	6,057	6,438	4,022	959	632
1975	33,553	1,302	1,941	5,299	7,683	6,047	6,272	4,028	980	608
1976	35,095	1,325	2,040	5,534	8,386	6,383	6,324	4,097	1,006	606
1977	36,685	1,379	2,107	5,824	9,091	6,739	6,358	4,173	1,015	660

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–14. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE										
1954	53,957	1,257	1,822	4,358	12,616	13,000	10,811	7,262	2,831	662
1955	55,834	1,330	1,896	4,637	12,855	13,327	11,322	7,510	2,954	670
1956	57,265	1,465	1,922	4,897	12,748	13,637	11,706	7,822	3,068	800
1957	57,452	1,442	1,931	4,952	12,619	13,716	12,009	7,729	2,951	838
1958	56,614	1,370	1,847	4,908	12,128	13,553	12,113	7,849	2,828	836
1959	58,005	1,520	1,955	5,138	12,144	13,830	12,552	8,063	2,805	846
1960	58,850	1,598	2,103	5,331	12,021	13,930	12,820	8,192	2,855	791
1961	58,912	1,472	2,220	5,460	11,835	13,905	12,906	8,335	2,778	948
1962	59,698	1,447	2,327	5,676	11,703	14,173	13,066	8,511	2,795	1,051
1963	60,622	1,600	2,250	6,036	11,689	14,341	13,304	8,718	2,683	953
1964	61,922	1,846	2,230	6,444	11,794	14,380	13,596	8,916	2,717	955
1965	63,445	1,892	2,670	6,752	11,992	14,473	13,804	9,116	2,748	987
1966	65,019	2,052	3,124	6,986	12,268	14,449	14,072	9,356	2,713	1,077
1967	66,362	2,121	2,993	7,493	12,763	14,429	14,224	9,596	2,746	1,132
1968	67,751	2,193	3,002	7,687	13,410	14,386	14,487	9,781	2,804	1,190
1969	69,518	2,347	3,161	8,182	13,935	14,270	14,788	9,947	2,888	1,222
1970	70,182	2,384	3,185	8,551	14,309	14,091	14,854	9,975	2,834	1,258
1971	70,716	2,396	3,266	8,960	14,631	13,851	14,845	9,992	2,775	1,290
1972	73,074	2,567	3,591	9,644	15,754	13,928	14,847	10,038	2,705	1,320
1973	75,278	2,787	3,816	10,318	16,881	14,064	14,890	9,926	2,597	1,394
1974	76,621	2,854	3,914	10,536	17,754	14,173	14,954	9,883	2,551	1,378
1975	75,713	2,685	3,767	10,372	18,130	13,950	14,562	9,734	2,512	1,306
1976	78,021	2,723	3,960	10,912	19,239	14,373	14,557	9,812	2,445	1,282
1977	80,734	2,881	4,139	11,456	20,353	14,944	14,493	9,979	2,489	1,392
Male										
1954	37,847	771	953	2,394	9,287	9,175	7,614	5,412	2,241	470
1955	38,721	821	1,004	2,607	9,461	9,351	7,792	5,431	2,254	462
1956	39,366	890	1,002	2,850	9,330	9,449	7,950	5,559	2,336	552
1957	39,343	874	990	2,930	9,226	9,480	8,067	5,442	2,234	566
1958	38,592	852	932	2,896	8,861	9,368	8,061	5,501	2,103	558
1959	39,493	915	1,046	3,153	8,911	9,560	8,261	5,588	2,060	554
1960	39,755	973	1,119	3,264	8,777	9,589	8,372	5,618	2,043	510
1961	39,588	891	1,164	3,311	8,630	9,566	8,394	5,670	1,961	597
1962	40,016	883	1,215	3,426	8,514	9,718	8,512	5,749	1,998	656
1963	40,428	972	1,184	3,646	8,463	9,782	8,650	5,844	1,887	609
1964	41,114	1,128	1,188	3,856	8,538	9,800	8,787	5,945	1,872	596
1965	41,844	1,159	1,453	4,025	8,598	9,795	8,924	5,998	1,892	622
1966	42,330	1,245	1,668	4,028	8,674	9,719	9,029	6,096	1,871	653
1967	42,834	1,278	1,571	4,231	8,931	9,632	9,093	6,208	1,892	672
1968	43,411	1,319	1,589	4,226	9,315	9,522	9,198	6,316	1,926	698
1969	44,048	1,385	1,685	4,401	9,608	9,379	9,279	6,359	1,953	722
1970	44,157	1,373	1,692	4,596	9,773	9,200	9,272	6,338	1,913	718
1971	44,499	1,389	1,763	4,912	9,975	9,017	9,259	6,331	1,853	749
1972	45,769	1,463	1,945	5,389	10,570	9,030	9,242	6,349	1,781	756
1973	46,830	1,580	2,068	5,802	11,132	9,021	9,266	6,279	1,682	788
1974	47,340	1,597	2,113	5,885	11,522	8,995	9,254	6,277	1,696	782
1975	46,284	1,485	1,997	5,671	11,562	8,778	9,019	6,127	1,644	730
1976	47,282	1,481	2,098	6,022	12,098	8,896	8,985	6,137	1,565	706
1977	48,578	1,583	2,211	6,300	12,587	9,156	8,918	6,233	1,589	761
Female										
1954	16,110	486	869	1,964	3,329	3,825	3,197	1,850	590	192
1955	17,113	509	892	2,030	3,394	3,976	3,530	2,079	703	208
1956	17,899	575	920	2,047	3,418	4,188	3,756	2,263	732	248
1957	18,109	568	941	2,022	3,393	4,236	3,942	2,287	717	272
1958	18,022	518	915	2,012	3,267	4,185	4,052	2,348	725	278
1959	18,512	605	909	1,985	3,233	4,270	4,291	2,475	745	292
1960	19,095	625	984	2,067	3,244	4,341	4,448	2,574	812	281
1961	19,324	581	1,056	2,149	3,205	4,339	4,512	2,665	817	351
1962	19,682	564	1,112	2,250	3,189	4,455	4,554	2,762	797	395
1963	20,194	628	1,066	2,390	3,226	4,559	4,654	2,874	796	344
1964	20,808	718	1,042	2,588	3,256	4,580	4,809	2,971	845	359
1965	21,601	733	1,217	2,727	3,394	4,678	4,880	3,118	856	365
1966	22,689	807	1,456	2,958	3,594	4,730	5,043	3,260	842	424
1967	23,528	843	1,422	3,262	3,832	4,797	5,131	3,388	854	460
1968	24,340	874	1,413	3,461	4,095	4,864	5,289	3,465	878	492
1969	25,470	962	1,476	3,781	4,327	4,891	5,509	3,588	935	500
1970	26,025	1,011	1,493	3,955	4,534	4,891	5,582	3,637	921	540
1971	26,217	1,007	1,503	4,048	4,656	4,834	5,586	3,661	922	541
1972	27,305	1,104	1,646	4,255	5,184	4,898	5,605	3,689	924	564
1975	28,448	1,207	1,748	4,516	5,749	5,043	5,624	3,647	915	606
1974	29,281	1,257	1,801	4,651	6,232	5,178	5,700	3,606	855	596
1975	29,429	1,200	1,770	4,701	6,568	5,172	5,543	3,607	868	576
1976	30,739	1,242	1,863	4,890	7,141	5,476	5,572	3,675	880	576
1977	32,156	1,298	1,927	5,156	7,766	5,788	5,575	3,746	900	630

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–14. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Sex, Race, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77 [1]—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
BLACK AND OTHER										
1954	6,150	165	231	613	1,574	1,541	1,165	633	229	117
1955	6,341	170	247	634	1,626	1,552	1,234	648	228	101
1956	6,534	182	249	649	1,659	1,581	1,272	697	246	104
1957	6,619	171	236	686	1,634	1,632	1,311	723	227	102
1958	6,422	150	216	662	1,547	1,586	1,335	711	218	93
1959	6,624	151	212	733	1,565	1,623	1,364	759	217	106
1960	6,927	171	257	788	1,609	1,668	1,417	797	218	114
1961	6,832	149	265	771	1,594	1,646	1,413	785	209	104
1962	7,004	159	261	770	1,608	1,729	1,425	834	218	94
1963	7,140	150	253	778	1,629	1,773	1,445	878	232	94
1964	7,383	167	274	860	1,655	1,786	1,499	888	257	98
1965	7,643	183	292	950	1,711	1,822	1,518	912	258	104
1966	7,875	217	327	978	1,749	1,862	1,543	952	247	93
1967	8,012	213	356	1,007	1,812	1,854	1,566	940	265	104
1968	8,169	210	374	1,075	1,855	1,834	1,596	962	261	98
1969	8,384	227	382	1,137	1,947	1,830	1,622	972	267	96
1970	8,445	212	361	1,168	1,984	1,825	1,619	993	283	103
1971	8,404	191	342	1,184	2,030	1,796	1,608	989	262	91
1972	8,628	204	361	1,249	2,110	1,842	1,613	958	291	94
1973	9,132	222	413	1,369	2,312	1,902	1,668	968	278	82
1974	9,315	226	409	1,366	2,442	1,933	1,684	987	270	96
1975	9,071	216	377	1,266	2,444	1,882	1,635	977	271	82
1976	9,464	203	383	1,364	2,643	1,952	1,675	962	282	77
1977	9,812	203	388	1,398	2,787	2,046	1,728	987	275	82
Male										
1954	3,772	110	151	330	967	907	716	418	173	75
1955	3,903	115	155	367	992	916	761	426	170	69
1956	4,013	118	154	396	1,007	936	782	445	176	67
1957	4,013	113	140	413	996	947	784	460	160	67
1958	3,831	97	132	397	929	905	767	454	151	60
1959	3,972	101	137	445	951	932	787	470	150	69
1960	4,148	116	152	490	982	963	809	487	148	72
1961	4,067	98	160	487	961	938	800	485	137	66
1962	4,160	106	157	472	961	993	821	510	140	60
1963	4,229	101	149	471	968	1,019	828	541	151	64
1964	4,359	114	158	514	993	1,032	850	533	167	70
1965	4,496	126	181	558	1,013	1,043	869	543	165	72
1966	4,588	145	194	571	1,035	1,044	875	571	153	67
1967	4,646	139	199	578	1,057	1,043	898	566	166	69
1968	4,702	134	212	586	1,090	1,032	904	576	167	71
1969	4,770	141	219	611	1,127	1,022	908	572	169	66
1970	4,803	130	212	634	1,148	1,011	899	588	181	65
1971	4,746	116	202	647	1,169	986	885	575	165	59
1972	4,861	127	216	686	1,181	1,012	907	563	168	60
1973	5,133	129	242	764	1,291	1,040	946	553	169	53
1974	5,179	130	234	736	1,343	1,054	945	571	166	60
1975	4,947	114	206	668	1,329	1,007	906	556	159	50
1976	5,108	120	206	720	1,398	1,045	923	540	156	47
1977	5,283	122	208	731	1,462	1,095	945	560	160	52
Female										
1954	2,378	55	80	283	607	634	449	215	56	42
1955	2,438	55	92	267	634	636	473	222	58	32
1956	2,521	64	95	253	652	645	490	252	70	37
1957	2,606	58	96	273	638	685	527	263	67	35
1958	2,591	53	84	265	618	681	568	257	67	33
1959	2,652	50	75	288	614	691	577	289	67	37
1960	2,779	55	105	298	627	705	608	310	70	42
1961	2,765	51	105	284	633	708	613	300	[illegible]	38
1962	2,844	53	104	298	647	736	604	324	78	34
1963	2,911	49	104	307	661	754	617	337	81	30
1964	3,024	53	116	346	662	754	649	355	90	28
1965	3,147	57	111	392	698	779	649	369	93	32
1966	3,287	72	133	407	714	818	668	381	94	26
1967	3,366	74	157	429	755	811	668	374	99	35
1968	3,467	76	162	489	765	802	692	386	94	27
1969	3,614	86	163	526	820	808	714	400	98	30
1970	3,642	82	149	534	836	814	720	405	102	38
1971	3,658	75	140	537	861	810	723	414	97	32
1972	3,767	77	145	563	929	830	706	395	123	34
1973	3,999	93	171	605	1,021	862	722	415	109	29
1974	4,136	96	175	630	1,099	879	739	416	104	36
1975	4,124	102	171	598	1,115	875	729	421	112	32
1976	4,356	83	177	644	1,245	907	752	422	126	30
1977	4,529	81	179	667	1,325	951	783	427	115	30

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[1] See footnote 1, table A-3.

Table A-15. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958–77 [1]

[Thousands]

Sex and year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
BOTH SEXES																		
1958	63,036	26,837	6,952	6,785	3,985	9,115	23,348	8,463	11,402	(2)	(2)	3,483	7,487	1,969	5,518	5,361	3,079	2,282
1959	64,630	27,593	7,140	6,936	4,210	9,307	23,993	8,554	11,816	(2)	(2)	3,623	7,697	1,948	5,749	5,344	3,013	2,331
1960	65,778	28,522	7,469	7,067	4,224	9,762	24,057	8,554	11,950	(2)	(2)	3,553	8,023	1,973	6,050	5,176	2,776	2,400
1961	65,746	28,888	7,698	7,120	4,232	9,838	23,683	8,617	11,719	(2)	(2)	3,347	8,261	2,035	6,226	4,913	2,706	2,207
1962	66,702	29,634	8,030	7,408	4,117	10,079	24,052	8,668	11,994	(2)	(2)	3,390	8,383	2,023	6,360	4,632	2,587	2,045
1963	67,762	29,949	8,255	7,293	4,151	10,250	24,775	8,915	12,464	(2)	(2)	3,396	8,671	2,029	6,642	4,364	2,388	1,976
1964	69,305	30,861	8,542	7,449	4,236	10,634	25,339	8,979	12,880	(2)	(2)	3,480	8,893	2,041	6,852	4,212	2,313	1,899
1965	71,088	31,852	8,872	7,340	4,499	11,141	26,247	9,216	13,345	(2)	(2)	3,686	8,936	1,956	6,980	4,053	2,238	1,815
1966	72,895	33,068	9,310	7,405	4,541	11,812	26,950	9,589	13,829	(2)	(2)	3,532	9,212	1,904	7,308	3,666	2,091	1,575
1967	74,372	34,232	9,879	7,495	4,525	12,333	27,261	9,845	13,884	(2)	(2)	3,533	9,325	1,769	7,556	3,554	1,970	1,584
1968	75,920	35,551	10,325	7,776	4,647	12,803	27,525	10,015	13,955	(2)	(2)	3,555	9,381	1,725	7,656	3,464	1,926	1,538
1969	77,902	36,844	10,769	7,987	4,692	13,397	28,237	10,193	14,372	(2)	(2)	3,672	9,528	1,631	7,897	3,292	1,844	1,448
1970	78,627	37,997	11,140	8,289	4,854	13,714	27,791	10,158	13,909	(2)	(2)	3,724	9,712	1,558	8,154	3,126	1,753	1,373
1971	79,120	38,252	11,070	8,675	5,066	13,440	27,184	10,178	12,983	(2)	(2)	4,022	10,676	1,486	9,189	3,008	1,666	1,342
1972	81,702	39,092	11,459	8,032	5,354	14,247	28,576	10,810	13,549	10,340	3,209	4,217	10,966	1,437	9,529	3,069	1,688	1,381
1973	84,409	40,386	11,777	8,644	5,415	14,548	29,869	11,288	14,269	10,972	3,297	4,312	11,128	1,353	9,775	3,027	1,664	1,363
1974	85,936	41,738	12,338	8,941	5,417	15,043	29,776	11,477	13,919	10,627	3,292	4,380	11,373	1,228	10,145	3,048	1,643	1,405
1975	84,783	42,227	12,748	8.891	5,460	15,128	27,962	10,972	12,856	9,637	3,219	4,134	11,657	1,171	10,486	2,936	1,593	1,343
1976	87,485	43,700	13,329	9,315	5,497	15,558	28,958	11,278	13,356	10,085	3,271	4,325	12,005	1,125	10,880	2,822	1,514	1,309
1977	90,546	45,187	13,692	9,662	5,728	16,106	30,211	11,881	13,830	10,354	3,476	4,500	12,392	1,158	11,234	2,756	1,459	1,296
MALE																		
1958	42,423	15,485	4,416	5,751	2,409	2,909	19,833	8,237	8,215	(2)	(2)	3,381	2,711	37	2,674	4,392	2,957	1,435
1959	43,466	15,974	4,582	5,858	2,549	2,985	20,422	8,341	8,558	(2)	(2)	3,523	2,732	33	2,699	4,335	2,894	1,441
1960	43,904	16,423	4,766	5,968	2,544	3,145	20,420	8,332	8,617	(2)	(2)	3,471	2,844	30	2,814	4,219	2,667	1,552
1961	43,656	16,617	4,952	6,002	2,553	3,110	20,072	8,401	8,401	(2)	(2)	3,270	2,906	44	2,862	4,061	2,578	1,483
1962	44,177	17,008	5,170	6,275	2,435	3,128	20,372	8,445	8,623	(2)	(2)	3,304	2,980	46	2,934	3,817	2,456	1,361
1963	44,657	17,059	5,309	6,180	2,453	3,117	20,956	8,675	8,974	(2)	(2)	3,307	3,095	44	3,051	3,547	2,257	1,290
1964	45,474	17,480	5,435	6,341	2,506	3,198	21,360	8,731	9,237	(2)	(2)	3,392	3,199	46	3,153	3,434	2,181	1,253
1965	46,340	17,746	5,596	6,230	2,641	3,279	22,107	8,947	9,581	(2)	(2)	3,579	3,194	40	3,154	3,295	2,107	1,188
1966	46,919	18,094	5,836	6,238	2,672	3,348	22,514	9,334	9,756	(2)	(2)	3,424	3,319	43	3,276	2,990	1,968	1,022
1967	47,479	18,527	6,183	6,318	2,622	3,406	22,683	9,560	9,706	(2)	(2)	3,417	3,334	33	3,301	2,936	1,872	1,066
1968	48,114	19,117	6,449	6,535	2,724	3,409	22,812	9,696	9,687	(2)	(2)	3,429	3,308	35	3,273	2,878	1,844	1,034
1969	48,818	19,574	6,751	6,726	2,675	3,422	23,263	9,854	9,883	(2)	(2)	3,520	3,257	39	3,218	2,723	1,764	959
1970	48,960	20,054	6,842	6,968	2,763	3,481	23,020	9,826	9,605	(2)	(2)	3,589	3,285	40	3,245	2,601	1,673	928
1971	49,245	20,138	6,737	7,182	2,911	3,308	22,579	9,792	9,015	(2)	(2)	3,772	4,034	37	3,997	2,494	1,580	914
1972	50,630	20,176	6,957	6,621	3,127	3,470	23,800	10,424	9,426	6,351	3,075	3,950	4,128	34	4,094	2,526	1,588	938
1973	51,963	20,705	7,066	7,054	3,175	3,409	24,625	10,826	9,787	6,653	3,134	4,012	4,120	23	4,097	2,513	1,561	952
1974	52,519	21,155	7,346	7,291	3,152	3,366	24,581	10,966	9,590	6,464	3,126	4,026	4,218	27	4,190	2,564	1,545	1,020
1975	51,230	21,134	7,481	7,162	3,137	3,355	23,220	10,472	8,971	5,934	3,037	3,777	4,400	30	4,370	2,476	1,492	985
1976	52,391	21,552	7,726	7,373	3,140	3,313	23,852	10,733	9,197	6,135	3,062	3,922	4,622	30	4,592	2,365	1,423	941
1977	53,861	22,008	7,856	7,511	3,250	3,391	24,856	11,282	9,496	6,258	3,238	4,079	4,715	35	4,679	2,282	1,367	916
FEMALE																		
1958	20,613	11,352	2,536	1,034	1,576	6,206	3,515	226	3,187	(2)	(2)	102	4,776	1,932	2,844	969	122	847
1959	21,164	11,619	2,558	1,078	1,661	6,322	3,571	213	3,258	(2)	(2)	100	4,965	1,915	3,050	1,009	119	890
1960	21,874	12,099	2,703	1,099	1,680	6,617	3,637	222	3,333	(2)	(2)	82	5,179	1,943	3,236	957	109	848
1961	22,090	12,272	2,746	1,118	1,680	6,728	3,612	216	3,318	(2)	(2)	77	5,355	1,991	3,364	852	128	724
1962	22,525	12,626	2,860	1,133	1,682	6,951	3,680	223	3,371	(2)	(2)	86	5,403	1,977	3,426	815	131	684
1963	23,105	12,890	2,946	1,113	1,698	7,133	3,819	240	3,490	(2)	(2)	89	5,576	1,985	3,591	817	131	686
1964	23,831	13,381	3,107	1,108	1,730	7,436	3,982	250	3,643	(2)	(2)	88	5,694	1,995	3,699	778	132	646
1965	24,748	14,106	3,276	1,110	1,858	7,862	4,140	269	3,764	(2)	(2)	107	5,742	1,916	3,826	758	131	627
1966	25,976	14,974	3,474	1,167	1,869	8,464	4,436	255	4,073	(2)	(2)	108	5,893	1,861	4,032	676	123	553
1967	26,893	15,705	3,697	1,177	1,904	8,928	4,580	286	4,173	(2)	(2)	117	5,992	1,737	4,255	618	98	520
1968	27,807	16,435	3,877	1,241	1,923	9,394	4,712	319	4,267	(2)	(2)	126	6,072	1,689	4,383	587	82	505
1969	29,084	17,271	4,018	1,261	2,017	9,975	4,974	339	4,489	(2)	(2)	146	6,271	1,592	4,679	569	79	489
1970	29,667	17,943	4,298	1,321	2,091	10,233	4,771	332	4,303	(2)	(2)	136	6,428	1,518	4,909	525	80	445
1971	29,875	18,114	4,334	1,493	2,155	10,132	4,606	387	3,968	(2)	(2)	250	6,642	1,449	5,192	514	86	428
1972	31,072	18,915	4,502	1,410	2,226	10,777	4,776	386	4,123	3,989	134	267	6,838	1,403	5,435	543	100	443
1973	32,446	19,681	4,711	1,590	2,240	11,140	5,244	463	4,482	4,319	163	299	7,008	1,330	5,678	514	103	411
1974	33,417	20,583	4,992	1,650	2,265	11,676	5,195	511	4,331	4,164	167	354	7,156	1,201	5,955	484	98	385
1975	33,553	21,092	5,267	1,729	2,323	11,773	4,742	501	3,885	3,703	182	357	7,258	1,141	6,116	460	102	358
1976	35,095	22,148	5,603	1,942	2,357	12,245	5,106	545	4,158	3,950	208	403	7,383	1,095	6,289	458	91	367
1977	36,685	23,179	5,836	2,151	2,478	12,715	5,355	599	4,334	4,096	238	422	7,677	1,123	6,555	473	93	381

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–15. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Sex: Annual Averages, 1958–77 [1]—Continued

[Percent distribution]

Sex and year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
BOTH SEXES																		
1958	100.0	42.6	11.0	10.8	6.3	14.5	37.0	13.4	18.1	(2)	(2)	5.5	11.9	3.1	8.8	8.5	4.9	3.6
1959	100.0	42.7	11.0	10.7	6.5	14.4	37.1	13.2	18.3	(2)	(2)	5.6	11.9	3.0	8.9	8.3	4.7	6.6
1960	100.0	43.4	11.4	10.7	6.4	14.8	36.6	13.0	18.2	(2)	(2)	5.4	12.2	3.0	9.2	7.9	4.2	3.3
1961	100.0	43.9	11.7	10.8	6.4	15.0	36.0	13.1	17.8	(2)	(2)	5.1	12.6	3.1	9.5	7.5	4.1	3.9
1962	100.0	44.4	12.0	11.1	6.2	15.1	36.1	13.0	18.0	(2)	(2)	5.1	12.6	3.0	9.5	6.9	3.9	3.4
1963	100.0	44.2	12.2	10.8	6.1	15.1	36.6	13.2	18.4	(2)	(2)	5.0	12.8	3.0	9.8	6.4	3.5	2.3
1964	100.0	44.5	12.3	10.7	6.1	15.3	36.6	13.0	18.6	(2)	(2)	5.0	12.8	2.9	9.9	6.1	3.3	2.6
1965	100.0	44.8	12.5	10.3	6.3	15.7	36.9	13.0	18.8	(2)	(2)	5.2	12.6	2.8	9.8	6.7	3.1	2.1
1966	100.0	45.4	12.8	10.2	6.2	16.2	37.0	13.2	19.0	(2)	(2)	4.8	12.6	2.6	10.0	5.0	2.9	2.0
1967	100.0	46.0	13.3	10.1	6.1	16.6	36.7	13.2	18.7	(2)	(2)	4.8	12.5	2.4	10.2	4.8	2.6	2.4
1968	100.0	46.8	13.6	10.2	6.1	16.9	36.3	13.2	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.7	12.4	2.3	10.1	4.6	2.5	2.3
1969	100.0	47.3	13.8	10.2	6.0	17.2	36.2	13.1	18.4	(2)	(2)	4.7	12.2	2.1	10.1	4.2	2.4	1.5
1970	100.0	48.3	14.2	10.5	6.2	17.4	35.3	12.9	17.7	(2)	(2)	4.7	12.4	2.0	10.4	4.0	2.2	1.7
1971	100.0	48.3	14.0	11.0	6.4	17.0	34.4	12.9	16.4	(2)	(2)	5.1	13.5	1.9	11.6	3.8	2.1	1.7
1972	100.0	47.8	14.0	9.8	6.6	17.4	35.0	13.2	16.6	12.7	3.9	5.2	13.4	1.8	11.7	3.8	2.1	1.7
1973	100.0	47.8	14.0	10.2	6.4	17.2	35.4	13.4	16.9	13.0	3.9	5.1	13.2	1.6	11.6	3.6	2.0	1.6
1974	100.0	48.6	14.4	10.4	6.3	17.5	34.6	13.4	16.2	12.4	3.8	5.1	13.2	1.4	11.8	3.5	1.9	1.6
1975	100.0	49.8	15.0	10.5	6.4	17.8	33.0	12.9	15.2	11.4	3.8	4.9	13.7	1.4	12.4	3.5	1.9	1.6
1976	100.0	50.0	15.2	10.6	6.3	17.8	33.1	12.9	15.3	11.5	3.7	4.9	13.7	1.3	12.4	3.2	1.7	1.5
1977	100.0	49.9	15.1	10.7	6.3	17.8	33.4	13.1	15.3	11.4	3.8	5.0	13.7	1.3	12.4	3.0	1.6	1.4
MALE																		
1958	100.0	36.5	10.4	13.6	5.7	6.9	46.8	19.4	19.4	(2)	(2)	8.0	6.4	.1	6.3	10.4	7.0	3.4
1959	100.0	36.8	10.5	13.5	5.9	6.9	47.0	19.2	19.7	(2)	(2)	8.1	6.3	.1	6.2	10.0	6.7	3.1
1960	100.0	37.4	10.9	13.6	5.8	7.2	46.5	19.0	19.6	(2)	(2)	7.9	6.5	.1	6.4	9.6	6.1	3.9
1961	100.0	38.1	11.3	13.7	5.8	7.1	46.0	19.2	19.2	(2)	(2)	7.5	6.7	.1	6.6	9.3	5.9	3.8
1962	100.0	38.5	11.7	14.2	5.5	7.1	46.1	19.1	19.5	(2)	(2)	7.5	6.7	.1	6.6	8.6	5.6	3.9
1963	100.0	38.2	11.9	13.8	5.5	7.0	46.9	19.4	20.1	(2)	(2)	7.4	6.9	.1	6.8	7.9	5.1	2.6
1964	100.0	38.4	12.0	13.9	5.5	7.0	47.0	19.2	20.3	(2)	(2)	7.5	7.0	.1	6.9	7.6	4.8	2.1
1965	100.0	38.3	12.1	13.4	5.7	7.1	47.7	19.3	20.7	(2)	(2)	7.7	6.9	.1	6.8	7.1	4.5	2.7
1966	100.0	38.6	12.4	13.3	5.7	7.1	48.0	19.9	20.8	(2)	(2)	7.3	7.1	.1	7.0	6.4	4.2	2.2
1967	100.0	39.0	13.0	13.3	5.5	7.2	47.8	20.1	20.4	(2)	(2)	7.2	7.0	.1	7.0	6.2	3.9	2.2
1968	100.0	39.7	13.4	13.6	5.7	7.1	47.4	20.2	20.1	(2)	(2)	7.1	6.9	.1	6.8	6.0	3.8	2.1
1969	100.0	40.1	13.8	13.8	5.5	7.0	47.7	20.2	20.2	(2)	(2)	7.2	6.7	.1	6.6	5.6	3.6	2.0
1970	100.0	41.0	14.0	14.2	5.6	7.1	47.0	20.1	19.6	(2)	(2)	7.3	6.7	.1	6.6	5.3	3.4	1.9
1971	100.0	40.9	13.7	14.6	5.9	6.7	45.9	19.9	18.3	(2)	(2)	7.7	8.2	.1	8.1	5.1	3.2	1.9
1972	100.0	39.9	13.7	13.1	6.2	6.9	47.0	20.6	18.6	12.5	6.1	7.8	8.2	.1	8.1	5.0	3.1	1.9
1973	100.0	39.8	13.6	13.6	6.1	6.6	47.4	20.8	18.8	12.8	6.0	7.7	7.9	(3)	7.9	4.8	3.0	1.8
1974	100.0	40.3	14.0	13.9	6.0	6.4	46.8	20.9	18.3	12.3	6.0	7.7	8.0	.1	8.0	4.9	2.9	1.9
1975	100.0	41.3	14.6	14.0	6.1	6.5	45.3	20.4	17.5	11.6	5.9	7.4	8.6	.1	8.5	4.8	2.9	1.0
1976	100.0	41.1	14.7	14.1	6.0	6.3	45.5	20.5	17.6	11.7	5.8	7.5	8.8	.1	8.8	4.5	2.7	1.3
1977	100.0	40.9	14.6	13.9	6.0	6.3	46.2	20.9	17.6	11.6	6.0	7.6	8.8	.1	8.7	4.2	2.5	1.3
FEMALE																		
1958	100.0	55.1	12.3	5.0	7.6	30.1	17.1	1.1	15.5	(2)	(2)	.5	23.2	9.4	13.8	4.7	.6	4.9
1959	100.0	54.9	12.1	5.1	7.8	29.9	16.9	1.0	15.4	(2)	(2)	.5	23.5	9.0	14.4	4.8	.6	4.1
1960	100.0	55.3	12.4	5.0	7.7	30.3	16.6	1.0	15.2	(2)	(2)	.4	23.7	8.9	14.8	4.4	.5	3.2
1961	100.0	55.6	12.4	5.1	7.6	30.5	16.4	1.0	15.0	(2)	(2)	.3	24.2	9.0	15.2	3.9	.6	3.9
1962	100.0	56.1	12.7	5.0	7.5	30.9	16.3	1.0	15.0	(2)	(2)	.4	24.0	8.8	15.2	3.6	.6	3.0
1963	100.0	55.8	12.8	4.8	7.3	30.9	16.5	1.0	15.1	(2)	(2)	.4	24.1	8.6	15.5	3.5	.6	3.0
1964	100.0	56.1	13.0	4.6	7.3	31.2	16.7	1.0	15.3	(2)	(2)	.4	23.9	8.4	15.5	3.3	.6	2.7
1965	100.0	57.0	13.2	4.5	7.5	31.8	16.7	1.1	15.2	(2)	(2)	.4	23.2	7.7	15.5	3.1	.5	2.5
1966	100.0	57.6	13.4	4.5	7.2	32.6	17.1	1.0	15.7	(2)	(2)	.4	22.7	7.2	15.5	2.6	.5	2.1
1967	100.0	58.4	13.7	4.4	7.1	33.2	17.0	1.1	15.5	(2)	(2)	.4	22.3	6.5	15.8	2.3	.4	1.9
1968	100.0	59.1	13.9	4.5	6.9	33.8	16.9	1.1	15.3	(2)	(2)	.5	21.8	6.1	15.8	2.1	.3	1.8
1969	100.0	59.4	13.8	4.3	6.9	34.3	17.1	1.2	15.4	(2)	(2)	.5	21.6	5.5	16.1	2.0	.3	1.7
1970	100.0	60.5	14.5	4.5	7.0	34.5	16.1	1.1	14.5	(2)	(2)	.5	21.7	5.1	16.5	1.8	.3	1.5
1971	100.0	60.6	14.5	5.0	7.2	33.9	15.4	1.3	13.3	(2)	(2)	.8	22.2	4.9	17.4	1.7	.3	1.4
1972	100.0	60.9	14.5	4.5	7.2	34.7	15.3	1.2	13.3	12.8	0.4	.9	22.0	4.5	17.5	1.7	.3	1.4
1973	100.0	60.7	14.5	4.9	6.9	34.3	16.2	1.4	13.8	13.3	.5	.9	21.6	4.1	17.5	1.6	.3	1.3
1974	100.0	61.6	14.9	4.9	6.8	34.9	15.5	1.5	13.0	12.5	.5	1.1	21.4	3.6	17.8	1.4	.3	1.2
1975	100.0	62.9	15.7	5.2	6.9	35.1	14.1	1.5	11.6	11.0	.5	1.1	21.6	3.4	18.2	1.4	.3	1.1
1976	100.0	63.1	16.0	5.5	6.7	34.9	14.5	1.6	11.8	11.3	.6	1.1	21.0	3.1	17.9	1.3	.3	1.0
1977	100.0	63.2	15.9	5.9	6.8	34.7	14.6	1.6	11.8	11.2	.6	1.2	20.9	3.1	17.9	1.3	.3	1.0

[1] Data are limited to 1958 forward because occupational information for only 1 month of each quarter was collected prior to 1958 and the adjustment for the exclusion of 14- and 15-year-olds was not possible for earlier years.

[2] Not available.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey (CPS) in January 1971. Moreover, data from 1972 forward are not completely comparable with 1971 because of the addition of a questicn to the CPS in December 1971 relating to major activities and duties. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table A–16. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Race: Annual Averages, 1958–77 [1]

[Thousands]

Race and year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment							
WHITE																		
1958	56,614	25,953	6,690	6,631	3,907	8,725	20,734	8,085	10,109	(2)	(2)	2,540	5,365	983	4,382	4,557	2,839	1,718
1959	58,005	26,639	6,836	6,773	4,127	8,903	21,265	8,165	10,495	(2)	(2)	2,605	5,585	975	4,613	4,514	2,781	1,733
1960	58,850	27,409	7,138	6,889	4,123	9,259	21,277	8,139	10,536	(2)	(2)	2,602	5,827	991	4,836	4,335	2,557	1,778
1961	58,912	27,771	7,380	6,946	4,135	9,310	20,989	8,191	10,326	(2)	(2)	2,472	6,020	1,046	4,974	4,133	2,504	1,629
1962	59,698	28,459	7,658	7,219	4,012	9,570	21,260	8,240	10,586	(2)	(2)	2,443	6,088	1,001	5,087	3,879	2,392	1,487
1963	60,622	28,681	7,821	7,101	4,029	9,730	21,922	8,446	10,996	(2)	(2)	2,480	6,327	1,011	5,316	3,689	2,221	1,468
1964	61,922	29,477	8,043	7,257	4,111	10,066	22,344	8,456	11,365	(2)	(2)	2,523	6,512	1,043	5,469	3,591	2,168	1,423
1965	63,445	30,359	8,348	7,136	4,364	10,511	23,114	8,695	11,699	(2)	(2)	2,720	6,517	993	5,524	3,454	2,100	1,354
1966	65,019	31,424	8,759	7,198	4,403	11,064	23,650	8,989	12,047	(2)	(2)	2,614	6,740	976	5,764	3,206	1,963	1,243
1967	66,361	32,395	9,287	7,287	4,387	11,435	23,863	9,229	12,002	(2)	(2)	2,635	6,971	934	6,037	3,130	1,862	1,268
1968	67,751	33,561	9,685	7,551	4,489	11,836	24,063	9,359	12,023	(2)	(2)	2,681	7,065	947	6,118	3,062	1,828	1,234
1969	69,518	34,647	10,074	7,733	4,527	12,314	24,647	9,484	12,368	(2)	(2)	2,795	7,289	917	6,372	2,935	1,759	1,176
1970	70,182	35,641	10,374	7,992	4,674	12,601	24,230	9,466	11,905	(2)	(2)	2,859	7,514	906	6,608	2,797	1,665	1,132
1971	70,716	35,808	10,314	8,333	4,875	12,286	23,831	9,515	11,162	(2)	(2)	3,154	8,355	872	7,483	2,723	1,603	1,120
1972	73,074	36,517	10,638	7,711	5,161	13,007	25,136	10,061	11,708	8,974	2,734	3,367	8,616	853	7,763	2,806	1,634	1,172
1973	75,278	37,545	10,876	8,270	5,207	13,192	26,147	10,479	12,239	9,425	2,814	3,429	8,814	833	7,981	2,772	1,602	1,170
1974	76,620	38,761	11,368	8,562	5,203	13,629	26,029	10,603	11,880	9,075	2,805	3,547	9,037	755	8,282	2,793	1,579	1,214
1975	75,713	39,126	11,711	8,493	5,218	13,705	24,568	10,177	11,042	8,274	2,768	3,349	9,319	728	8,590	2,700	1,538	1,162
1976	78,021	40,420	12,224	8,896	5,265	14,036	25,396	10,452	11,409	8,605	2,804	3,536	9,604	708	8,896	2,601	1,468	1,134
1977	80,734	41,725	12,536	9,194	5,472	14,523	26,524	11,001	11,838	8,871	2,967	3,685	9,941	744	9,197	2,543	1,422	1,121
BLACK AND OTHER																		
1958	6,422	884	262	154	78	390	2,614	378	1,293	(2)	(2)	943	2,122	986	1,136	804	240	564
1959	6,624	954	304	163	83	404	2,728	389	1,321	(2)	(2)	1,018	2,019	973	1,136	830	232	598
1960	6,927	1,113	331	178	101	503	2,780	415	1,414	(2)	(2)	951	2,196	982	1,214	841	219	622
1961	6,832	1,117	318	174	97	528	2,694	426	1,393	(2)	(2)	875	2,241	989	1,252	780	202	578
1962	7,004	1,175	372	189	105	509	2,783	428	1,408	(2)	(2)	947	2,295	1,022	1,273	753	195	558
1963	7,140	1,268	434	192	122	520	2,853	469	1,468	(2)	(2)	916	2,344	1,018	1,326	675	167	508
1964	7,383	1,385	499	192	125	568	2,998	525	1,515	(2)	(2)	957	2,381	998	1,383	621	145	476
1965	7,643	1,493	524	204	135	630	3,133	521	1,646	(2)	(2)	966	2,419	963	1,456	599	138	461
1966	7,875	1,644	551	207	138	748	3,300	600	1,782	(2)	(2)	918	2,472	928	1,544	460	128	332
1967	8,011	1,837	592	209	138	899	3,398	617	1,882	(2)	(2)	899	2,353	835	1,519	423	107	317
1968	8,169	1,991	641	225	158	967	3,462	656	1,932	(2)	(2)	874	2,315	777	1,538	403	98	305
1969	8,384	2,197	695	254	166	1,083	3,591	709	2,004	(2)	(2)	877	2,239	714	1,525	356	84	272
1970	8,445	2,356	766	297	180	1,113	3,561	692	2,004	(2)	(2)	866	2,199	652	1,546	328	87	241
1971	8,403	2,444	756	342	191	1,154	3,353	663	1,821	(2)	(2)	868	2,321	615	1,706	285	63	222
1972	8,628	2,575	821	320	193	1,240	3,440	749	1,841	1,366	475	850	2,350	584	1,766	263	55	208
1973	9,131	2,840	901	374	209	1,356	3,721	809	2,030	1,547	483	883	2,314	520	1,794	255	62	193
1974	9,315	2,977	970	379	214	1,414	3,747	874	2,041	1,553	488	833	2,337	474	1,863	254	64	190
1975	9,070	3,101	1,037	398	242	1,423	3,394	795	1,814	1,363	451	785	2,339	443	1,896	237	56	181
1976	9,464	3,279	1,105	420	232	1,522	3,562	826	1,947	1,480	467	789	2,402	417	1,984	221	46	175
1977	9,812	3,462	1,156	468	256	1,583	3,687	880	1,991	1,483	508	815	2,451	414	2,037	212	37	175

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A-16. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Occupation Group and Race: Annual Averages, 1958–77 [1]—Continued

[Percent distribution]

Race and year	Total employed	White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmworkers		
									Operatives									
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators ex. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Total	Except transport	Transport equipment	Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers	Total	Farmers and farm managers	Farm laborers and supervisors
WHITE																		
1958	100.0	45.8	11.8	11.7	6.9	15.4	36.6	14.3	17.9	(²)	(²)	4.5	9.5	1.7	7.7	8.0	5.0	3.0
1959	100.0	45.9	11.8	11.7	7.1	15.3	36.7	14.1	18.1	(²)	(²)	4.5	9.6	1.7	8.0	7.8	4.8	3.0
1960	100.0	46.6	12.1	11.7	7.0	15.7	36.2	13.8	17.9	(²)	(²)	4.4	9.9	1.7	8.2	7.4	4.3	3.0
1961	100 0	47.1	12.5	11.8	7.0	15.8	35.6	13.9	17.5	(²)	(²)	4.2	10.2	1.8	8.4	7.0	4.3	2.0
1962	100.0	47.7	12.8	12.1	6.7	16.0	35.6	13.8	17.7	(²)	(²)	4.1	10.2	1.7	8.5	6.5	4.0	2.8
1963	100.0	47.3	12.9	11.7	6.6	16.1	36.2	13.9	18.1	(²)	(²)	4.1	10.4	1.7	8.8	6.1	3.7	2.5
1964	100.0	47.6	13.0	11.7	6.6	16.3	36.1	13.7	18.4	(²)	(²)	4.1	10.5	1.7	8.8	5.8	3.5	2.4
1965	100.0	47.9	13.2	11.2	6.9	16.6	36.4	13.7	18.4	(²)	(²)	4.3	10.3	1.6	8.7	5.4	3.3	2.3
1966	100.0	48.3	13.5	11.1	6.8	17.0	36.4	13.8	18.5	(²)	(²)	4.0	10.4	1.5	8.9	4.9	3.0	2.1
1967	100.0	48.8	14.0	11.0	6.6	17.2	36.0	13.9	18.1	(²)	(²)	4.0	10.5	1.4	9.1	4.7	2.8	1.9
1968	100.0	49.5	14.3	11.1	6.6	17.5	35.5	13.8	17.7	(²)	(²)	4.0	10.4	1.4	9.0	4.5	2.7	1.9
1969	100.0	49.8	14.5	11.1	6.5	17.7	35.5	13.6	17.8	(²)	(²)	4.0	10.5	1.3	9.2	4.2	2.5	1.8
1970	100.0	50.8	14.8	11.4	6.7	18.0	34.5	13.5	17.0	(²)	(²)	4.1	10.7	1.3	9.4	4.0	2.4	1.7
1971	100.0	50.6	14.6	11.8	6.9	17.4	33.7	13.5	15.8	(²)	(²)	4.5	11.8	1.2	10.6	3.9	2.3	1.6
1972	100.0	50.0	14.6	10.6	7.1	17.8	34.4	13.8	16.0	12.3	3.7	4.6	11.8	1.2	10.6	3.8	2.2	1.6
1973	100.0	49.9	14.4	11.0	6.9	17.5	34.7	13.9	16.3	12.5	3.7	4.6	11.7	1.1	10.6	3.7	2.1	1.6
1974	100.0	50.6	14.8	11.2	6.8	17.8	34.0	13.8	15.5	11.8	3.7	4.6	11.8	1.0	10.8	3.6	2.1	1.6
1975	100.0	51.7	15.5	11.2	6.9	18.1	32.4	13.4	14.6	10.9	3.7	4.4	12.3	1.0	11.3	3.6	2.0	1.5
1976	100.0	51.8	15.7	11.4	6.7	18.0	32.6	13.4	14.6	11.0	3.6	4.5	12.3	.9	11.4	3.3	1.9	1.5
1977	100.0	51.7	15.5	11.4	6.8	18.0	32.9	13.6	14.7	11.0	3.7	4.6	12 3	.9	11.4	3.1	1.8	1.4
BLACK AND OTHER																		
1958	100.0	13.8	4.1	2.4	1.2	6.1	40.7	5.9	20.1	(²)	(²)	14.7	33.0	15.4	17.7	12.5	3.7	8.8
1959	100.0	14.4	4.6	2.5	1.3	6.1	41.2	5.9	19.9	(²)	(²)	15.4	31.3	14.7	17.1	12.5	3.5	9.0
1960	100.0	16.1	4.8	2.6	1.5	7.3	40.1	6.0	20.4	(²)	(²)	13.7	31.7	14.2	17.5	12.1	3.2	9.0
1961	100.0	16.3	4.7	2.5	1.4	7.7	39.4	6.2	20.4	(²)	(²)	12.8	32.3	14.5	18.3	11.4	3.0	8.5
1962	100.0	16.8	5.3	2.7	1.5	7.3	39.7	6.1	20.1	(²)	(²)	13.5	32.8	14.6	18.2	10.8	2.8	8.0
1963	100.0	17.8	5.1	2.7	1.7	7.3	40.0	6.6	20.6	(²)	(²)	12.8	32.8	14.3	18.6	9.5	2.3	7.1
1964	100.0	18.8	6.8	2.6	1.7	7.7	40.6	7.1	20.5	(²)	(²)	13.0	32.2	13.5	18.7	8.4	2 0	6.4
1965	100.0	19.5	6.9	2.7	1.8	8.2	41.0	6.8	21.5	(²)	(²)	12.6	31.6	12.6	19.0	7.8	1.8	6.0
1966	100.0	20.9	7.0	2.6	1.8	9.5	41.9	7.6	22.6	(²)	(²)	11.7	31.4	11.8	19.6	5.8	1.6	4.2
1967	100.0	22.9	7.4	2.6	1.7	11.2	42.4	7.7	23.5	(²)	(²)	11.2	29.4	10.4	19.0	5.3	1.3	4.0
1968	100.0	24.4	7.8	2.8	1.9	11.8	42.4	8.0	23.6	(²)	(²)	10.7	28.3	9.5	18.8	4.9	1.2	3.7
1969	100.0	26.2	8.3	3.0	2.0	12.9	42.8	8.5	23.9	(²)	(²)	10.5	26.7	8.5	18.2	4.2	1.0	3.2
1970	100.0	27.9	9.1	3.5	2.1	13.2	42.2	8.2	23.7	(²)	(²)	10.3	26.0	7.7	18.3	3.9	1.0	2.9
1971	100.0	29.1	9.0	4.1	2.3	13.7	39.9	7.9	21.7	(²)	(²)	10.3	27.6	7.3	20.3	3.4	.7	2.6
1972	100.0	29.8	9.5	3.7	2.2	14.4	39.9	8.7	21.3	15.8	5.5	9.9	27.2	6.8	20.5	3.0	.6	2.4
1973	100.0	31.1	9.9	4.1	2.3	14.9	40.8	8.9	22.2	16.9	5.3	9.7	25.3	5.7	19.6	2.8	.7	2.1
1974	100.0	32.0	10.4	4.1	2.3	15.2	40.2	9.4	21.9	16.7	5.2	8.9	25.1	5.1	20.0	2.7	.7	2.0
1975	100.0	34.2	11.4	4.4	2.7	15.7	37.4	8.8	20.0	15.0	5.0	8.7	25.8	4.9	20.9	2.6	.6	2.0
1976	100.0	34.6	11.7	4.4	2.5	16.1	37.6	8.7	20.6	15.6	4.9	8.3	25.4	4.4	21.0	2.3	.5	1.8
1977	100.0	35.3	11.8	4.8	2.6	16.1	37.6	9.0	20.3	15.1	5.2	8.3	25.0	4.2	20.8	2.2	.4	1.8

[1] See footnote 1, table A-15.
[2] Not available.

NOTE: See note on table A-15 regarding comparability of occupational data beginning 1971 with earlier years.

Table A–17. Employed Persons 16 Years and Over, by Type of Industry and Class of Worker: Annual Averages, 1948–77

Year	Total employed	Agriculture				Nonagricultural industries						
		Total	Wage and salary workers	Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers	Total	Wage and salary workers				Self-employed workers	Unpaid family workers
							Total	Private household[1]	Government	Other		
	Number employed (thousands)											
1948	58,344	7,628	1,645	4,664	1,318	50,714	44,221	1,619	5,261	37,340	6,109	385
1949	57,[illegible]9	7,658	1,728	4,609	1,321	49,992	43,444	1,657	5,411	36,377	6,167	380
1950	58,920	7,160	1,630	4,340	1,190	51,758	45,354	1,862	5,789	37,704	6,018	383
1951	59,962	6,726	1,547	4,014	1,163	53,234	47,047	1,910	6,057	39,079	5,805	383
1952	60,254	6,500	1,437	3,933	1,129	53,749	47,719	1,784	6,460	39,473	5,613	417
1953	61,181	6,259	1,375	3,815	1,068	54,919	48,770	1,868	6,538	40,363	5,740	409
1954	60,110	6,205	1,343	3,816	1,043	53,903	47,633	1,791	6,617	39,225	5,839	431
1955	62,171	6,450	1,601	3,726	1,123	55,722	49,359	2,054	6,821	40,484	5,851	511
1956	63,802	6,284	1,580	3,563	1,142	57,512	51,057	2,152	6,915	41,991	5,896	558
1957	64,071	5,948	1,583	3,301	1,065	58,123	51,509	2,102	7,176	42,230	6,011	602
1958	63,036	5,584	1,564	3,081	941	57,450	50,761	2,200	7,471	41,089	6,102	588
1959	64,630	5,563	1,582	3,020	963	59,065	52,265	2,228	7,686	42,352	6,222	579
1960	65,778	5,459	1,762	2,795	901	60,318	53,417	2,183	7,935	43,299	6,303	598
1961	65,746	5,200	1,629	2,738	832	60,545	53,600	2,234	8,176	43,191	6,308	639
1962	66,702	4,944	1,561	2,609	773	61,759	54,963	2,216	8,691	44,056	6,193	603
1963	67,762	4,686	1,564	2,427	696	63,075	56,388	2,226	9,082	45,080	6,114	573
1964	69,305	4,523	1,469	2,358	696	64,781	58,027	2,262	9,350	46,415	6,180	576
1965	71,088	4,361	1,387	2,297	678	66,728	60,031	2,166	9,608	48,257	6,097	600
1966	72,895	3,979	1,266	2,136	578	68,916	62,361	2,069	10,322	49,970	5,990	564
1967	74,372	3,844	1,301	1,996	547	70,527	64,848	1,966	11,146	51,737	5,174	506
1968	75,920	3,817	1,281	1,985	550	72,103	66,517	1,916	11,590	53,011	5,102	485
1969	77,902	3,606	1,179	1,896	531	74,296	68,527	1,826	12,023	54,678	5,253	517
1970	78,627	3,462	1,153	1,810	499	75,165	69,446	1,754	12,424	55,268	5,217	502
1971	79,120	3,387	1,161	1,748	479	75,732	69,902	1,693	12,764	55,445	5,309	521
1972	81,702	3,472	1,216	1,789	467	78,230	72,381	1,654	13,329	57,398	5,332	517
1973	84,409	3,452	1,254	1,776	423	80,957	74,995	1,543	13,562	59,889	5,426	536
1974	85,936	3,492	1,349	1,752	391	82,443	76,325	1,392	14,002	60,931	5,634	485
1975	84,783	3,380	1,280	1,715	386	81,403	75,298	1,348	14,525	59,426	5,626	478
1976	87,485	3,297	1,318	1,637	342	84,188	78,041	1,358	14,953	61,731	5,689	458
1977	90,546	3,244	1,330	1,570	343	87,301	80,804	1,376	15,153	64,275	6,005	492
	Percent distribution											
1948	100.0	13.1	2.8	8.0	2.3	86.9	75.8	2.8	9.0	64.0	10.5	0.7
1949	100.0	13.3	3.0	8.0	2.3	86.7	75.4	2.9	9.4	63.1	10.7	.7
1950	100.0	12.2	2.8	7.4	2.0	87.8	77.0	3.2	9.8	64.0	10.2	.7
1951	100.0	11.2	2.6	6.7	1.9	88.8	78.5	3.2	10.1	65.2	9.7	.6
1952	100.0	10.8	2.4	6.5	1.9	89.2	79.2	3.0	10.7	65.5	9.3	.7
1953	100.0	10.2	2.2	6.2	1.7	89.8	79.7	3.1	10.7	66.0	9.4	.7
1954	100.0	10.3	2.2	6.3	1.7	89.7	79.2	3.0	11.0	65.3	9.7	.7
1955	100.0	10.4	2.6	6.0	1.8	89.6	79.4	3.3	11.0	65.1	9.4	.8
1956	100.0	9.9	2.5	5.6	1.8	90.1	80.0	3.4	10.8	65.8	9.2	.9
1957	100.0	9.3	2.5	5.2	1.7	90.7	80.4	3.3	11.2	65.9	9.4	.9
1958	100.0	8.9	2.5	4.9	1.5	91.1	80.5	3.5	11.9	65.2	9.7	.9
1959	100.0	8.6	2.4	4.7	1.5	91.4	80.9	3.4	11.9	65.5	9.6	.9
1960	100.0	8.3	2.7	4.2	1.4	91.7	81.2	3.3	12.1	65.8	9.6	.9
1961	100.0	7.9	2.5	4.2	1.3	92.1	81.5	3.4	12.4	65.7	9.6	1.0
1962	100.0	7.4	2.3	3.9	1.2	92.6	82.4	3.3	13.0	66.0	9.3	.9
1963	100.0	6.9	2.3	3.6	1.0	93.1	83.2	3.3	13.4	66.5	9.0	.8
1964	100.0	6.5	2.1	3.4	1.0	93.5	83.7	3.3	13.5	67.0	8.9	.8
1965	100.0	6.1	2.0	3.2	1.0	93.9	84.4	3.0	13.5	67.9	8.6	.8
1966	100.0	5.5	1.7	2.9	.8	94.5	85.5	2.8	14.2	68.6	8.2	.8
1967	100.0	5.2	1.7	2.7	.7	94.8	87.2	2.6	15.0	69.6	7.0	.7
1968	100.0	5.0	1.7	2.6	.7	95.0	87.6	2.5	15.3	69.8	6.7	.6
1969	100.0	4.6	1.5	2.4	.7	95.4	88.0	2.3	15.4	70.2	6.7	.7
1970	100.0	4.4	1.5	2.3	.6	95.6	88.3	2.2	15.8	70.3	6.6	.6
1971	100.0	4.3	1.5	2.2	.6	95.7	88.3	2.1	16.1	70.1	6.7	.7
1972	100.0	4.2	1.5	2.2	.6	95.8	88.6	2.0	16.3	70.3	6.5	.6
1973	100.0	4.1	1.5	2.1	.5	95.9	88.8	1.8	16.1	71.0	6.5	.6
1974	100.0	4.1	1.6	2.0	.5	95.9	88.8	1.6	16.3	70.9	6.6	.6
1975	100.0	4.0	1.5	2.0	.5	96.0	88.8	1.6	17.1	70.1	6.6	.6
1976	100.0	3.8	1.5	1.9	.4	96.2	89.2	1.6	17.1	70.6	6.5	.5
1977	100.0	3.6	1.5	1.7	.4	96.4	89.2	1.5	16.7	71.0	6.6	.5

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[1] Differs from the occupation group of private household workers. These figures relate to wage and salary workers in private households regardless of type of occupation, while the occupational data relate to persons whose occupational category is service worker in private households, regardless of class of worker status.

Table A-18. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Race: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Year	Number unemployed (thousands)									Unemployment rate								
	Total	Male	Female	White			Black and other			Total	Male	Female	White			Black and othe		
				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female				Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1947	2,311	1,692	619	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.9	4.0	3.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
1948	2,276	1,559	717	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.6	4.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	5.9	5.8	6.1
1949	3,637	2,572	1,065	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	8.9	9.6	7.9
1950	3,288	2,239	1,049	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.3	5.1	5.7	4.9	4.7	5.3	9.0	9.4	8.4
1951	2,055	1,221	834	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.3	2.8	4.4	3.1	2.6	4.2	5.3	4.9	6.1
1952	1,883	1,185	698	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	2.8	3.6	2.8	2.5	3.3	5.4	5.2	5.7
1953	1,834	1,202	632	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.5	3.1	4.5	4.8	4.1
1954	3,532	2,344	1,188	2,860	1,913	947	674	431	243	5.5	5.3	6.0	5.0	4.8	5.6	9.9	10.3	9.3
1955	2,852	1,854	998	2,248	1,475	773	601	376	255	4.4	4.2	4.9	3.9	3.7	4.3	8.7	8.8	8.4
1956	2,750	1,711	1,039	2,162	1,368	794	592	345	247	4.1	3.8	4.8	3.6	3.4	4.2	8.3	7.9	8.9
1957	2,859	1,841	1,018	2,289	1,478	811	569	363	206	4.3	4.1	4.7	3.8	3.6	4.3	7.9	8.3	7.3
1958	4,602	3,098	1,504	3,679	2,488	1,191	925	611	314	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	12.6	13.8	10.8
1959	3,740	2,420	1,320	2,947	1,904	1,044	794	518	276	5.5	5.3	5.9	4.8	4.6	5.3	10.7	11.5	9.4
1960	3,852	2,486	1,366	3,063	1,987	1,076	787	497	290	5.5	5.4	5.9	4.9	4.8	5.3	10.2	10.7	9.4
1961	4,714	2,997	1,717	3,742	2,398	1,344	970	599	371	6.7	6.4	7.2	6.0	5.7	6.5	12.4	12.8	11.8
1962	3,911	2,423	1,488	3,052	1,915	1,137	859	508	351	5.5	5.2	6.2	4.9	4.6	5.5	10.9	10.9	11.0
1963	4,070	2,472	1,598	3,208	1,976	1,232	864	496	368	5.7	5.2	6.5	5.0	4.7	5.8	10.8	10.5	11.2
1964	3,786	2,205	1,581	2,999	1,779	1,220	786	426	360	5.2	4.6	6.2	4.6	4.1	5.5	9.6	8.9	10.6
1965	3,366	1,914	1,452	2,691	1,556	1,135	676	359	317	4.5	4.0	5.5	4.1	3.6	5.0	8.1	7.4	9.2
1966	2,875	1,551	1,324	2,253	1,240	1,013	621	311	310	3.8	3.2	4.8	3.3	2.8	4.3	7.3	6.3	8.6
1967	2,975	1,508	1,468	2,338	1,208	1,130	638	299	338	3.8	3.1	5.2	3.4	2.7	4.6	7.4	6.0	9.1
1968	2,817	1,419	1,397	2,226	1,142	1,084	590	277	313	3.6	2.9	4.8	3.2	2.6	4.3	6.7	5.6	8.3
1969	2,831	1,403	1,428	2,261	1,137	1,124	570	266	304	3.5	2.8	4.7	3.1	2.5	4.2	6.4	5.3	7.8
1970	4,088	2,235	1,853	3,337	1,856	1,480	752	379	373	4.9	4.4	5.9	4.5	4.0	5.4	8.2	7.3	9.3
1971	4,993	2,776	2,217	4,074	2,302	1,772	919	474	445	5.9	5.3	6.9	5.4	4.9	6.3	9.9	9.1	10.8
1972	4,840	2,635	2,205	3,884	2,160	1,724	956	475	482	5.6	4.9	6.6	5.0	4.5	5.9	10.0	8.9	11.3
1973	4,304	2,240	2,064	3,411	1,818	1,593	894	423	471	4.9	4.1	6.0	4.3	3.7	5.3	8.9	7.6	10.5
1974	5,076	2,668	2,408	4,057	2,146	1,911	1,018	521	497	5.6	4.8	6.7	5.0	4.3	6.1	9.9	9.1	10.7
1975	7,830	4,385	3,445	6,371	3,597	2,774	1,459	787	671	8.5	7.9	9.3	7.8	7.2	8.6	13.9	13.7	14.0
1976	7,288	3,968	3,320	5,855	3,223	2,632	1,433	745	688	7.7	7.0	8.6	7.0	6.4	7.9	13.1	12.7	13.6
1977	6,855	3,588	3,267	5,373	2,843	2,530	1,482	745	737	7.0	6.2	8.2	6.2	5.5	7.3	13.1	12.4	14.0

[1] Absolute numbers by race are not available prior to 1954 because of the absence of population controls by race, and rates by race are not available for 1947.

Table A-19. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Number unemployed (thousands)									
ALL WORKERS										
1948	2,276	178	228	455	457	347	290	226	93	49
1949	3,637	238	337	680	776	603	471	384	146	48
1950	3,288	226	287	561	702	530	478	368	137	65
1951	2,065	168	168	273	435	354	318	238	103	46
1952	1,883	180	165	268	389	325	274	195	86	49
1953	1,834	150	157	256	379	325	280	218	70	36
1954	3,532	221	247	504	793	680	548	374	132	47
1955	2,852	211	239	396	577	521	436	355	120	53
1956	2,750	231	247	395	554	476	429	311	109	74
1957	2,859	230	266	430	573	499	448	300	111	77
1958	4,602	299	379	701	993	871	731	472	154	79
1959	3,740	301	354	543	726	673	608	405	135	73
1960	3,852	324	387	583	752	671	614	396	122	79
1961	4,714	363	465	723	890	850	751	516	159	93
1962	3,911	311	409	636	712	688	605	411	141	96
1963	4,070	420	462	658	732	674	589	410	126	96
1964	3,786	436	437	660	607	605	543	378	117	90
1965	3,366	411	463	557	529	546	636	322	103	90
1966	2,875	395	441	446	441	426	369	265	92	101
1967	2,976	401	438	511	480	422	383	256	86	125
1968	2,816	413	426	543	443	371	314	219	88	127
1969	2,831	436	416	560	453	358	320	216	72	129
1970	4,088	537	560	865	716	515	476	309	104	168
1971	4,993	594	664	1,121	924	629	573	380	109	184
1972	4,840	629	674	1,116	861	575	510	366	111	191
1973	4,304	628	597	985	841	449	431	287	88	189
1974	5,076	691	718	1,183	1,011	557	499	317	99	228
1975	7,830	789	963	1,828	1,736	948	894	516	155	233
1976	7,288	783	918	1,670	1,662	845	759	505	147	236
1977	6,855	768	874	1,578	1,594	781	668	444	147	260
MALE										
1948	1,559	112	143	324	289	233	201	178	81	31
1949	2,572	145	207	485	539	414	347	310	125	30
1950	2,239	139	179	377	467	348	327	286	117	41
1951	1,221	102	89	155	241	192	193	162	87	29
1952	1,185	116	89	155	233	192	182	145	73	32
1953	1,202	94	90	152	236	208	196	167	60	26
1954	2,344	142	168	327	517	431	372	275	112	28
1955	1,854	134	140	248	353	328	285	265	102	35
1956	1,711	134	135	240	348	278	270	216	90	46
1957	1,841	140	159	283	349	304	302	220	83	52
1958	3,098	185	231	478	685	552	492	349	124	57
1959	2,420	191	207	343	483	407	390	287	112	53
1960	2,486	200	225	369	492	415	392	294	96	55
1961	2,997	221	258	457	585	507	473	374	122	63
1962	2,423	187	220	381	446	405	381	300	103	65
1963	2,472	248	252	396	444	386	358	289	97	65
1964	2,206	257	230	384	345	323	319	262	85	66
1965	1,914	247	232	311	293	284	253	221	75	66
1966	1,551	220	212	221	238	219	197	180	65	71
1967	1,508	241	207	235	219	185	199	164	60	87
1968	1,419	234	193	258	205	171	165	132	61	88
1969	1,403	244	197	270	205	155	157	127	48	86
1970	2,235	305	294	478	390	253	247	197	71	109
1971	2,776	345	346	635	508	319	313	239	71	119
1972	2,635	355	352	619	456	282	273	226	73	119
1973	2,240	349	298	514	424	209	219	170	57	122
1974	2,668	391	359	631	528	263	252	182	63	142
1975	4,385	440	517	1,059	963	502	561	300	103	142
1976	3,968	437	491	924	888	427	414	294	94	145
1977	3,588	414	447	846	838	368	329	250	97	159
FEMALE										
1948	717	66	86	132	169	113	90	49	12	18
1949	1,065	93	130	195	237	189	124	74	21	18
1950	1,049	87	108	184	235	182	151	82	20	24
1951	834	66	79	118	194	162	125	76	16	17
1952	698	64	76	113	156	133	92	50	13	17
1953	632	56	67	104	143	117	84	51	10	10
1954	1,188	79	112	177	276	249	176	99	20	19
1955	998	77	99	148	224	193	151	90	18	18
1956	1,039	97	112	155	206	198	159	95	19	28
1957	1,018	90	107	147	224	195	149	80	28	25
1958	1,504	114	148	223	308	319	239	122	31	22
1959	1,320	110	146	200	242	266	214	119	23	20
1960	1,366	124	162	214	260	256	222	101	25	24
1961	1,717	142	207	265	304	342	278	141	36	30
1962	1,488	124	189	255	267	283	223	111	37	31
1963	1,598	172	211	262	286	287	231	120	29	31
1964	1,581	179	207	276	262	281	223	122	33	24
1965	1,452	164	231	246	236	263	183	101	27	24
1966	1,324	175	229	224	201	207	173	86	27	30
1967	1,468	160	231	277	261	237	185	93	26	38
1968	1,397	179	233	285	238	199	149	87	27	39
1969	1,428	192	220	290	247	203	163	89	24	43
1970	1,853	231	275	386	325	262	229	111	33	59
1971	2,217	249	318	486	416	310	260	141	38	65
1972	2,205	274	321	497	405	293	237	140	38	72
1973	2,064	279	300	471	416	240	211	117	31	67
1974	2,408	301	359	552	483	294	247	135	36	86
1975	3,445	350	446	769	773	445	394	216	52	91
1976	3,320	347	426	746	774	418	345	211	53	91
1977	3,267	355	426	732	757	413	339	194	50	101

Table A–19. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77—Continued

Sex and year	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
	Unemployment rate									
ALL WORKERS										
1948	3.8	10.1	8.6	6.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	3.1	3.2	6.0
1949	5.9	14.0	13.0	9.3	5.4	4.4	4.2	5.2	4.9	5.9
1950	5.3	13.6	11.2	7.7	4.8	3.8	4.2	4.8	4.5	7.3
1951	3.3	9.6	7.1	4.1	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.4	5.3
1952	3.0	10.0	7.3	4.6	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.9	5.9
1953	2.9	8.7	6.8	4.7	2.5	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.2	4.5
1954	5.6	13.5	10.7	9.2	5.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.1	5.7
1955	4.4	12.3	10.0	7.0	3.8	3.4	3.4	4.2	3.6	6.4
1956	4.1	12.3	10.2	6.6	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.5	3.2	7.6
1957	4.3	12.5	10.9	7.1	3.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	7.6
1958	6.8	16.4	15.5	11.2	6.8	5.4	5.2	5.2	4.8	7.8
1959	5.5	15.7	14.0	8.5	5.0	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	7.1
1960	5.5	15.5	14.1	8.7	5.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	3.8	8.0
1961	6.7	18.3	15.8	10.4	6.2	5.2	5.0	5.4	5.1	8.1
1962	5.5	16.3	13.6	9.0	5.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	7.7
1963	5.7	19.3	15.6	8.8	5.2	4.0	3.8	4.1	4.1	8.4
1964	5.2	17.8	14.9	8.3	4.3	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.8	7.9
1965	4.5	16.5	13.5	6.7	3.7	3.2	2.8	3.1	3.3	7.6
1966	3.8	14.8	11.3	5.3	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.0	7.9
1967	3.8	14.6	11.6	5.7	3.2	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.8	9.1
1968	3.6	14.7	11.2	5.8	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.8	9.0
1969	3.5	14.5	10.5	5.7	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.2	8.9
1970	4.9	17.1	13.8	8.2	4.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	3.2	11.0
1971	5.9	18.7	15.5	10.0	5.3	3.9	3.4	3.3	3.5	11.8
1972	5.6	18.5	14.6	9.3	4.6	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.6	11.9
1973	4.9	17.3	12.4	7.8	4.2	2.7	2.5	2.6	3.0	11.3
1974	5.6	18.3	14.2	9.0	4.8	3.3	2.9	2.8	3.4	13.4
1975	8.5	21.4	18.9	13.6	7.8	5.6	5.2	4.6	5.3	14.4
1976	7.7	21.1	17.4	12.0	7.1	4.9	4.5	4.5	5.1	14.8
1977	7.0	19.9	16.2	10.9	6.4	4.4	4.0	3.9	5.1	15.0
MALE										
1948	3.6	10.1	9.6	6.9	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.1	3.4	5.4
1949	5.9	13.7	14.6	10.4	5.2	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.1	5.2
1950	5.1	13.3	12.3	8.1	4.4	3.6	4.0	4.9	4.8	6.6
1951	2.8	9.4	7.0	3.9	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.8	3.5	4.7
1952	2.8	10.5	7.4	4.6	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.4	3.0	5.5
1953	2.8	8.8	7.2	5.0	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.4	4.6
1954	5.3	13.9	13.2	10.7	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.9
1955	4.2	12.5	10.8	7.7	3.3	3.1	3.2	4.3	4.0	6.2
1956	3.8	11.7	10.4	6.9	3.3	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.5	6.9
1957	4.1	12.4	12.3	7.8	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	7.6
1958	6.8	16.3	17.8	12.7	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.2	8.4
1959	5.3	15.8	14.9	8.7	4.7	3.7	4.1	4.5	4.8	7.8
1960	5.4	15.5	15.0	8.9	4.8	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.2	8.6
1961	6.4	18.3	16.3	10.7	5.7	4.6	4.9	5.7	5.5	8.7
1962	5.2	15.9	13.8	8.9	4.5	3.6	3.9	4.6	4.6	8.3
1963	5.2	18.8	15.9	8.8	4.5	3.5	3.6	4.3	4.5	8.8
1964	4.6	17.1	14.6	8.1	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.9	4.0	9.0
1965	4.0	16.1	12.4	6.3	3.0	2.6	2.5	3.3	3.5	8.6
1966	3.2	13.7	10.2	4.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	3.1	8.9
1967	3.1	14.5	10.5	4.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.8	10.5
1968	2.9	13.9	9.7	5.1	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.9	10.3
1969	2.8	13.8	9.4	5.1	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.8	2.2	9.8
1970	4.4	16.9	13.4	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	12.2
1971	5.3	18.6	15.0	10.3	4.4	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.4	12.8
1972	4.9	18.2	14.0	9.2	3.7	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.6	12.7
1973	4.1	17.0	11.4	7.3	3.3	2.0	2.1	2.4	3.0	12.7
1974	4.8	18.5	13.3	8.7	3.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	3.3	14.5
1975	7.9	21.6	19.0	14.3	7.0	4.9	4.8	4.3	5.4	15.0
1976	7.0	21.4	17.6	12.0	6.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	5.2	16.2
1977	6.2	19.5	15.6	10.7	5.6	3.5	3.2	3.5	5.2	16.4
FEMALE										
1948	4.1	9.8	7.4	4.9	4.3	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.3	7.3
1949	6.0	14.4	11.2	7.3	5.9	4.7	4.0	4.4	3.8	7.4
1950	5.7	14.2	9.8	6.9	5.7	4.4	4.5	4.5	3.4	9.0
1951	4.4	10.0	7.2	4.4	4.5	3.8	3.5	4.0	2.9	6.6
1952	3.6	9.1	7.3	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.2	7.0
1953	3.3	8.5	6.4	4.3	3.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.2
1954	6.0	12.7	10.5	7.3	6.6	5.3	4.6	4.6	3.0	7.5
1955	4.9	12.0	9.1	6.1	5.3	4.0	3.6	3.8	2.3	7.0
1956	4.8	13.2	9.9	6.3	4.8	3.9	3.6	3.6	2.3	8.9
1957	4.7	12.6	9.4	6.0	5.3	3.8	3.2	3.0	3.4	7.5
1958	6.8	16.6	12.9	8.9	7.3	6.2	4.9	4.5	3.8	6.6
1959	5.9	14.4	12.9	8.1	5.9	5.1	4.2	4.1	2.8	5.7
1960	5.9	15.4	13.0	8.3	6.3	4.8	4.2	3.4	2.8	7.9
1961	7.2	18.3	15.1	9.8	7.3	6.3	5.1	4.5	3.9	6.2
1962	6.2	16.8	13.5	9.1	6.5	5.2	4.1	3.5	4.1	6.7
1963	6.5	20.3	15.2	8.9	6.9	5.1	4.2	3.6	3.2	7.6
1964	6.2	18.8	15.1	8.6	6.3	5.0	3.9	3.5	3.4	5.9
1965	5.5	17.2	14.8	7.3	5.5	[illegible]	3.2	2.8	2.8	5.7
1966	4.8	16.6	12.6	6.3	4.5	[illegible]	2.9	2.3	2.8	6.3
1967	5.2	14.8	12.7	7.0	5.4	4.0	3.1	2.4	2.7	7.2
1968	4.8	15.9	12.9	6.7	4.7	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.7	7.0
1969	4.7	15.5	11.8	6.3	4.6	3.4	2.6	2.2	2.3	7.5
1970	5.9	17.4	14.4	7.9	5.7	4.4	3.5	2.7	3.1	9.3
1971	6.9	18.7	16.2	9.6	7.0	5.2	4.0	3.3	3.6	10.2
1972	6.6	18.8	15.2	9.3	6.2	4.9	3.6	3.3	3.5	10.8
1973	6.0	17.7	13.5	8.4	5.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	2.9	9.5
1974	6.7	18.2	15.4	9.5	6.2	4.6	3.7	3.3	3.7	12.0
1975	9.3	21.2	18.7	12.7	9.1	6.9	5.9	5.1	5.1	13.0
1976	8.6	20.7	17.3	11.9	8.5	6.1	5.2	4.9	5.0	13.1
1977	8.2	20.4	16.8	11.2	7.7	5.8	5.1	4.5	4.7	13.0

Table A-20. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
WHITE										
Male										
1948	3.4	10.2	9.4	6.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.0	3.3	5.9
1949	5.6	13.4	14.2	9.8	4.9	3.9	4.0	5.3	5.0	5.1
1950	4.7	13.4	11.7	7.7	3.9	3.2	3.7	4.7	4.6	5.8
1951	2.6	9.5	6.7	3.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.7
1952	2.5	10.9	7.0	4.3	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.9	5.5
1953	2.5	8.9	7.1	4.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.3	4.6
1954	4.8	14.0	13.0	9.8	4.2	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.2	4.9
1955	3.7	12.2	10.4	7.0	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.9	3.8	5.1
1956	3.4	11.2	9.7	6.1	2.8	2.2	2.8	3.1	3.4	6.1
1957	3.6	11.9	11.2	7.1	2.7	2.5	3.0	3.4	3.2	6.8
1958	6.1	14.9	16.5	11.7	5.6	4.4	4.8	5.2	5.0	7.9
1959	4.6	15.0	13.0	7.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.5	7.2
1960	4.8	14.6	13.5	8.3	4.1	3.3	3.6	4.1	4.0	8.1
1961	5.7	16.5	15.1	10.0	4.9	4.0	4.4	5.3	5.2	8.0
1962	4.6	15.1	12.7	8.0	3.8	3.1	3.5	4.1	4.1	7.6
1963	4.7	17.8	14.2	7.8	3.9	2.9	3.3	4.0	4.1	7.9
1964	4.1	16.1	13.4	7.4	3.0	2.5	2.9	3.5	3.6	7.7
1965	3.6	14.7	11.4	5.9	2.6	2.3	2.3	3.1	3.4	7.1
1966	2.8	12.5	8.9	4.1	2.1	1.7	1.7	2.5	3.0	7.6
1967	2.7	12.7	9.0	4.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.7	8.9
1968	2.6	12.3	8.2	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.8	8.3
1969	2.5	12.5	7.9	4.6	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.7	2.1	8.5
1970	4.0	15.7	12.0	7.8	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	3.2	10.1
1971	4.9	17.1	13.5	9.4	4.0	2.9	2.8	3.2	3.4	10.8
1972	4.5	16.4	12.4	8.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.3	10.7
1973	3.7	15.1	10.0	6.5	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.9	10.7
1974	4.3	16.2	11.5	7.8	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.0	11.9
1975	7.2	19.7	17.2	13.2	6.3	4.5	4.4	4.1	5.0	13.0
1976	6.4	19.7	15.5	10.9	5.6	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.8	13.7
1977	5.5	17.6	13.0	9.3	5.0	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.9	14.4
Female										
1948	3.8	9.7	6.8	4.2	3.8	2.9	3.1	3.2	2.4	7.6
1949	5.7	13.6	10.7	6.7	5.5	4.5	4.0	4.3	4.1	7.5
1950	5.3	13.8	9.4	6.1	5.2	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.1	8.0
1951	4.2	9.6	6.5	3.9	4.1	3.5	3.6	4.0	3.3	7.1
1952	3.3	9.3	6.2	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	7.6
1953	3.1	8.3	6.0	4.1	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	1.4	4.0
1954	5.6	12.0	9.4	6.4	5.7	4.9	4.4	4.5	2.8	6.8
1955	4.3	11.6	7.7	5.1	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.6	2.2	7.1
1956	4.2	12.1	8.3	5.1	4.0	3.5	3.3	3.5	2.3	7.8
1957	4.3	11.9	7.9	5.1	4.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	6.8
1958	6.2	15.6	11.0	7.4	6.6	5.6	4.9	4.3	3.5	5.8
1959	5.3	13.3	11.1	6.7	5.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	3.4	5.2
1960	5.3	14.5	11.5	7.2	5.7	4.2	4.0	3.3	2.8	6.3
1961	6.5	17.0	13.6	8.4	6.6	5.6	4.8	4.3	3.7	6.6
1962	5.5	15.6	11.3	7.7	5.4	4.5	3.7	3.4	4.0	5.6
1963	5.8	18.1	13.2	7.4	5.8	4.6	3.9	3.5	3.0	5.9
1964	5.5	17.1	13.2	7.1	5.2	4.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	4.1
1965	5.0	15.0	13.4	6.3	4.8	4.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	4.4
1966	4.3	14.5	10.7	5.3	3.7	3.3	2.7	2.2	2.7	4.4
1967	4.6	12.9	10.6	6.0	4.7	3.7	2.9	2.3	2.6	5.2
1968	4.3	13.9	11.0	5.9	3.9	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.7	5.4
1969	4.2	13.8	10.0	5.5	4.2	3.2	2.4	2.1	2.4	6.4
1970	5.4	15.3	11.9	6.9	5.3	4.3	3.4	2.6	3.3	7.4
1971	6.3	16.7	14.1	8.5	6.3	4.9	3.9	3.3	3.6	8.3
1972	5.9	17.0	12.3	8.2	5.5	4.5	3.5	3.3	3.7	8.1
1973	5.3	15.7	10.9	7.0	5.1	3.7	3.1	2.8	2.8	7.8
1974	6.1	16.4	13.0	8.2	5.7	4.3	3.6	3.3	3.9	9.9
1975	8.6	19.2	16.1	11.2	8.5	6.6	5.8	5.1	5.3	10.7
1976	7.9	18.2	15.1	10.4	7.6	5.8	5.0	4.8	5.3	10.3
1977	7.3	18.2	14.2	9.3	6.7	5.3	5.0	4.4	4.9	10.4

Table A–20. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over, by Race, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1948–77—Continued

Item	Total, 16 years and over	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over	14 and 15 years
BLACK AND OTHER										
Male										
1948	5.8	9.4	10.5	11.7	4.7	5.2	3.7	3.5	4.6	3.2
1949	9.6	15.8	17.1	15.8	8.5	8.1	7.9	7.0	6.2	6.1
1950	9.4	12.1	17.7	12.8	10.0	7.9	7.4	8.0	7.0	10.0
1951	4.9	8.7	9.6	6.7	5.5	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.7	4.9
1952	5.2	8.0	10.0	7.9	5.5	4.4	4.2	3.7	[illegible]	5.5
1953	4.8	8.3	8.1	8.1	4.3	3.6	5.1	3.6	3.1	5.1
1954	10.3	13.4	14.7	16.9	10.1	9.0	9.3	7.5	7.5	5.7
1955	8.8	14.8	12.9	12.4	8.6	8.2	6.4	9.0	7.1	12.1
1956	7.9	15.7	14.9	12.0	7.6	6.6	5.4	8.1	4.9	13.0
1957	8.3	16.3	20.0	12.7	8.5	6.4	6.2	5.5	5.9	14.1
1958	13.8	27.1	26.7	19.5	14.7	11.4	10.3	10.1	9.0	13.0
1959	11.5	22.3	27.2	16.3	12.3	8.9	7.9	8.7	8.4	12.7
1960	10.7	22.7	25.1	13.1	10.7	8.2	8.5	9.5	6.3	13.3
1961	12.8	31.0	23.9	15.3	12.9	10.7	10.2	10.5	9.4	14.3
1962	10.9	21.9	21.8	14.6	10.5	8.6	8.3	9.6	11.9	15.2
1963	10.5	27.0	27.4	15.5	9.5	8.0	7.1	7.4	10.1	16.9
1964	8.9	25.9	23.1	12.6	7.7	6.2	5.9	8.1	8.3	19.1
1965	7.4	27.1	20.2	9.3	6.2	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.2	20.3
1966	6.3	22.5	20.5	7.9	4.9	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.9	20.0
1967	6.0	28.9	20.1	8.0	4.4	3.1	3.4	4.1	5.1	24.1
1968	5.6	26.6	19.0	8.3	3.8	2.9	2.5	3.6	4.0	26.0
1969	5.3	24.7	19.0	8.4	3.4	2.4	2.4	3.2	3.2	22.1
1970	7.3	27.8	23.1	12.6	6.1	3.9	3.3	3.4	3.8	39.0
1971	9.1	33.4	26.0	16.2	7.4	4.9	4.5	4.7	3.4	32.2
1972	8.9	35.1	26.2	14.7	6.8	4.8	3.8	4.6	6.9	31.8
1973	7.6	34.4	22.1	12.6	5.8	4.0	3.2	3.1	3.6	34.1
1974	9.1	39.0	26.6	15.4	7.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	5.6	37.9
1975	13.7	39.4	32.9	22.9	11.9	8.3	9.0	6.1	9.5	38.6
1976	12.7	37.7	34.0	20.7	11.0	7.3	7.2	6.2	9.3	41.3
1977	12.4	38.7	36.1	21.7	10.6	6.1	5.2	6.4	8.3	37.4
Female										
1948	8.1	11.8	14.6	10.2	7.3	4.0	2.9	3.0	1.6	(1)
1949	7.9	20.3	15.9	12.5	8.5	6.2	4.0	5.6	1.6	(1)
1950	8.4	17.6	14.1	13.0	9.1	6.6	5.9	4.8	5.7	(1)
1951	8.1	13.0	15.1	8.8	7.1	5.6	2.8	3.4	1.6	(1)
1952	5.7	6.3	16.8	10.7	6.2	4.0	3.5	2.4	1.5	(1)
1953	4.1	10.3	9.9	5.5	4.9	3.5	2.1	2.1	1.6	(1)
1954	9.3	19.1	21.6	13.2	10.9	7.3	5.9	4.9	5.1	(1)
1955	8.4	15.4	21.4	13.0	10.2	5.5	5.2	5.5	3.3	(1)
1956	8.9	22.0	23.4	14.8	9.1	6.8	5.6	5.3	2.8	(1)
1957	7.3	18.3	21.3	12.2	8.1	4.7	4.2	4.0	4.3	(1)
1958	10.8	25.4	30.0	18.9	11.1	9.2	4.9	6.2	5.6	(1)
1959	9.4	25.8	29.9	14.9	9.7	7.6	6.1	5.0	2.3	(1)
1960	9.4	25.7	24.5	15.3	9.1	8.6	5.7	4.3	4.1	(1)
1961	11.8	31.1	28.2	19.5	11.1	10.7	7.4	6.3	6.5	(1)
1962	11.0	27.8	31.2	18.2	11.5	8.9	7.1	3.6	3.7	(1)
1963	11.2	40.1	31.9	18.7	11.7	8.2	6.1	4.8	3.6	(1)
1964	10.6	36.5	29.2	18.3	11.2	7.8	6.1	3.8	2.2	(1)
1965	9.2	37.8	27.8	13.7	8.4	7.6	4.4	3.9	3.1	(1)
1966	8.6	34.8	29.2	12.6	8.1	5.0	5.0	3.3	4.0	(1)
1967	9.1	32.0	28.3	13.8	8.7	6.2	4.4	3.4	3.4	27.1
1968	8.3	33.7	26.2	12.3	8.4	5.0	3.2	2.8	2.4	28.9
1969	7.8	31.2	25.7	12.0	6.6	4.5	3.7	2.9	1.1	23.1
1970	9.3	36.9	32.9	15.0	7.9	4.8	4.0	3.2	1.9	30.9
1971	10.8	38.5	33.7	17.3	10.7	6.9	4.2	3.5	3.9	33.3
1972	11.3	38.3	38.7	17.4	10.2	7.2	4.7	4.0	2.0	39.3
1973	10.5	36.5	33.3	17.6	9.7	5.3	3.7	3.2	3.9	35.6
1974	10.7	36.2	33.7	18.0	8.6	6.7	4.3	3.3	1.5	37.9
1975	14.0	38.9	38.3	22.5	12.9	8.6	6.7	5.3	3.1	41.8
1976	13.6	46.0	35.0	21.7	13.0	8.1	6.1	5.5	2.6	45.5
1977	14.0	44.7	37.4	23.6	12.9	8.5	5.6	4.9	3.6	48.3

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[1] Rate not shown where base is less than 80,000.

Table A–21. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1958–77 [1]

Year	Total unemployed	Experienced workers																Persons with no previous work experience [2]
		White-collar workers					Blue-collar workers						Service workers			Farmers and farm laborers	
		Total	Professional and technical	Managers and administrators	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives			Nonfarm laborers	Total	Private household workers	Other service workers		
									Total	Except transport	Transport equipment						
	Unemployment rate																	
1958	6.8	3.1	2.0	1.7	4.1	4.4	10.2	6.8	11.0	(3)	(3)	15.0	6.9	5.6	7.4	3.2	....
1959	5.5	2.6	1.7	1.3	3.8	3.7	7.6	5.3	7.6	(3)	(3)	12.6	6.1	5.2	6.4	2.6	....
1960	5.5	2.7	1.7	1.4	3.8	3.8	7.8	5.3	8.0	(3)	(3)	12.6	5.8	5.3	6.0	2.7	....
1961	6.7	3.3	2.0	1.8	4.9	4.6	9.2	6.3	9.6	(3)	(3)	14.7	7.2	6.4	7.4	2.8	....
1962	5.5	2.8	1.7	1.5	4.3	4.0	7.4	5.1	7.5	(3)	(3)	12.5	6.2	5.5	6.5	2.3	....
1963	5.7	2.9	1.8	1.5	4.3	4.0	7.3	4.8	7.5	(3)	(3)	12.4	6.1	5.8	6.3	3.0	....
1964	5.2	2.6	1.7	1.4	3.5	3.7	6.3	4.1	6.6	(3)	(3)	10.8	6.0	5.4	6.1	3.1	....
1965	4.5	2.3	1.5	1.1	3.4	3.3	5.3	3.6	5.5	(3)	(3)	8.6	5.3	4.7	5.5	2.6	....
1966	3.8	2.0	1.3	1.0	2.8	2.9	4.2	2.8	4.4	(3)	(3)	7.4	4.6	4.1	4.8	2.2	....
1967	3.8	2.2	1.3	.9	3.2	3.1	4.4	2.5	5.0	(3)	(3)	7.6	4.5	4.1	4.6	2.3	....
1968	3.6	2.0	1.2	1.0	2.8	3.0	4.1	2.4	4.5	(3)	(3)	7.2	4.4	3.9	4.6	2.1	....
1969	3.5	2.1	1.3	.9	2.9	3.0	3.9	2.2	4.4	(3)	(3)	6.7	4.2	3.6	4.3	1.9	....
1970	4.9	2.8	2.0	1.3	3.9	4.0	6.2	3.8	7.1	(3)	(3)	9.5	5.3	4.2	5.5	2.6	....
1971	5.9	3.5	2.9	1.6	4.3	4.8	7.4	4.7	8.3	(3)	(3)	10.8	6.3	4.5	6.6	2.6	....
1972	5.6	3.4	2.4	1.8	4.3	4.7	6.5	4.3	6.9	7.6	4.7	10.3	6.3	4.0	6.6	2.6	....
1973	4.9	2.9	2.2	1.4	3.7	4.2	5.3	3.7	5.7	6.1	4.1	8.4	5.7	4.4	5.9	2.5	....
1974	5.6	3.3	2.3	1.8	4.2	4.6	6.7	4.4	7.5	8.2	5.1	10.1	6.3	4.4	6.5	2.5	....
1975	8.5	4.7	3.2	3.0	5.8	6.6	11.7	8.3	13.2	14.7	8.5	15.6	8.6	5.4	8.9	3.5	....
1976	7.7	4.6	3.2	3.1	5.4	6.4	9.4	6.9	10.1	10.8	7.7	13.7	8.7	5.7	9.1	4.5	....
1977	7.0	4.3	3.0	2.8	5.3	5.9	8.1	5.6	8.8	9.5	6.6	12.0	8.2	5.0	8.5	4.6	....
	Percent distribution																	
1958	100.0	18.4	3.0	2.6	3.7	9.1	57.4	13.4	30.6	(3)	(3)	13.4	12.1	2.5	9.5	3.8	8.3
1959	100.0	19.7	3.3	2.4	4.5	9.5	52.6	12.7	26.0	(3)	(3)	14.0	13.4	2.9	10.5	3.8	10.5
1960	100.0	20.2	3.4	2.5	4.3	10.0	52.8	12.3	27.1	(3)	(3)	13.3	12.9	2.9	10.0	3.7	10.4
1961	100.0	21.0	3.4	2.8	4.6	10.1	51.1	12.4	26.5	(3)	(3)	12.3	13.6	3.0	10.6	3.1	11.3
1962	100.0	21.7	3.6	2.8	4.7	10.6	49.2	11.8	24.9	(3)	(3)	12.4	14.2	3.0	11.2	2.7	12.1
1963	100.0	21.7	3.8	2.7	4.6	10.6	47.7	11.2	24.7	(3)	(3)	11.9	13.9	3.0	10.9	3.3	13.4
1964	100.0	21.6	3.9	2.7	4.1	10.8	45.3	10.3	23.9	(3)	(3)	11.1	14.9	3.1	11.8	3.6	14.7
1965	100.0	22.3	4.0	2.5	4.8	11.1	43.4	10.2	22.9	(3)	(3)	10.3	14.9	2.9	12.0	3.3	16.1
1966	100.0	23.6	4.3	2.6	4.6	12.1	41.5	9.7	21.9	(3)	(3)	9.9	15.5	2.9	12.7	2.8	16.6
1967	100.0	25.3	4.5	2.3	5.1	13.4	42.6	8.4	24.5	(3)	(3)	9.7	14.8	2.5	12.3	2.5	14.5
1968	100.0	25.7	4.5	2.7	4.7	13.9	41.7	8.7	23.2	(3)	(3)	9.8	15.5	2.5	13.0	2.6	14.5
1969	100.0	27.6	5.1	2.7	4.9	14.8	40.8	8.0	23.4	(3)	(3)	9.4	14.8	2.2	12.7	2.2	14.6
1970	100.0	27.2	5.6	2.7	4.8	14.2	45.1	9.7	25.8	(3)	(3)	9.6	13.2	1.7	11.5	2.0	12.4
1971	100.0	27.8	6.7	2.9	4.5	13.7	43.6	10.2	23.7	(3)	(3)	9.8	14.4	1.4	13.0	1.6	12.6
1972	100.0	28.3	5.8	3.0	4.9	14.5	40.8	10.0	20.8	17.6	3.3	10.0	15.2	1.2	14.0	1.7	14.0
1973	100.0	28.3	6.0	2.9	4.8	14.6	39.2	10.1	19.9	16.7	3.3	9.2	15.7	1.4	14.2	1.8	15.0
1974	100.0	28.0	5.6	3.3	4.7	14.3	42.1	10.3	22.1	18.7	3.5	9.7	15.1	1.1	13.9	1.6	13.3
1975	100.0	28.8	5.4	3.5	4.3	13.6	47.4	12.7	25.0	21.2	3.8	9.8	13.9	.9	13.1	1.4	10.4
1976	100.0	29.0	6.0	4.1	4.3	14.6	41.3	11.4	20.5	16.7	3.7	9.4	15.8	.9	14.9	1.8	12.1
1977	100.0	29.5	6.2	4.0	4.6	14.6	38.7	10.3	19.4	15.9	3.6	9.0	16.1	.9	15.2	1.9	13.7

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[1] See footnote 1, table A-15.

[2] Unemployed persons who never held a full-time civilian job.

[3] Not available.

NOTE: Unemployment rates by occupation group are not considered significantly affected by the changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in January 1971 and the question that was added to the survey in December 1971. However, the new classification system does affect the comparability of the percent distribution of unemployment. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table A-22. Unemployment Rates of Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Major Industry Group: Annual Averages, 1948–77

Year	Total unemployed [1]	Experienced wage and salary workers												
		Total	Agriculture	Nonagricultural private wage and salary workers										Government
				Total	Mining	Construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate	Service industries	
							Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods					
	Unemployment rate													
1948	3.8	4.3	5.5	4.5	3.0	8.7	4.2	4.0	4.4	3.5	4.7	1.8	4.8	2.2
1949	5.9	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.9	13.9	8.0	8.1	7.8	5.9	6.2	2.1	6.7	3.1
1950	5.3	6.0	9.0	3.9	6.7	12.2	6.2	5.7	6.7	4.6	6.0	2.2	6.4	3.0
1951	3.3	3.7	4.3	3.9	4.0	7.2	3.8	3.1	4.7	2.3	3.9	1.5	4.2	1.8
1952	3.0	3.3	4.8	3.6	3.8	6.7	3.5	3.0	4.1	2.3	3.5	1.7	3.6	1.6
1953	2.9	3.2	5.6	3.4	4.6	7.2	3.1	2.6	3.8	2.2	3.4	1.7	3.4	1.5
1954	5.5	6.2	8.9	6.7	14.4	12.9	7.1	7.3	6.9	5.6	5.7	2.3	5.5	2.2
1955	4.4	4.8	7.2	5.1	9.0	10.9	4.7	4.4	5.2	4.0	4.7	2.3	5.2	2.0
1956	4.1	4.4	7.3	4.7	6.8	10.0	4.7	4.4	5.2	3.0	4.5	1.7	4.6	1.7
1957	4.3	4.6	6.9	4.9	5.8	10.9	5.1	4.9	5.3	3.3	4.5	1.8	4.2	1.9
1958	6.8	7.3	10.3	7.9	10.9	15.3	9.3	10.6	7.7	6.1	6.8	2.8	5.7	2.5
1959	5.5	5.7	9.0	6.1	9.7	13.4	6.1	6.2	6.0	4.4	5.8	2.5	5.3	2.2
1960	5.5	5.7	8.3	6.2	9.5	13.5	6.2	6.4	6.1	4.6	5.9	2.4	5.1	2.4
1961	6.7	6.8	9.6	7.5	11.1	15.7	7.8	8.5	6.8	5.3	7.3	3.3	6.2	2.5
1962	5.5	5.6	7.5	6.1	7.7	13.5	5.8	5.7	6.0	4.1	6.3	3.0	5.5	2.1
1963	5.7	5.6	9.2	6.1	7.3	13.3	5.7	5.5	6.0	4.2	6.2	2.7	5.7	2.2
1964	5.2	5.0	9.7	5.4	6.7	11.2	5.0	4.7	5.4	3.5	5.7	2.6	5.3	2.1
1965	4.5	4.3	7.5	4.6	5.3	10.1	4.0	3.5	4.7	2.9	5.0	2.3	4.6	1.9
1966	3.8	3.5	6.6	3.8	3.5	7.1	3.2	2.7	3.8	2.0	4.4	2.1	3.9	1.8
1967	3.8	3.6	6.9	3.9	3.4	6.6	3.6	3.4	4.1	2.3	4.2	2.5	3.9	1.8
1968	3.6	3.4	6.3	3.0	3.1	6.9	3.3	3.0	3.7	1.9	4.0	2.2	3.6	1.8
1969	3.5	3.3	6.0	3.5	2.9	6.0	3.3	3.0	3.7	2.2	4.1	2.1	3.5	1.9
1970	4.9	4.8	7.5	5.2	3.1	9.7	5.6	5.7	5.4	3.2	5.3	2.8	4.7	2.2
1971	5.9	5.7	7.9	6.2	4.1	10.4	6.8	7.0	6.5	3.8	6.4	3.3	5.6	2.9
1972	5.6	5.3	7.6	5.7	3.2	10.3	5.6	5.4	5.7	3.5	6.4	3.4	5.3	2.9
1973	4.9	4.5	6.9	4.8	2.9	8.8	4.3	3.9	4.9	3.0	5.6	2.7	4.8	2.7
1974	5.6	5.3	7.3	5.7	2.9	10.6	5.7	5.4	6.2	3.2	6.4	3.1	5.1	3.0
1975	8.5	8.2	10.3	9.2	4.0	18.1	10.9	11.3	10.4	5.6	8.7	4.9	7.1	4.0
1976	7.7	7.3	11.7	7.9	4.7	14.4	7.9	7.7	8.1	4.7	8.6	4.4	6.1	4.4
1977	7.0	6.6	11.1	7.0	3.8	12.7	6.7	6.2	7.4	4.7	8.0	3.9	6.6	4.2
	Percent distribution													
1948	100.0	89.7	4.2	80.4	1.2	10.1	29.8	14.9	14.9	6.5	18.2	1.3	13.2	5.2
1949	100.0	90.9	3.6	82.5	2.0	10.4	34.1	17.9	16.2	6.9	15.9	1.0	12.1	4.8
1950	100.0	90.7	4.9	80.4	1.8	10.6	29.8	14.2	15.6	5.7	17.6	1.2	13.7	5.4
1951	100.0	90.1	3.4	81.3	1.7	10.6	30.9	13.1	17.8	4.6	18.2	1.3	14.0	5.4
1952	100.0	90.3	3.8	81.1	1.9	11.6	30.4	14.1	16.3	5.0	17.3	1.7	13.3	5.4
1953	100.0	90.7	4.4	80.9	2.5	12.3	29.2	13.7	15.4	4.9	17.1	1.8	13.1	5.4
1954	100.0	91.3	3.7	83.3	3.0	10.9	34.9	20.4	14.5	6.5	15.5	1.3	11.2	4.2
1955	100.0	89.8	4.3	80.5	2.4	11.8	28.8	15.3	13.5	5.7	16.2	1.7	14.0	4.9
1956	100.0	88.7	4.5	79.8	1.8	11.4	30.2	16.3	13.9	4.6	16.7	1.4	13.8	4.3
1957	100.0	88.8	4.1	79.8	1.4	12.2	31.5	17.6	13.9	4.9	16.1	1.4	12.3	4.9
1958	100.0	88.9	3.9	80.9	1.5	11.4	34.9	22.5	12.4	5.3	15.3	1.5	11.0	4.1
1959	100.0	86.8	4.2	77.9	1.6	12.5	28.2	16.3	11.8	4.8	16.5	1.7	12.8	4.7
1960	100.0	86.5	4.1	77.4	1.5	12.0	28.6	16.3	12.4	5.0	16.5	1.6	12.1	5.0
1961	100.0	86.0	3.6	77.9	1.4	11.5	29.2	17.7	11.5	4.6	16.6	1.9	12.6	4.5
1962	100.0	85.3	3.2	77.3	1.2	11.9	26.7	14.7	12.0	4.2	17.3	2.1	13.9	4.8
1963	100.0	83.8	3.9	75.0	1.0	11.2	26.1	14.1	12.0	4.2	16.9	1.8	13.8	4.9
1964	100.0	82.4	4.1	73.3	1.0	10.3	24.9	13.2	11.7	3.8	17.1	2.0	14.3	5.2
1965	100.0	81.0	3.4	72.0	.8	10.8	23.0	11.3	11.7	3.5	17.3	2.0	14.4	5.7
1966	100.0	80.8	3.1	71.0	.7	9.9	22.6	11.3	11.3	3.1	18.3	2.1	14.3	6.7
1967	100.0	83.6	3.2	73.5	.6	9.1	26.2	14.2	12.0	3.6	17.6	2.8	14.5	7.1
1968	100.0	83.7	3.1	72.8	.6	9.2	24.7	13.2	11.5	3.4	18.3	2.7	15.1	7.7
1969	100.0	83.8	2.7	73.0	.5	8.3	25.0	13.6	11.5	3.8	18.9	2.6	14.8	8.1
1970	100.0	86.2	2.3	77.0	.4	9.3	29.2	17.6	11.6	3.7	17.9	2.5	14.0	6.9
1971	100.0	85.7	2.0	76.0	.5	8.5	28.0	16.8	11.2	3.5	18.9	2.6	14.1	7.7
1972	100.0	84.4	2.1	74.0	.4	9.2	23.7	13.4	10.3	3.5	20.4	2.8	14.1	8.3
1973	100.0	83.5	2.2	72.5	.4	9.3	21.5	11.5	10.1	3.3	20.5	2.7	14.7	8.8
1974	100.0	85.1	2.1	74.5	.4	9.4	24.4	13.7	10.8	3.1	20.5	2.7	13.9	8.6
1975	100.0	87.9	1.9	78.3	.4	10.2	29.5	18.1	11.4	3.5	18.8	2.7	13.1	7.8
1976	100.0	86.3	2.4	74.4	.5	9.4	23.0	13.4	9.7	3.3	20.6	2.7	14.9	9.4
1977	100.0	84.6	2.4	72.5	.5	8.5	21.1	11.5	9.6	3.5	21.1	2.7	15.2	9.7

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[1] Also includes the self-employed, unpaid family worker, and those with no previous work experience, not shown separately.

Table A-23. Unemployment Rates by Sex and Marital Status: Annual Averages, 1957–77 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1957–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Year	Both sexes	Male				Female			
		Total	Single	Married, wife present	Widowed, divorced, separated	Total	Single	Married, husband present	Widowed, divorced, separated
1957	4.3	4.1	9.2	2.8	6.8	4.7	5.6	4.3	4.7
1958	6.8	6.8	13.3	5.1	11.2	6.8	7.4	6.5	6.7
1959	5.5	5.3	11.6	3.6	8.6	5.9	7.1	5.2	6.2
1960	5.6	5.4	11.7	3.7	8.4	5.9	7.5	5.2	5.9
1961	6.7	6.5	13.1	4.6	10.3	7.2	8.7	6.4	7.4
1962	5.6	5.3	11.2	3.6	9.9	6.2	7.9	5.4	6.4
1963	5.7	5.3	12.4	3.4	9.6	6.5	8.9	5.4	6.7
1964	5.2	4.7	11.5	2.8	8.9	6.2	8.7	5.1	6.4
1965	4.6	4.0	10.1	2.4	7.2	5.5	8.2	4.5	5.4
1966	3.9	3.3	8.6	1.9	5.6	4.9	7.8	3.7	4.7
1966 [2]	3.8	3.2	8.6	1.9	5.5	4.9	7.9	3.7	4.7
1967	3.8	3.1	8.3	1.8	4.9	5.2	7.5	4.5	4.6
1968	3.6	2.9	8.0	1.6	4.2	4.8	7.6	3.9	4.2
1969	3.5	2.8	8.0	1.5	4.0	4.7	7.3	3.9	4.0
1970	4.9	4.4	11.2	2.6	6.4	5.9	9.0	4.9	5.2
1971	5.9	5.3	13.2	3.2	7.4	6.9	10.5	5.7	6.3
1972	5.6	4.9	12.4	2.8	7.0	6.6	10.1	5.4	6.1
1973	4.9	4.1	10.4	2.3	5.4	6.0	9.4	4.6	5.8
1974	5.6	4.8	11.8	2.7	6.2	6.7	10.5	5.3	6.3
1975	8.5	7.9	16.1	5.1	11.0	9.3	13.0	7.9	8.9
1976	7.7	7.0	15.0	4.2	9.8	8.6	12.1	7.1	8.7
1977	7.0	6.2	13.4	3.6	8.3	8.2	12.1	6.5	7.8

[1] Comparable annual averages are not available prior to 1957; data for 1 month of each year beginning 1947 are shown in table B-1.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

Table A-24. Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Percent Distribution of the Unemployed, by Duration of Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Year	Number unemployed (thousands)								Percent distribution							
						15 weeks and over								15 weeks and over		
	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 6 weeks	7 to 10 weeks	11 to 14 weeks	Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over	Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 6 weeks	7 to 10 weeks	11 to 14 weeks	Total	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks and over
1947	2,311	1,210	203	308	193	398	234	164	100.0	52.4	8.8	13.3	8.4	17.2	10.1	7.1
1948	2,276	1,300	208	297	164	309	193	116	100.0	57.1	9.1	13.0	7.2	13.6	8.5	5.1
1949	3,637	1,756	309	555	331	683	427	256	100.0	48.3	8.5	15.3	9.1	18.8	11.8	7.0
1950	3,288	1,450	275	479	301	782	425	357	100.0	44.1	8.4	14.6	9.2	23.8	12.9	10.9
1951	2,055	1,177	169	252	153	303	166	137	100.0	57.3	8.2	12.3	7.4	14.7	8.1	6.7
1952	1,883	1,135	168	223	126	232	148	84	100.0	60.2	8.9	11.8	6.7	12.3	7.9	4.5
1953	1,834	1,142	149	209	124	211	132	79	100.0	62.2	8.1	11.4	6.8	11.5	7.2	4.3
1954	3,532	1,605	306	504	305	812	495	317	100.0	45.4	8.7	14.3	8.6	23.0	14.0	9.0
1955	2,852	1,335	230	368	217	703	367	336	100.0	46.8	8.1	12.9	7.6	24.6	12.9	11.8
1956	2,750	1,412	234	360	211	533	301	232	100.0	51.3	8.5	13.1	7.7	19.4	10.9	8.4
1957	2,859	1,408	258	392	240	560	321	239	100.0	49.3	9.0	13.7	8.4	19.6	11.2	8.4
1958	4,602	1,753	363	596	438	1,452	785	667	100.0	38.1	7.9	13.0	9.5	31.6	17.1	14.5
1959	3,740	1,585	304	474	335	1,040	469	571	100.0	42.4	8.1	12.7	9.0	27.8	15.3	15.3
1960	3,852	1,719	324	499	353	956	502	454	100.0	44.6	8.4	13.0	9.2	24.8	13.0	11.8
1961	4,714	1,806	377	587	411	1,532	728	804	100.0	38.3	8.0	12.5	8.7	32.5	15.4	17.1
1962	3,911	1,659	334	478	323	1,119	534	585	100.0	42.4	8.5	12.2	8.3	28.6	13.6	15.0
1963	4,070	1,751	358	519	354	1,088	535	553	100.0	43.0	8.8	12.8	8.7	26.7	13.1	13.6
1964	3,786	1,697	314	483	319	973	490	482	100.0	44.8	8.3	12.8	8.4	25.7	12.9	12.7
1965	3,366	1,628	286	422	276	755	404	351	100.0	48.4	8.5	12.5	8.2	22.4	12.0	10.4
1966	2,875	1,535	252	346	206	536	295	241	100.0	53.4	8.8	12.0	7.2	18.6	10.3	8.4
1967	2,975	1,635	278	397	218	449	271	177	100.0	54.9	9.3	13.3	7.3	15.1	9.1	5.9
1968	2,817	1,594	247	367	197	412	256	156	100.0	56.6	8.8	13.0	7.0	14.6	9.1	5.5
1969	2,831	1,629	263	364	200	375	242	133	100.0	57.5	9.3	12.9	7.1	13.2	8.5	4.7
1970	4,088	2,137	394	564	331	662	427	235	100.0	52.3	9.6	13.8	8.1	16.2	10.4	5.7
1971	4,993	2,234	456	687	435	1,181	665	517	100.0	44.7	9.1	13.8	8.7	23.7	13.3	10.4
1972	4,840	2,223	425	664	369	1,158	597	562	100.0	45.9	8.8	13.7	7.6	23.9	12.3	11.6
1973	4,304	2,196	390	576	330	812	475	337	100.0	51.0	9.1	13.4	7.7	18.9	11.0	7.8
1974	5,076	2,567	464	690	418	937	563	373	100.0	50.6	9.1	13.6	8.2	18.5	11.1	7.3
1975	7,830	2,894	655	1,083	714	2,483	1,290	1,193	100.0	37.0	8.4	13.8	9.1	31.7	16.5	15.2
1976	7,288	2,790	595	939	625	2,339	1,003	1,336	100.0	38.3	8.2	12.9	8.6	32.1	13.8	18.3
1977	6,855	2,856	577	930	582	1,911	896	1,015	100.0	41.7	8.4	13.6	8.5	27.9	13.1	14.8

Table A–25. Percent Distribution of Unemployed Persons 16 Years and Over and Unemployment Rates, by Reason for Unemployment: Annual Averages, 1969–77

Year and reason for unemployment	Total unemployed (thousands)	Percent distribution of unemployed						Unemployment rate [1]					
		Total	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	White	Black and other	Total	Both sexes, 16 to 19 years	Male, 20 years and over	Female, 20 years and over	White	Black and other
1969													
Total: Number (thousands)	2,831	2,831	853	963	1,015	2,261	570	3.5	12.2	2.1	3.7	3.1	6.4
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,017	35.9	14.8	57.8	33.0	36.1	35.1	1.2	1.8	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.3
Left last job	436	15.4	11.9	17.0	16.8	15.8	13.9	.5	1.5	.4	.6	.5	.9
Reentered labor force	965	34.1	34.5	22.4	44.8	33.9	34.7	1.2	4.2	.5	1.7	1.1	2.2
Never worked before	413	14.6	38.8	2.8	5.5	14.2	16.2	.5	4.8	.1	.2	.4	1.0
1970													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,088	4,088	1,105	1,636	1,347	3,337	752	4.9	15.3	3.5	4.8	4.5	8.2
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,809	44.3	18.1	65.1	40.4	45.0	40.9	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	3.3
Left last job	549	13.4	11.4	12.8	15.9	13.7	12.3	.7	1.7	.4	.8	.6	1.0
Reentered labor force	1,227	30.0	34.3	19.4	39.4	29.4	32.5	1.5	5.2	.7	1.9	1.3	2.7
Never worked before	503	12.3	36.2	2.7	4.3	11.9	14.3	.6	5.5	.1	.2	.5	1.2
1971													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,993	4,993	1,257	2,086	1,650	4,074	919	5.9	16.9	4.4	5.7	5.4	9.9
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	2,313	46.3	18.5	66.3	42.2	47.2	42.4	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.4	2.6	4.2
Left last job	587	11.8	9.2	11.4	14.2	11.9	11.2	.7	1.6	.5	.8	.6	1.1
Reentered labor force	1,466	29.4	32.5	19.6	39.3	28.9	31.6	1.7	5.5	.9	2.3	1.6	3.1
Never worked before	627	12.6	39.8	2.7	4.3	12.1	14.8	.7	6.7	.1	.2	.7	1.5
1972													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,840	4,840	1,302	1,928	1,610	3,884	956	5.6	16.2	4.0	5.4	5.0	10.0
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	2,089	43.1	18.9	62.6	39.4	44.0	39.7	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.2	2.3	4.0
Left last job	635	13.1	9.9	12.7	16.2	13.6	11.4	.7	1.6	.5	.9	.7	1.1
Reentered labor force	1,444	29.8	30.2	21.6	39.4	29.1	32.8	1.7	4.9	.9	2.1	1.5	3.3
Never worked before	672	13.9	41.0	3.1	4.9	13.3	16.1	.8	6.6	.1	.3	.7	1.6
1973													
Total: Number (thousands)	4,304	4,304	1,225	1,594	1,485	3,410	894	4.9	14.5	3.2	4.8	4.3	8.9
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	1,666	38.7	17.2	59.1	34.6	39.8	34.5	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	3.1
Left last job	674	15.7	11.8	15.9	18.6	16.2	13.7	.8	1.7	.5	.9	.7	1.2
Reentered labor force	1,323	30.7	29.5	21.6	41.5	30.0	33.4	1.5	4.3	.7	2.0	1.3	3.0
Never worked before	642	14.9	41.5	3.4	5.3	14.0	18.4	.7	6.0	.1	.3	.6	1.6
1974													
Total: Number (thousands)	5,076	5,076	1,410	1,918	1,748	4,057	1,018	5.6	16.0	3.8	5.5	5.0	9.9
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	2,205	43.5	19.7	65.3	38.6	44.2	40.3	2.4	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.2	3.9
Left last job	756	14.9	12.2	14.1	18.0	15.6	12.0	.8	2.0	.5	1.0	.8	1.2
Reentered labor force	1,441	28.4	30.6	18.1	37.9	27.9	30.2	1.6	4.9	.7	2.1	1.4	3.0
Never worked before	672	13.2	37.4	2.4	5.6	12.2	17.5	.7	6.0	.1	.3	.6	1.7
1975													
Total: Number (thousands)	7,830	7,830	1,752	3,428	2,649	6,371	1,459	8.5	19.9	6.7	8.0	7.8	13.9
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	4,341	55.4	25.6	75.0	50.0	56.0	52.8	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.0	4.3	7.3
Left last job	812	10.4	8.7	8.5	13.9	10.9	7.9	.9	1.7	.6	1.1	.8	1.1
Reentered labor force	1,865	23.8	29.9	14.5	31.9	23.4	25.4	2.0	6.0	1.0	2.6	1.8	3.5
Never worked before	812	10.4	35.8	2.1	4.2	9.6	13.8	.9	7.1	.1	.3	.7	1.9
1976													
Total: Number (thousands)	7,288	7,288	1,701	3,041	2,546	5,855	1,433	7.7	19.0	5.9	7.4	7.0	13.1
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	3,625	49.8	22.6	70.1	43.5	50.7	45.5	3.8	4.3	4.1	3.2	3.6	5.9
Left last job	886	12.2	8.9	10.4	16.5	12.9	9.1	.9	1.7	.6	1.2	.9	1.2
Reentered labor force	1,895	26.0	28.8	16.8	35.2	25.1	29.8	2.0	5.5	1.0	2.6	1.8	3.9
Never worked before	882	12.1	39.7	2.7	4.8	11.3	15.6	.9	7.5	.2	.4	.8	2.0
1977													
Total: Number (thousands)	6,855	6,855	1,642	2,727	2,486	5,373	1,482	7.0	17.7	5.2	7.0	6.2	13.1
Percent		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0						
Lost last job	3,103	45.2	19.2	65.2	40.7	46.4	40.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.8	2.9	5.3
Left last job	889	13.0	9.4	11.9	16.5	14.1	8.8	.9	1.7	.6	1.2	.9	1.2
Reentered labor force	1,926	28.1	28.7	19.3	37.3	27.0	32.2	2.0	5.1	1.0	2.6	1.7	4.2
Never worked before	938	13.7	42.8	3.6	5.5	12.5	18.1	1.0	7.6	.2	.4	.8	2.4

[1] For the reasons categories, unemployment rates are computed as a percent of the total civilian labor force and thus will sum to the total rate shown.

Table A–26. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Race and Sex: Annual Averages, 1970–77

Year, race, and sex	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method: Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	Average number of methods used
1970								
White	2,632	28.5	10.8	71.9	14.3	25.1	7.7	1.58
Male	1,433	31.1	11.0	72.9	16.3	23.7	10.2	1.65
Female	1,198	25.4	10.5	70.8	11.8	26.9	4.7	1.50
Black and other	645	37.4	7.1	67.4	14.3	16.4	6.5	1.49
Male	313	41.2	7.3	69.0	61.0	13.7	8.0	1.55
Female	333	33.9	7.2	65.5	12.6	18.9	5.1	1.43
1971								
White	3,314	28.5	10.3	72.8	15.3	27.1	7.0	1.61
Male	1,838	32.2	10.7	73.3	17.5	25.6	9.2	1.68
Female	1,476	24.0	9.7	72.2	12.5	28.9	4.2	1.52
Black and other	804	40.4	7.3	66.5	14.9	20.3	6.3	1.56
Male	397	44.6	7.6	66.8	17.4	18.4	8.3	1.63
Female	406	36.5	7.1	66.5	12.6	22.2	4.4	1.49
1972								
White	3,260	26.5	9.4	72.5	13.7	27.7	6.3	1.56
Male	1,778	29.9	9.4	72.9	15.6	25.6	8.3	1.62
Female	1,482	22.4	9.4	71.9	11.5	30.2	3.8	1.49
Black and other	870	35.4	6.8	69.3	14.3	19.4	6.2	1.51
Male	422	37.0	7.3	71.3	16.4	17.5	7.3	1.57
Female	448	33.9	6.9	67.4	12.3	21.2	5.1	1.46
1973								
White	2,879	24.0	7.8	72.2	14.1	28.2	6.8	1.53
Male	1,504	26.8	7.6	72.8	15.8	26.3	9.3	1.50
Female	1,375	21.0	8.1	71.6	12.1	30.3	4.1	1.47
Black and other	830	32.5	6.5	69.8	14.1	18.9	5.7	1.47
Male	382	35.1	7.1	72.5	15.4	17.8	6.5	1.54
Female	448	30.4	6.0	67.6	12.9	19.9	5.1	1.42
1974								
White	3,298	24.5	8.0	72.5	14.2	28.4	7.0	1.55
Male	1,696	27.7	8.0	72.9	16.6	26.0	9.9	1.61
Female	1,603	21.1	7.9	72.0	11.7	31.0	3.0	1.48
Black and other	902	32.9	7.3	69.7	14.9	21.7	5.8	1.52
Male	453	35.8	7.3	69.5	18.1	20.3	7.1	1.58
Female	449	30.1	7.3	69.9	11.6	23.2	4.2	1.46
1975								
White	4,811	27.3	6.9	72.1	14.8	31.0	6.5	1.59
Male	2,607	30.4	7.1	72.5	17.1	29.2	8.7	1.65
Female	2,204	23.6	6.7	71.6	12.1	33.1	3.9	1.51
Black and other	1,195	35.8	6.6	67.9	15.6	23.1	6.2	1.55
Male	616	37.3	6.2	69.8	17.9	21.9	7.1	1.60
Female	580	34.1	7.1	65.7	13.1	24.5	5.0	1.50
1976								
White	4,836	26.2	6.4	73.0	14.8	32.2	6.4	1.59
Male	2,568	28.9	6.5	73.9	17.3	29.9	8.6	1.65
Female	2,267	23.2	6.3	71.9	12.0	34.8	3.9	1.52
Black and other	1,276	35.0	6.3	68.2	15.4	23.9	5.7	1.55
Male	644	36.8	6.5	69.9	17.9	22.2	6.7	1.60
Female	633	33.0	6.0	66.4	13.0	25.6	4.6	1.49
1977								
White	4,510	25.2	6.4	73.6	13.8	31.6	6.8	1.57
Male	2,314	28.1	6.8	73.4	15.9	29.3	9.3	1.63
Female	2,197	22.1	5.9	73.8	11.5	34.0	4.1	1.51
Black and other	1,355	35.0	6.9	68.8	15.3	25.3	6.3	1.58
Male	666	38.9	7.1	70.3	17.7	23.3	6.6	1.64
Female	689	31.2	6.7	67.3	13.1	27.3	6.0	1.52

NOTE: The total for jobseekers is less than the total unemployed shown elsewhere in this report because persons on layoff or waiting to begin a new wage and salary job within 30 days are not actually seeking jobs. It should also be noted that the sum of the percentages exceeds 100 percent because some jobseekers use more than one method.

Table A–27. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1972–77

Year, sex, and age	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	
1972								
Total	4,130	28.4	8.8	71.8	13.8	26.0	6.3	1.55
16 to 19 years	1,214	18.5	5.3	78.3	13.3	20.8	3.7	1.40
20 to 24 years	986	32.6	10.0	71.9	12.4	28.8	4.6	1.60
25 to 34 years	699	33.9	10.9	70.7	15.5	27.6	6.2	1.65
35 to 44 years	455	35.2	12.1	67.7	13.6	29.5	7.0	1.65
45 to 54 years	393	31.8	10.7	66.9	13.5	28.8	10.7	1.62
55 years and over	382	27.7	7.1	62.6	16.8	25.4	13.6	1.53
Male	2,201	31.2	9.0	72.6	15.7	24.1	8.1	1.61
16 to 19 years	654	18.5	5.0	80.1	15.7	18.7	3.1	1.41
20 to 24 years	538	35.9	10.2	73.4	13.9	27.7	5.4	1.67
25 to 34 years	350	40.3	11.7	71.7	18.6	27.1	8.3	1.78
35 to 44 years	215	41.4	14.9	67.4	15.8	27.0	11.2	1.78
45 to 54 years	203	34.5	11.3	64.5	13.8	26.1	17.7	1.68
55 years and over	239	30.1	6.3	61.1	16.7	22.2	17.6	1.54
Female	1,929	25.1	8.7	70.9	11.6	28.1	4.1	1.49
16 to 19 years	560	18.2	6.3	75.7	10.5	23.4	4.5	1.39
20 to 24 years	448	28.6	9.8	69.9	10.3	30.1	3.6	1.52
25 to 34 years	348	27.3	10.1	69.8	12.1	28.2	3.6	1.52
35 to 44 years	240	29.6	9.6	67.9	11.7	31.3	3.3	1.53
45 to 54 years	190	28.4	10.0	69.5	13.2	31.6	3.2	1.56
55 years and over	143	23.8	8.4	65.0	16.8	30.1	7.7	1.52
1973								
Total	3,710	25.9	7.5	71.6	14.1	26.1	6.6	1.52
16 to 19 years	1,150	17.1	4.5	79.0	14.0	22.2	3.8	1.41
20 to 24 years	876	30.0	8.0	72.3	14.2	28.9	4.3	1.58
25 to 34 years	689	32.1	11.2	69.7	13.5	28.0	6.7	1.61
35 to 44 years	364	31.6	8.5	66.5	12.6	28.3	8.2	1.56
45 to 54 years	335	29.0	9.0	65.4	14.9	27.2	11.3	1.56
55 years and over	296	23.6	7.1	59.1	15.9	25.3	16.2	1.48
Male	1,886	28.5	7.4	72.7	15.7	24.6	8.7	1.58
16 to 19 years	602	16.6	4.0	81.6	15.3	21.1	3.8	1.43
20 to 24 years	446	34.5	7.6	73.5	16.8	26.7	4.9	1.64
25 to 34 years	327	37.3	11.9	70.9	16.2	28.4	8.9	1.74
35 to 44 years	165	38.8	9.7	65.5	14.5	26.7	12.7	1.67
45 to 54 years	167	32.9	8.4	63.5	16.2	24.0	18.6	1.63
55 years and over	179	23.5	7.3	59.8	15.1	22.3	21.8	1.49
Female	1,824	23.3	7.7	70.5	12.3	27.7	4.3	1.46
16 to 19 years	548	17.7	4.9	75.9	12.6	23.2	3.8	1.38
20 to 24 years	430	25.3	8.4	70.7	11.4	31.2	3.7	1.51
25 to 34 years	362	27.3	10.2	68.5	11.0	27.6	4.4	1.49
35 to 44 years	200	25.5	8.0	67.5	11.0	29.5	4.5	1.46
45 to 54 years	168	25.0	8.9	67.3	14.3	30.4	3.6	1.49
55 years and over	117	23.9	6.8	59.8	17.9	29.9	8.5	1.45
1974								
Total	4,201	26.3	7.8	71.8	14.4	27.0	6.7	1.54
16 to 19 years	1,306	19.0	4.7	79.0	13.2	23.0	4.3	1.43
20 to 24 years	993	30.4	9.0	72.0	14.5	28.8	5.3	1.60
25 to 34 years	784	31.0	10.6	69.4	14.5	29.3	7.0	1.62
35 to 44 years	426	28.9	9.2	67.6	14.3	27.9	8.7	1.56
45 to 54 years	369	28.2	9.2	66.4	15.2	28.2	11.1	1.58
55 years and over	323	26.0	7.1	60.1	17.6	29.1	12.7	1.53
Male	2,148	29.4	7.9	72.2	16.9	24.8	9.3	1.60
16 to 19 years	687	19.7	3.9	80.3	14.3	20.7	4.7	1.44
20 to 24 years	514	34.4	8.6	71.6	18.1	27.8	7.2	1.68
25 to 34 years	385	38.2	11.9	69.9	19.0	29.1	10.4	1.78
35 to 44 years	189	36.5	11.1	66.7	18.5	23.8	13.8	1.71
45 to 54 years	179	30.2	10.1	66.5	17.3	23.5	17.3	1.65
55 years and over	195	25.6	6.7	60.0	16.9	24.6	17.4	1.51
Female	2,052	23.1	7.8	71.5	11.7	29.3	3.9	1.47
16 to 19 years	619	18.3	5.7	77.5	12.0	25.5	3.9	1.43
20 to 24 years	478	26.2	9.4	72.6	10.7	29.9	3.3	1.52
25 to 34 years	309	24.1	9.3	68.9	10.3	29.6	3.8	1.46
35 to 44 years	237	22.8	7.2	68.8	10.5	31.2	4.2	1.45
45 to 54 years	190	26.3	8.4	66.3	13.2	32.6	4.7	1.52
55 years and over	129	26.4	7.8	60.5	18.6	36.4	6.2	1.53

Table A-27. Unemployed Jobseekers by Job Search Method Used, by Sex and Age: Annual Averages, 1972–77—Continued

Year, sex and age	Total jobseekers (thousands)	Percent using method						Average number of methods used
		Public employment agency	Private employment agency	Employer directly	Friends or relatives	Placed or answered ads	Other	
1975								
Total	6,006	29.0	6.9	71.2	14.9	29.4	6.5	1.58
16 to 19 years	1,587	19.0	3.7	78.4	14.0	24.1	3.8	1.43
20 to 24 years	1,429	33.4	7.1	71.1	14.6	33.0	4.8	1.64
25 to 34 years	1,245	34.3	9.0	68.6	14.8	32.4	7.0	1.66
35 to 44 years	658	31.5	8.8	68.8	15.4	30.7	8.4	1.64
45 to 54 years	596	33.9	8.2	66.6	15.3	29.9	10.2	1.64
55 years and over	491	25.3	6.7	64.4	18.3	26.7	11.4	1.53
Male	3,223	31.7	6.9	72.0	17.2	27.8	8.4	1.64
16 to 19 years	850	20.4	2.8	79.2	16.1	27.7	3.6	1.45
20 to 24 years	781	36.4	6.5	72.6	17.0	32.0	5.4	1.70
25 to 34 years	639	39.7	10.0	68.9	18.0	31.1	9.5	1.77
35 to 44 years	328	37.2	10.4	69.8	18.3	28.7	12.5	1.77
45 to 54 years	329	36.2	9.1	66.9	16.4	26.7	15.8	1.71
55 years and over	295	24.4	6.8	64.4	19.3	24.1	15.3	1.55
Female	2,783	25.8	6.8	70.4	12.3	31.3	4.1	1.51
16 to 19 years	737	17.5	4.6	77.5	11.5	25.6	3.9	1.41
20 to 24 years	647	29.8	7.9	69.4	11.7	34.3	4.0	1.57
25 to 34 years	606	29.0	7.8	68.3	11.6	33.5	4.3	1.55
35 to 44 years	330	25.8	7.3	67.9	12.4	32.7	4.2	1.50
45 to 54 years	267	31.5	7.1	66.3	14.2	33.7	3.4	1.56
55 years and over	197	26.4	6.6	63.5	16.8	29.9	5.6	1.49
1976								
Total	6,112	28.1	6.4	72.0	14.9	30.4	6.3	1.58
16 to 19 years	1,572	17.6	3.8	79.1	13.4	25.6	4.4	1.44
20 to 24 years	1,431	31.9	6.8	71.8	14.7	34.0	4.8	1.64
25 to 34 years	1,341	32.9	8.1	70.2	15.3	32.6	7.1	1.66
35 to 44 years	666	33.0	8.1	68.3	15.3	31.4	7.4	1.64
45 to 54 years	581	30.8	7.4	65.4	16.7	31.5	9.5	1.61
55 years and over	519	27.0	5.2	67.8	17.0	27.4	9.1	1.54
Male	3,212	30.5	6.5	73.1	17.4	28.3	8.2	1.64
16 to 19 years	847	17.4	3.1	80.1	15.6	24.2	4.4	1.46
20 to 24 years	760	34.2	6.2	73.7	17.6	31.4	5.8	1.69
25 to 34 years	670	38.5	8.7	70.3	18.4	31.9	9.9	1.78
35 to 44 years	323	39.6	10.8	69.0	16.7	27.9	11.8	1.76
45 to 54 years	306	32.4	8.8	66.0	19.9	29.4	14.4	1.71
55 years and over	306	28.8	4.6	67.6	18.6	23.2	11.8	1.55
Female	2,900	25.3	6.2	70.8	12.2	32.8	4.1	1.51
16 to 19 years	726	18.0	4.7	76.9	10.7	27.1	4.4	1.42
20 to 24 years	672	29.3	7.4	69.8	11.5	36.9	3.6	1.59
25 to 34 years	671	27.3	7.5	70.0	12.4	33.2	4.3	1.55
35 to 44 years	343	26.8	5.2	67.6	14.0	34.7	3.2	1.52
45 to 54 years	275	29.1	5.8	64.7	13.1	33.5	4.4	1.51
55 years and over	214	24.3	6.1	67.8	15.0	33.2	5.1	1.51
1977								
Total	5,865	27.5	6.5	72.5	14.1	30.1	6.7	1.57
16 to 19 years	1,533	18.7	3.5	79.5	12.7	23.8	5.0	1.43
20 to 24 years	1,373	31.5	7.4	74.4	14.1	32.1	5.2	1.65
25 to 34 years	1,328	32.7	8.2	70.6	14.3	33.8	6.4	1.66
35 to 44 years	629	31.6	7.6	67.4	14.8	31.8	8.3	1.62
45 to 54 years	525	27.4	8.0	63.8	14.9	33.1	10.9	1.58
55 years and over	476	23.9	6.3	66.6	16.8	29.4	10.5	1.53
Male	2,979	30.5	6.8	72.7	16.3	27.9	8.7	1.63
16 to 19 years	797	20.3	3.3	80.3	14.7	21.5	5.3	1.45
20 to 24 years	708	35.2	7.2	75.3	16.2	30.6	6.1	1.71
25 to 34 years	664	38.9	9.9	70.0	16.7	32.4	8.4	1.76
35 to 44 years	281	37.4	9.6	65.8	17.8	29.2	13.5	1.73
45 to 54 years	251	27.5	8.8	62.2	18.3	28.3	17.1	1.62
55 years and over	278	24.1	5.0	67.6	17.3	27.0	13.3	1.54
Female	2,886	24.3	6.1	72.2	11.9	32.4	4.6	1.52
16 to 19 years	737	17.0	3.7	78.4	10.4	26.3	4.7	1.41
20 to 24 years	665	27.7	7.5	73.4	11.7	33.5	4.4	1.58
25 to 34 years	663	26.5	6.5	71.3	11.9	35.3	4.4	1.56
35 to 44 years	349	26.9	6.0	68.5	12.6	33.8	4.0	1.52
45 to 54 years	274	27.0	7.3	65.0	11.7	37.6	4.7	1.53
55 years and over	199	23.6	8.0	64.8	16.6	32.7	6.[illegible]	1.51

NOTE: See note, table A-26.

Table A–28. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Race: Annual Averages, 1966–77 [1]

[Persons 16 years and over; numbers in thousands]

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
						Total unemployed						
Total: Number	2,875	2,975	2,817	2,831	4,088	4,993	4,840	4,304	5,076	7,830	7,288	6,855
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	54.0	50.7	50.4	49.6	54.7	55.6	54.4	52.0	52.6	56.0	54.4	52.3
16 to 19 years	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.6	14.7	13.8	14.6	15.0	14.8	12.2	12.7	12.6
16 and 17	7.6	8.1	8.3	8.6	7.5	6.9	7.3	8.1	7.7	5.6	6.0	6.0
18 and 19	7.4	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.3	6.9	7.1	6.6	6.7	[illegible]
20 to 24 years	7.7	7.9	9.2	9.5	11.7	12.7	12.8	11.9	12.4	13.5	12.7	12.3
25 to 44 years	15.9	13.6	13.4	12.7	15.7	16.6	15.2	14.7	15.6	18.7	18.0	17.6
45 to 64 years	13.1	12.2	10.5	10.0	10.9	11.1	10.3	9.0	8.6	10.2	9.7	8.4
65 years and over	2.3	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Female	46.0	49.3	49.6	50.4	45.3	44.4	45.6	48.0	47.4	44.0	45.6	47.7
16 to 19 years	14.0	13.1	14.6	14.6	12.4	11.4	12.3	13.4	13.0	10.2	10.6	11.4
16 and 17	6.1	5.4	6.4	6.8	5.7	5.0	5.7	6.5	5.9	4.5	4.8	5.2
18 and 19	8.0	7.8	8.3	7.8	6.7	6.4	6.6	7.0	7.1	5.7	5.8	6.2
20 to 24 years	7.8	9.3	10.1	10.2	9.4	9.7	10.3	10.9	10.9	9.8	10.2	10.7
25 to 44 years	14.2	16.7	15.5	15.9	14.4	14.5	14.4	15.2	15.3	15.6	16.4	17.1
45 to 64 years	9.0	9.3	8.4	8.9	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.8
65 years and over	.9	.9	1.0	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.7	.7
RACE AND SEX												
White	78.4	[illegible]	79.0	79.9	81.6	81.6	80.2	79.2	79.9	81.4	80.3	78.4
Male	43.1	40.6	40.6	40.2	45.4	46.1	44.6	42.2	42.3	45.9	44.2	41.5
Female	35.2	38.0	38.5	39.7	36.2	35.5	35.6	37.0	37.6	35.4	36.1	36.9
Black and other	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.1	18.4	18.4	19.8	20.8	20.1	18.6	19.7	21.6
Male	10.8	10.1	9.8	9.4	9.3	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.9
Female	10.8	11.4	11.1	10.7	9.1	8.9	10.0	10.9	9.8	8.6	9.4	10.8
						Unemployed 15 weeks and over						
Total: Number	525	449	412	375	662	1,181	1,158	812	937	2,483	2,339	1,911
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	61.6	56.8	55.0	54.0	60.1	62.1	61.7	59.2	60.3	61.5	60.5	58.8
16 to 19 years	9.7	10.2	8.5	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.0	11.0	7.7	7.4	7.6
16 and 17	4.4	5.3	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.5	2.7	2.6	2.9
18 and 19	5.3	4.9	3.6	4.3	4.7	5.2	5.1	4.8	6.5	5.0	4.8	4.7
20 to 24 years	5.9	5.5	6.1	7.5	10.0	12.1	12.6	11.9	12.2	14.9	13.3	12.8
25 to 44 years	18.8	16.6	16.5	15.2	18.9	21.2	20.5	20.9	20.0	25.1	22.6	22.8
45 to 64 years	22.4	19.5	18.7	18.4	17.8	16.8	16.6	14.9	14.7	13.6	15.2	13.3
65 years and over	4.8	4.9	5.1	3.7	4.2	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.1
Female	38.4	43.2	45.0	46.0	39.9	37.9	38.3	40.8	39.6	38.5	39.5	41.2
16 to 19 years	8.4	9.1	9.5	8.6	7.1	5.8	6.6	7.8	7.4	5.1	5.4	5.8
16 and 17	3.6	2.7	4.4	3.2	3.2	1.9	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.9	2.3
18 and 19	4.8	6.4	5.1	5.3	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.8	4.4	3.1	3.5	3.6
20 to 24 years	4.6	6.4	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.1	6.8	8.0	8.2	7.7	7.8	8.2
25 to 44 years	12.7	14.2	16.1	15.8	14.0	14.2	13.4	13.8	12.9	15.4	15.5	16.3
45 to 64 years	11.0	11.8	10.2	12.8	10.6	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.2	9.7	9.8
65 years and over	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2
RACE AND SEX												
White	76.4	76.7	79.3	78.9	81.3	81.0	80.6	77.1	77.5	80.4	80.2	77.4
Male	48.5	44.9	45.5	44.5	50.0	51.0	50.5	46.9	46.9	49.7	48.6	45.3
Female	27.9	31.8	33.8	34.4	31.3	29.9	30.1	30.2	30.6	30.7	31.6	32.1
Black and other	23.6	23.3	20.7	21.1	18.7	19.0	19.4	22.9	22.5	19.6	19.8	22.6
Male	13.1	11.8	9.7	9.6	10.0	11.0	11.1	12.3	13.4	11.8	11.8	13.4
Female	10.5	11.6	10.9	11.5	8.8	8.0	8.3	10.6	9.1	7.9	8.0	9.1

Footnote at end of table.

Table A–28. Long-Term Unemployment Compared With Total Unemployment, by Sex, Age, and Race: Annual Averages, 1966–77 [1]—Continued

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Unemployed 27 weeks and over											
Total: Number	239	179	15[illegible]	133	235	517	562	337	373	1, 193	1, 336	1, 015
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	66. 4	61. 5	61. 1	56. 1	62. 4	62. 2	62. 3	61. 4	63. 0	62. 8	61. 5	60. 9
16 to 19 years	6. 7	8. 4	7. 0	5. 3	5. 5	7. 1	6. 9	7. 2	8. 0	5. 5	5. 1	5. 9
16 and 17	2. 1	3. 9	4. 5	2. 3	3. 4	2. 7	3. 0	3. 0	2. 9	1. 6	1. 7	2. 1
18 and 19	4. 6	4. 5	2. 5	3. 0	2. 1	4. 4	3. 9	4. 2	5. 1	3. 9	3. 4	3. 9
20 to 24 years	3. 8	5. 0	7. 0	6. 1	9. 3	11. 0	10. 9	10. 2	10. 2	13. 8	12. 6	12. 2
25 to 44 years	21. 4	15. 1	17. 2	16. 7	20. 3	21. 2	21. 9	21. 9	23. 1	24. 5	24. 2	23. 9
45 to 64 years	29. 0	25. 7	22. 9	22. 7	21. 5	19. 3	18. 9	18. 9	18. 0	16. 2	17. 7	15. 9
65 years and over	5. 5	7. 3	7. 0	5. 3	5. 9	3. 5	3. 7	3. 3	3. 5	2. 7	1. 9	2. 9
Female	33. 6	38. 5	38. 9	43. 9	37. 6	37. 8	37. 7	38. 6	37. 0	37. 2	38. 5	39. 0
16 to 19 years	6. 3	6. 7	7. 0	8. 3	4. 2	5. 0	4. 3	6. 6	5. 4	3. 7	4. 0	4. 4
16 and 17	2. 1	1. 7	2. 5	2. 3	1. 3	1. 5	1. 8	1. 8	2. 1	1. 5	1. 3	1. 7
18 and 19	4. 2	5. 0	4. 5	6. 1	2. 0	3. 5	2. 5	4. 8	3. 2	2. 2	2. 8	2. 8
20 to 24 years	3. 8	4. 5	7. 0	6. 1	5. 9	6. 0	6. 0	6. 9	7. 0	6. 6	7. 0	7. 2
25 to 44 years	10. 1	11. 2	12. 1	15. 2	13. 9	14. 1	14. 1	12. 3	11. 3	14. 7	15. 1	15. 8
45 to 64 years	10. 9	12. 8	11. 5	12. 9	11. 8	11. 4	11. 7	11. 7	11. 8	10. 6	11. 1	10. 3
65 years and over	2. 5	3. 4	1. 3	1. 5	1. 7	1. 4	1. 6	1. 2	1. 3	1. 5	1. 3	1. 5
RACE AND SEX												
White	75. 3	74. 7	78. 8	78. 2	79. 3	81. 4	81. 3	78. 1	77. 2	80. 2	79. 6	76. 7
Male	52. 3	46. 6	50. 0	45. 9	51. 9	51. 6	51. 2	49. 7	49. 3	50. 4	49. 1	47. 1
Female	23. 0	28. 1	28. 8	32. 3	27. 4	29. 8	30. 1	28. 4	27. 9	29. 8	30. 4	29. 7
Black and other	24. 7	25. 3	21. 2	21. 8	19. 8	18. 6	18. 6	23. 1	22. 8	19. 8	20. 5	23. 3
Male	14. 2	15. 2	11. 5	10. 5	10. 1	10. 6	11. 0	12. 3	13. 7	12. 4	12. 4	13. 9
Female	10. 5	10. 1	9. 6	11. 3	9. 7	7. 9	7. 5	10. 8	9. 1	7. 4	8. 1	9. 5

[1] Data for 1957–65 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

Table A–29. Long-Term Unemployment, by Major Industry and Occupation Group: Annual Averages, 1966–77 [1]

[Persons 16 years and over; numbers in thousands]

Industry and occupation group	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Unemployed 15 weeks and over											
Total: Number	525	449	412	375	662	1,181	1,158	812	937	2,483	2,339	1,911
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agriculture	4.4	3.5	3.2	3.2	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.9
Nonagricultural industries	83.3	84.9	85.4	87.0	88.5	90.1	89.0	86.8	87.1	92.3	90.9	88.1
Wage and salary workers	80.0	82.8	83.2	85.1	87.2	88.3	87.7	85.2	86.0	90.9	89.6	86.8
Mining	1.9	.8	1.2	.8	.3	.4	.5	.5	.3	.2	.6	.4
Construction	10.2	10.7	10.0	9.0	10.6	8.1	10.0	10.7	10.5	11.8	10.9	10.0
Manufacturing	24.0	29.8	29.2	28.6	35.1	36.4	31.9	25.2	26.3	36.1	29.1	24.6
Durable goods	12.0	16.7	16.3	16.4	22.4	24.9	20.1	14.2	14.7	23.7	18.5	14.4
Nondurable goods	12.0	13.0	12.9	12.2	12.6	11.5	11.7	11.1	11.5	12.4	10.6	10.2
Transportation and public utilities	4.4	4.3	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.7	4.4	4.6	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4
Wholesale and retail trade	17.3	16.6	15.8	18.0	15.7	18.2	18.0	19.1	20.4	17.5	19.5	20.4
Finance and service	20.0	18.5	20.4	21.5	18.9	18.9	20.5	22.2	20.9	18.2	20.7	23.4
Public administration	2.5	2.1	2.9	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.8	3.5	2.7	3.5	3.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	3.2	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3
Persons with no previous work experience	12.4	11.6	11.4	9.8	9.5	8.6	9.8	11.3	11.1	6.4	7.4	10.0
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Professional and technical	4.0	4.1	4.9	5.6	6.9	8.5	6.7	7.4	6.5	5.4	6.6	6.9
Farmers and farm managers	.8	.2	.2	.3	.2	....	....	.1	....	....	....	.1
Managers and administrators ex. farm	4.2	3.8	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.9	4.5	5.6	5.8
Sales workers	4.6	4.7	3.6	5.3	4.1	4.2	4.7	4.9	4.6	4.1	3.9	4.7
Clerical workers	9.3	12.4	12.4	13.3	13.4	13.4	14.6	13.3	14.5	13.6	14.8	14.9
Craft and kindred workers	10.7	9.6	10.7	8.8	11.9	12.1	12.2	11.7	11.2	14.5	13.8	11.9
Operatives total	22.3	26.6	26.7	27.7	27.6	27.8	24.7	22.0	22.4	28.7	23.3	20.8
Except transport	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	20.8	18.1	18.1	24.4	19.0	16.7
Transport equipment	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
Private household workers	3.0	1.8	2.4	1.9	.9	.7	.8	1.0	.7	.5	.5	.5
Service workers ex. private household	13.9	12.2	12.4	12.8	10.7	11.1	11.7	13.3	13.0	11.1	13.1	13.6
Farm laborers and supervisors	3.0	2.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.1	.6	1.1	1.4
Nonfarm laborers	11.8	10.9	9.2	8.3	9.5	9.0	9.8	9.5	9.9	10.5	9.9	9.5
Persons with no previous work experience	12.4	11.6	11.4	9.9	9.5	8.6	9.8	11.3	11.1	6.4	7.4	10.0
	Unemployed 27 weeks and over											
Total: Number	239	177	156	133	235	517	562	337	373	1,193	1,336	1,015
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Agriculture	4.2	3.9	3.2	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.6
Nonagricultural industries	84.3	84.3	86.0	88.7	90.6	90.7	89.9	86.9	86.9	93.3	92.3	88.6
Wage and salary workers	80.1	81.0	83.4	85.7	88.9	88.2	88.3	84.8	85.8	91.5	91.5	87.4
Mining	2.1	.6	2.5	.8	.4	.4	.5	.6	.3	.3	.9	.3
Construction	8.1	10.9	9.6	6.8	7.2	6.4	7.1	8.9	8.0	11.7	10.1	10.0
Manufacturing	24.6	29.7	27.4	28.6	37.6	38.1	34.2	26.2	27.3	37.0	32.1	24.4
Durable goods	12.3	17.1	17.8	15.8	24.1	27.1	23.1	15.8	15.8	24.9	21.4	14.4
Nondurable goods	12.3	12.6	9.6	12.8	13.5	11.0	11.0	10.7	11.5	12.1	10.7	10.0
Transportation and public utilities	4.7	3.6	4.5	5.3	5.1	3.7	5.3	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9
Wholesale and retail trade	16.9	15.4	14.6	19.5	14.3	17.2	17.4	19.0	19.6	17.4	18.3	19.9
Finance and service	20.9	18.5	21.7	21.1	21.3	19.1	21.5	22.0	20.9	17.6	20.1	24.3
Public administration	3.0	2.2	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.3	2.1	3.3	4.8	2.8	3.7	3.5
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	4.2	3.4	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.2
Persons with no previous work experience	11.4	11.8	10.8	9.8	8.1	8.3	8.9	11.9	11.5	5.7	6.4	9.8
OCCUPATION GROUP												
Professional and technical	3.8	3.9	5.1	5.3	9.3	9.1	7.5	8.3	7.5	5.4	6.4	7.5
Farmers and farm managers	1.7	.6	....	....	.4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Managers and administrators ex. farm	4.6	5.9	4.5	4.5	5.5	4.4	4.6	4.2	5.1	5.4	5.5	6.4
Sales workers	4.2	5.4	3.2	6.1	4.2	3.9	4.8	5.1	5.4	3.8	3.7	4.7
Clerical workers	8.4	11.0	12.2	15.2	12.7	13.5	14.8	12.8	15.5	14.2	15.1	14.2
Craft and kindred workers	11.3	9.0	10.9	7.6	11.9	12.8	11.4	11.6	10.2	14.6	14.1	11.9
Operatives, total	23.1	25.1	26.3	26.5	27.1	27.5	25.1	22.9	22.5	29.0	25.2	20.7
Except transport	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	21.2	18.8	17.7	24.7	20.5	16.7
Transport equipment	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	3.9	4.2	4.8	4.3	4.7	4.0
Private household workers	2.9	2.0	2.6	1.5	.8	.6	.9	.9	.5	.5	.4	.5
Service workers ex. private household	14.3	10.7	12.2	15.2	10.2	11.0	11.9	13.7	12.6	10.8	12.5	13.8
Farm laborers and supervisors	2.1	2.3	1.3	.8	1.3	.6	.7	.6	1.1	.3	.8	1.1
Nonfarm laborers	12.2	12.4	10.9	7.6	8.5	8.3	9.3	8.0	8.3	10.3	9.7	9.5
Persons with no previous work experience	11.4	11.8	10.8	9.8	8.1	8.3	8.9	11.9	11.5	5.7	6.4	9.8

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[1] Data for 1957-65 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Not available.

NOTE: See notes on tables A-15 and A-21 regarding comparability of occupational data beginning 1971 with earlier years.

Table A-30. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1966–77 [1]

[Persons 16 years and over; numbers in thousands]

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	On full-time schedules [2]											
Total: Number	56,348	56,865	57,877	59,181	59,102	59,203	61,317	63,560	64,083	62,325	64,810	67,263
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	68.1	67.8	67.5	66.8	66.8	67.0	66.7	66.4	65.8	65.2	64.8	64.3
16 and 17 years	.6	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5	.6	.6	.5	.5	.5
18 to 24 years [3]	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.3	9.9	10.6	10.5	9.9	10.1	10.2
25 to 44 years	32.4	32.3	32.2	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.6	31.4	31.4	31.7	31.7	31.7
45 to 64 years	24.5	24.5	24.5	24.2	24.2	24.1	23.3	22.5	22.1	22.0	21.4	20.8
65 years and over	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Female	31.9	32.2	32.5	33.2	33.2	23.0	33.3	33.6	34.2	34.8	35.2	35.7
16 and 17 years	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.3	.3	.3
18 to 24 years [3]	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.9
25 to 44 years	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.6	13.1	13.6	14.2	15.0	15.7	16.3
45 to 64 years	11.7	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.7
65 years and over	.8	.8	.8	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.6	.6	.6	.5
RACE AND SEX												
White	89.8	89.8	89.6	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.2	89.2	89.4	89.1	89.0
Male	61.7	61.4	61.1	60.4	60.4	60.6	60.4	59.9	59.5	59.1	58.6	58.1
Female	28.1	28.4	28.5	29.1	29.1	28.9	29.2	29.3	29.7	30.3	30.5	30.9
Black and other	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.8	10.6	10.9	11.0
Male	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.2
Female	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.8
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.4	10.1	10.2	10.0	10.5	11.2
Married, wife present	56.3	56.1	55.7	54.8	54.6	54.6	53.6	52.5	51.5	51.1	49.9	48.5
Widowed, divorced, separated	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.6
Female:												
Single	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.2
Married, husband present	17.6	18.0	18.5	19.1	19.3	19.2	19.3	19.6	19.8	20.1	20.1	20.1
Widowed, divorced, separated	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	90.9	92.4	92.6	92.6	92.8	92.7	93.0	93.1	93.1	93.1	93.3	93.1
Construction	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.7
Manufacturing	32.0	32.1	31.9	31.6	30.5	28.7	28.4	28.9	28.3	26.5	26.9	26.7
Durable goods	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.2	18.3	17.1	16.8	17.5	17.3	16.0	16.4	16.1
Nondurable goods	13.0	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.2	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.0	10.5	10.5	10.5
Transportation and public utilities	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.1
Wholesale and retail trade	15.0	15.3	15.2	14.9	15.4	16.3	16.3	16.1	16.3	16.7	16.6	16.7
Finance and service	23.5	24.4	24.7	25.2	26.1	26.9	27.4	27.4	28.0	29.3	29.5	29.5
Other industries [4]	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.8	7.6	7.6
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	9.1	7.6	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.7	6.9

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–30. Nonagricultural Workers on Full-Time Schedules or on Voluntary Part Time, by Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1966–77 [1]—Continued

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	On voluntary part-time schedules [5]											
Total: Number	7,441	8,048	8,452	9,027	9,387	9,503	9,937	10,311	10,490	10,581	10,942	11,439
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	32.7	32.9	32.4	32.8	32.2	32.3	32.5	31.6	31.4	31.3	30.9	31.3
16 and 17 years	9.9	9.7	9.3	9.5	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.4	8.6
18 to 24 years [3]	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.0	11.2	11.5	10.6	10.1	10.3	10.9	10.8
25 to 44 years	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7
45 to 64 years	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.3
65 years and over	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.0
Female	67.3	67.1	67.6	67.2	67.8	67.7	67.5	68.4	68.6	68.7	69.1	68.7
16 and 17 years	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.4
18 to 24 years [3]	10.0	11.0	11.2	11.6	12.2	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.0
25 to 44 years	24.2	23.7	23.7	23.4	23.9	23.5	23.6	23.9	24.4	24.4	24.9	25.3
45 to 64 years	20.4	19.8	20.2	19.6	19.1	18.8	18.2	18.2	17.9	17.8	17.2	16.5
65 years and over	4.7	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.[illegible]	4.4
RACE AND SEX												
White	88.9	89.4	90.1	90.0	90.4	90.9	90.7	90.8	90.7	90.7	91.4	91.3
Male	29.7	30.0	29.7	30.0	29.4	29.7	20.7	28.8	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.4
Female	59.2	59.4	60.4	60.1	61.1	61.2	61.0	62.1	62.3	62.4	63.3	62.9
Black and other	11.1	10.6	9.9	10.0	9.6	9.1	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.6	8.7
Male	3.0	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0
Female	8.1	7.7	7.2	7.2	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.8
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	20.2	20.6	20.4	20.6	20.0	20.1	20.4	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.8	20.0
Married, wife present	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.1	9.5	9.8
Widowed, divorced, separated	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6
Female:												
Single	16.4	16.6	16.7	17.5	18.0	18.2	18.7	19.2	19.5	19.8	20.4	20.3
Married, husband present	41.1	40.8	41.4	40.5	41.2	40.8	40.2	40.4	40.4	40.5	40.4	40.0
Widowed, divorced, separated	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.4	8.4
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	87.7	89.0	90.1	90.2	90.3	90.0	90.2	90.4	90.4	90.2	90.4	90.3
Construction	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8
Manufacturing	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.9	5.0	5.2	5.3
Durable goods	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.0	2.2
Nondurable goods	4.0	4.0	4.1	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.2
Transportation and public utilities	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8
Wholesale and retail trade	29.0	29.9	30.7	31.0	31.4	32.0	32.6	33.0	33.5	33.4	33.7	33.6
Finance and service	45.1	45.8	46.0	45.2	45.7	45.6	45.0	44.1	43.7	45.0	44.8	44.5
Other industries [4]	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	12.3	11.0	9.9	9.8	9.7	10.0	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.6	9.7

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[1] Data for 1957–65 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report.*

[2] Includes persons who worked 35 hours or more during the survey week and those who usually work full time but worked part time because of illness, bad weather, holidays, personal business, or other temporary noneconomic reasons.

[3] Data not available for the usual 20- to 24-year age group because the breakdown for the 18- and 19-year age group is not readily available from 1964.

[4] Includes mining and public administration.

[5] Includes persons who wanted only part-time work.

Table A–31. Persons on Part-Time Schedules for Economic Reasons,[1] by Type of Industry, Sex, and Age: Annual Averages, 1957–77

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1957–66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Year	Total	Agri-culture	Nonagricultural industries												
			Total	Male						Female					
				Total	Under 18 years [2]	18 to 24 years [3]	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over	Total	Under 18 years [2]	18 to 24 years [3]	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
1957	2,469	300	2,169	1,263	99	181	488	418	76	906	58	117	383	315	31
1958	3,280	327	2,953	1,793	114	257	727	607	88	1,161	57	166	482	413	42
1959	2,640	304	2,336	1,320	115	223	494	419	67	1,016	62	140	405	367	41
1960	2,860	300	2,560	1,476	114	251	552	489	70	1,083	75	167	420	385	36
1961	3,142	329	2,813	1,625	127	306	599	527	66	1,188	65	178	460	443	40
1962	2,661	325	2,336	1,308	113	243	476	422	55	1,029	65	171	386	372	34
1963	2,620	332	2,288	1,263	106	255	436	407	59	1,025	65	183	384	355	38
1964	2,455	318	2,137	1,154	106	235	398	368	49	982	60	177	350	359	30
1965	2,209	281	1,928	1,005	108	226	322	310	40	923	55	206	308	325	37
1966	1,960	246	1,714	896	108	195	277	273	43	818	65	164	286	279	27
1966	1,894	230	1,664	863	75	195	277	273	43	801	47	164	286	279	23
1967	2,163	250	1,913	987	81	214	331	310	51	925	52	199	312	331	33
1968	1,970	255	1,715	830	90	194	250	250	47	886	55	201	286	314	30
1969	2,056	246	1,810	888	98	210	284	252	45	921	64	212	311	308	27
1970	2,443	247	2,196	1,106	98	284	373	303	46	1,090	70	269	355	362	35
1971	2,675	236	2,439	1,202	104	326	401	317	45	1,236	79	320	406	390	40
1972	2,624	216	2,408	1,168	125	365	358	288	42	1,239	93	337	408	356	41
1973	2,519	208	2,311	1,101	125	348	349	240	38	1,210	95	357	391	328	38
1974	2,943	234	2,709	1,309	128	395	446	294	46	1,400	101	396	464	401	41
1975	3,748	257	3,490	1,735	133	526	620	409	48	1,755	110	533	603	472	37
1976	3,540	268	3,272	1,583	127	532	537	342	44	1,689	110	531	585	427	35
1977	3,530	233	3,297	1,535	138	530	520	301	47	1,762	111	567	628	415	41

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[1] Includes persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, inability to find full-time work, etc.

[2] Data refer to persons 14 to 17 years for the period 1957–66, and persons 16 and 17 years beginning 1966.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–30.

[4] See footnote 2, table A–23.

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Table A–32. Nonagricultural Workers on Part-Time Schedules for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1966–77 [1]

[Persons 16 years and over; numbers in thousands]

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Usually work full time [2]											
Total: Number	871	1,060	895	955	1,201	1,184	1,081	1,074	1,308	1,627	1,317	1,257
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	60.9	59.8	55.4	56.1	58.4	57.8	58.5	56.9	57.6	61.0	59.8	58.2
16 and 17 years	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.5	1.5	2.0
18 to 24 years [3]	13.6	12.1	12.5	12.6	13.6	13.5	15.6	16.5	15.1	14.3	16.6	16.0
25 to 44 years	23.3	23.6	20.3	22.3	23.8	23.1	23.0	21.9	23.7	25.8	24.5	24.9
45 to 64 years	20.4	20.1	18.2	17.2	17.7	18.1	16.5	14.4	15.0	18.5	16.2	14.3
65 years and over	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	.9	.9	1.1
Female	39.1	40.2	44.6	43.9	41.6	42.2	41.4	43.1	42.4	39.0	40.2	41.8
16 and 17 years	1.0	.7	.9	1.3	1.1	.8	.9	1.2	1.4	.9	.9	1.4
18 to 24 years	8.4	8.6	9.9	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.8	12.2	10.9	9.9	11.0	12.1
25 to 44 years	16.3	15.6	17.2	17.4	15.4	16.3	16.1	16.7	16.2	15.7	15.5	16.9
45 to 64 years	12.5	14.3	15.4	14.6	14.5	14.5	13.5	11.9	13.3	12.0	12.2	11.0
65 years and over	.9	1.0	1.2	.7	1.0	.8	1.1	1.0	.7	.6	.5	.6
RACE AND SEX												
White	81.6	81.1	81.1	83.4	83.2	83.3	84.5	84.1	84.5	84.5	83.5	84.0
Male	49.1	47.7	44.4	46.1	48.4	48.1	49.6	47.6	48.9	51.8	50.0	49.3
Female	32.5	33.4	36.8	37.2	34.8	35.2	34.9	36.4	35.6	32.7	33.5	34.7
Black and other	18.4	18.9	18.9	16.6	16.8	16.7	15.4	16.0	15.5	15.5	16.5	16.0
Male	11.8	12.1	10.9	9.9	10.0	9.8	8.9	9.4	8.8	9.2	9.8	8.9
Female	6.5	6.8	7.9	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.8	7.1
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	14.1	12.9	13.9	14.0	13.4	13.4	16.4	20.4	15.5	15.1	16.1	17.1
Married, wife present	42.0	42.1	37.4	37.2	40.5	40.0	36.9	40.3	37.2	40.9	38.3	35.3
Widowed, divorced, separated	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.8	4.5	4.5	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.8
Female:												
Single	6.5	6.9	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.6	8.4	9.6	9.0	8.0	9.4	9.7
Married, husband present	23.7	24.6	27.9	27.3	25.4	26.1	24.4	26.4	24.9	23.5	22.9	23.2
Widowed, divorced, separated	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.6	9.1	8.4	7.6	8.0	8.9
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	89.2	89.2	90.0	89.0	90.3	89.5	88.4	89.1	88.6	88.0	87.5	87.5
Construction	15.5	13.8	12.4	12.9	13.2	13.5	15.0	15.1	14.1	14.1	15.3	13.9
Manufacturing	35.6	40.8	38.6	37.8	42.2	39.0	33.2	32.1	36.1	36.6	30.5	29.9
Durable goods	13.8	19.1	14.6	14.8	18.3	16.0	12.8	12.4	15.0	16.7	12.1	11.5
Nondurable goods	21.8	21.7	24.0	23.0	23.9	23.0	20.5	19.7	21.0	19.9	18.3	18.4
Transportation and public utilities	5.3	5.9	5.6	6.0	5.2	5.3	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.7	5.2	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	14.0	12.2	14.1	13.3	12.3	14.0	15.8	16.6	15.1	14.8	16.7	17.3
Finance and service	16.3	13.9	16.7	16.5	15.0	16.1	16.6	17.6	16.4	15.1	16.4	19.9
Other industries [4]	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.8
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	10.8	10.8	10.0	11.0	9.7	10.5	11.5	10.9	11.4	11.9	12.5	12.4

Footnotes at end of table.

Table A–32. Nonagricultural Workers on Part-Time Schedules for Economic Reasons, by Usual Full-Time or Part-Time Status and Selected Characteristics: Annual Averages, 1966–77 [1]—Continued

Item	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
	Usually work part time [5]											
Total: Number	793	853	820	855	995	1,256	1,327	1,237	1,401	1,863	1,955	2,040
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SEX AND AGE												
Male	41.9	41.4	40.8	41.2	40.5	41.3	40.4	39.6	39.6	39.9	40.7	39.4
16 and 17 years	7.4	7.3	8.3	8.9	7.9	6.8	8.5	7.8	7.0	5.9	5.5	5.5
18 to 24 years [3]	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.5	12.2	14.0	14.8	13.8	14.1	15.8	16.0	16.1
25 to 44 years	9.3	9.4	8.3	8.3	8.8	10.1	8.2	9.2	9.7	10.7	10.9	10.1
45 to 64 years	11.9	11.4	10.6	10.3	9.1	8.1	6.8	6.9	7.0	5.8	6.5	5.9
65 years and over	3.5	3.3	3.7	3.3	2.6	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
Female	58.1	58.6	59.2	58.8	59.5	58.7	59.6	60.4	60.4	60.1	59.3	60.6
16 and 17 years	4.8	5.2	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.5	6.3	6.6	5.9	5.2	5.0	4.6
18 to 24 years [3]	11.4	12.7	13.6	13.7	15.4	16.3	17.4	18.3	18.1	20.0	19.7	20.3
25 to 44 years	18.1	17.1	16.1	16.9	17.1	17.1	17.6	17.2	18.0	18.7	19.5	20.4
45 to 64 years	21.4	21.0	21.4	19.7	18.9	17.4	16.1	16.2	16.2	14.8	13.6	13.6
65 years and over	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.4	1.7
RACE AND SEX												
White	66.3	67.8	71.1	73.1	74.1	78.4	79.0	80.3	78.9	81.2	81.0	82.2
Male	30.2	29.9	30.7	31.5	31.8	33.4	33.1	32.0	31.4	33.3	32.9	32.5
Female	36.1	37.9	40.4	41.6	42.3	45.0	45.9	48.3	47.5	47.9	48.0	49.7
Black and other	33.7	32.2	28.9	26.9	25.9	21.6	20.9	19.7	21.1	18.8	19.1	17.8
Male	11.7	11.6	10.0	9.8	8.9	7.8	7.2	7.6	8.2	6.6	7.7	6.9
Female	22.0	20.6	18.9	17.1	17.0	13.8	13.7	12.1	12.9	12.2	11.4	11.0
SEX AND MARITAL STATUS												
Male:												
Single	20.2	19.4	20.7	21.8	21.7	22.9	24.9	23.1	22.3	22.6	23.3	23.5
Married, wife present	17.1	17.9	15.6	15.7	15.6	15.1	12.7	13.0	13.7	13.8	13.8	12.3
Widowed, divorced, separated	4.7	4.2	4.5	3.9	3.3	3.3	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7
Female:												
Single	14.4	16.1	16.8	17.3	18.6	18.9	20.8	21.3	20.6	21.1	21.4	21.5
Married, husband present	25.1	26.6	26.7	26.5	25.7	26.5	25.6	26.0	26.9	26.8	26.3	27.1
Widowed, divorced, separated	18.6	15.8	15.7	14.9	15.1	13.2	13.2	13.2	12.9	12.1	11.7	12.1
INDUSTRY GROUP												
Wage and salary workers	91.9	90.9	92.3	90.8	91.9	91.6	92.2	92.0	91.1	91.6	91.7	92.3
Construction	6.2	6.2	5.9	5.6	6.2	6.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2
Manufacturing	7.8	10.6	10.1	8.5	9.6	8.6	6.8	8.3	8.1	8.4	7.2	6.8
Durable goods	2.5	3.5	3.2	2.5	3.1	3.2	1.8	2.8	2.7	3.2	2.7	2.4
Nondurable goods	5.3	7.0	7.0	6.1	6.5	5.4	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.6	4.4
Transportation and public utilities	4.5	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.9	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7
Wholesale and retail trade	25.2	23.8	25.2	26.2	26.5	30.0	32.5	31.9	31.3	32.0	33.7	34.2
Finance and service	46.0	44.7	45.7	44.5	43.4	41.4	42.3	41.3	41.0	39.5	30.3	40.0
Other industries [4]	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.4
Self-employed and unpaid family workers	8.1	9.1	7.7	9.2	8.1	8.4	7.8	8.0	9.0	8.5	8.2	7.7

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[1] Data for 1957–65 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Mainly persons who worked less than 35 hours during the survey week because of slack work, job changing during the week, material shortages, etc.

[3] See footnote 3, table A–30.

[4] See footnote 4, table A–30.

[5] Mainly persons who could find only part-time work.

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Table A–33. Employment Data for Detailed Occupations, 1974–77

[Persons 16 years and over; in thousands]

Occupations	Total employed			
	1974	1975	1976	1977
Total	85,936	84,783	87,485	90,546
White-collar workers	41,738	42,227	43,700	45,187
Professional and technical	12,338	12,748	13,329	13,692
Accountants	803	782	866	868
Architects	71	70	63	58
Computer specialists	311	363	387	371
Computer programers	199	223	229	221
Computer systems analysts	97	122	137	129
Engineers	1,168	1,150	1,190	1,267
Aeronautical and astronautical	53	51	51	54
Chemical engineers	59	46	53	54
Civil engineers	167	160	155	171
Electrical and electronic engineers	287	290	300	324
Industrial engineers	193	187	201	214
Mechanical engineers	183	200	200	215
Lawyers and judges	359	392	413	462
Librarians, archivists, and curators	180	190	192	208
Life and physical scientists	246	277	282	275
Biological scientists	44	54	51	55
Chemists	121	131	123	124
Operations and systems researchers and analysts	113	124	130	122
Personnel and labor relations workers	321	326	335	370
Physicians, dentists, and related practitioners	643	647	671	724
Dentists	100	110	107	105
Pharmacists	127	119	123	138
Physicians, medical and osteopathic	346	354	368	403
Nurses, dietitians, and therapists	1,068	1,126	1,203	1,285
Registered nurses	904	935	999	1,063
Therapists	132	157	159	178
Health technologists and technicians	371	397	436	462
Clinical lab technologists and technicians	155	177	192	194
Radiological technologists and technicians	82	79	80	85
Religious workers	278	304	328	347
Social scientists	179	189	201	224
Economists	95	99	104	106
Psychologists	58	61	70	92
Social and recreation workers	402	402	447	444
Social workers	300	296	328	325
Recreation workers	102	107	119	119
Teachers, college and university	518	543	537	562
Teachers, except college and university	2,957	3,022	3,099	3,024
Adult education teachers	60	56	56	76
Elementary school teachers	1,297	1,332	1,383	1,313
Prekindergarten and kindergarten teachers	191	214	228	231
Secondary school teachers	1,186	1,184	1,188	1,157
Engineering and science technicians	887	896	897	892
Chemical technicians	83	76	77	78
Drafters	298	301	292	283
Electrical and electronic engineering technicians	173	177	197	194
Surveyors	73	70	69	66
Technicians, except health, engineering and science	160	154	183	186
Airplane pilots	69	60	64	64
Vocational and educational counselors	126	144	173	175
Writers, artists, and entertainers	1,000	1,055	1,099	1,141
Athletes and kindred workers	93	106	96	105
Designers	129	125	142	146
Editors and reporters	156	177	183	185
Musicians and composers	140	139	150	154
Painters and sculptors	149	146	153	177
Photographers	78	76	87	81
Public relations specialists and publicity writers	104	115	115	120
Research workers, not specified	79	95	96	111
All other professional and technical workers	98	100	101	114
White-collar workers—Continued				
Managers and administrators, except farm	8,941	8,891	9,315	9,662
Bank officers and financial managers	510	518	546	543
Buyers and purchasing agents	370	370	376	372
Buyers, wholesale and retail trade	160	146	157	162
Credit and collection managers	66	57	53	54
Health administrators	150	152	162	175
Inspectors, except construction and public administration	111	112	114	103
Managers and superintendents, buildings	143	148	149	151
Office managers, n.e.c	321	302	327	343
Officials and administrators, public administration, n.e.c	356	361	367	401
Officials of lodges, societies, unions	89	102	126	118
Restaurant, cafeteria, and bar managers	493	501	506	548
Sales managers and department heads, retail trade	315	315	322	345
Sales managers, except retail trade	313	305	306	321
School administrators	352	366	397	391
All other managers and administrators	5,352	5,282	5,566	5,797
Sales workers	5,417	5,460	5,497	5,728
Advertising agents and sales workers	72	78	88	81
Demonstrators	87	92	92	92
Hucksters and peddlers	201	179	176	198
Insurance agents, brokers, underwriters	466	504	489	500
Newspaper carriers and vendors	75	81	98	110
Real estate agents and brokers	394	414	451	502
Stock and bond sales agents	99	104	91	98
Sales workers and sales clerks, n.e.c	4,022	4,002	4,006	4,141
Sales representatives, manufacturing industries	357	366	347	336
Sales representatives, wholesale trade	768	761	808	850
Sales clerks, retail trade	2,292	2,307	2,277	2,316
Sales workers, except clerks, retail trade	466	442	446	480
Sales workers, services and construction	136	126	130	154
Clerical and kindred workers	15,043	15,128	15,558	16,106
Bank tellers	351	350	371	408
Billing clerks	157	144	139	156
Bookkeepers	1,690	1,689	1,688	1,726
Cashiers	1,111	1,180	1,256	1,326
Clerical supervisors, n.e.c	229	226	237	226
Collectors, bill and account	63	71	64	71
Counter clerks, except food	347	327	354	343
Dispatchers and starters, vehicle	91	92	88	99
Enumerators and interviewers	53	43	48	54
Estimators and investigators, n.e.c	369	383	416	451
Expediters and production controllers	199	211	207	215
File clerks	276	264	269	274
Insurance adjusters, examiners, and investigators	125	150	156	168
Library attendants and assistants	134	144	141	142
Mail carriers, post office	267	252	242	242
Mail handlers, except post office	147	143	138	147
Messengers and office helpers	76	76	81	93
Office machine operators	662	714	726	759
Bookkeeping and billing machine operators	58	59	48	52
Computer and peripheral equipment operators	246	295	287	302
Key punch operators	249	250	276	280
Payroll and timekeeping clerks	204	199	208	227
Postal clerks	293	290	287	267
Receptionists	459	460	502	531
Secretaries	3,189	3,245	3,385	3,421
Secretaries, legal	135	133	140	153
Secretaries, medical	79	78	86	90

Table A–33. Employment Data for Detailed Occupations, 1974–77—Continued

Occupations	Total employed			
	1974	1975	1976	1977
White-collar workers—Continued				
Shipping and receiving clerks	465	428	440	467
Statistical clerks	324	326	337	357
Stenographers	103	100	100	83
Stock clerks and storekeepers	488	473	492	497
Teacher aides, except school monitors	250	288	320	320
Telephone operators	390	344	339	342
Ticket, station, and express agents	121	136	124	129
Typists	1,038	1,025	983	1,006
All other clerical workers	1,372	1,402	1,420	1,559
Blue-collar workers	29,776	27,962	28,958	30,211
Craft and kindred workers	11,477	10,972	11,278	11,881
Carpenters	1,073	988	1,021	1,171
Brickmasons and stonemasons	169	160	177	177
Cement and concrete finishers	92	82	71	72
Electricians	526	534	572	588
Excavating, grading, and road machinery operators	403	397	418	406
Painters, construction and maintenance	456	420	413	461
Plumbers and pipefitters	395	386	400	429
Roofers and slaters	92	80	89	100
Structural metal craft workers	86	75	71	68
Blue-collar worker supervisors, n.e.c	1,457	1,393	1,443	1,554
Machinists and job setters	558	557	570	576
Job and die setters, metal	97	96	92	97
Machinists	452	461	478	478
Metal craft workers, excluding mechanics, machinists, and job setters	648	594	629	653
Millwrights	94	79	96	97
Molders, metal	62	52	55	52
Sheetmetal workers and tinsmiths	162	144	145	154
Tool and die makers	177	174	188	193
Mechanics, automobile	1,041	1,102	1,124	1,161
Automobile body repairers	145	164	174	179
Automobile mechanics	896	937	949	981
Mechanics, except automobile	1,914	1,795	1,853	2,019
Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration	208	171	178	194
Aircraft mechanics	129	120	110	118
Data processing machine repairers	50	57	50	50
Farm implement	61	60	67	67
Heavy equipment mechanics, including diesel	796	756	833	910
Household appliance and accessory installers and mechanics	137	141	144	149
Office machine repairers	65	58	58	69
Radio and television repairers	134	124	114	134
Railroad and carshop mechanics	51	53	51	53
Printing craft workers	386	375	380	389
Compositors and typesetters	166	154	152	166
Printing press operatives	139	146	149	153
Bakers	107	123	137	106
Cabinetmakers	74	77	78	85
Carpet installers	65	61	70	72
Crane, derrick, and hoist operators	176	169	167	169
Decorators and windowdressers	101	95	109	124
Electric powerline and cable installers and repairers	137	116	110	107
Locomotive engineers	48	56	47	47
Stationary engineers	193	190	194	183
Inspectors, n.e.c	138	134	151	152
Tailors	63	51	53	43
Telephone installers and repairers	349	314	282	279
Telephone line installers and repairers	80	60	65	68
Upholsterers	62	63	70	70
All other craft workers	636	525	514	552
Blue-collar workers—Continued				
Operatives, except transport	10,627	9,637	10,065	10,354
Assemblers	1,139	1,015	1,088	1,136
Bottling and canning operatives	48	41	49	54
Checkers, examiners, and inspectors, manufacturing	757	652	654	684
Clothing ironers and pressers	143	141	155	132
Cutting operatives, n.e.c	260	200	237	252
Dressmakers and seamstresses, excluding factory	128	121	125	119
Drillers, earth	51	50	54	62
Dry wall installers and lathers	83	59	64	77
Filers, polishers, sanders, and buffers	137	113	115	119
Furnace tenders, smelters, and pourers, metal	77	62	73	76
Garage workers and gas station attendants	397	450	448	427
Graders and sorters, manufacturing	44	47	41	41
Laundry and dry cleaning operatives, n.e.c	176	192	166	165
Meat cutters and butchers, excluding manufacturing	202	207	215	187
Meat cutters and butchers, manufacturing	80	100	87	88
Meat wrappers, retail trade	51	46	46	44
Mine operatives, n.e.c	148	183	187	200
Mixing operatives	97	91	87	88
Packers and wrappers, excluding meat and produce	661	592	591	610
Painters, manufactured articles	164	129	137	152
Photographic process workers	83	78	75	83
Precision machine operatives	431	360	353	372
Drill press operatives	69	61	65	62
Grinding machine operatives	152	132	133	126
Lathe and milling machine operatives	137	118	106	121
Punch and stamping press operatives	170	130	155	152
Sawyers	119	108	129	130
Sewers and stitchers	858	803	812	820
Shoemaking machine operatives	65	67	73	77
Furnace tenders and stokers, except metal	69	72	73	72
Textile operatives	392	302	377	389
Spinners, twisters, and winders	141	112	152	168
Welders and flame cutters	646	654	659	639
Winding operatives, n.e.c	75	60	57	58
All other operatives, except transport	2,968	2,646	2,703	2,849
Transport equipment operatives	3,292	3,219	3,271	3,476
Busdrivers	265	310	332	339
Delivery and route workers	595	583	521	516
Fork lift and tow motor operatives	347	314	356	391
Railroad switch operators	51	53	52	51
Taxicab drivers and chauffers	174	161	164	167
Truck drivers	1,752	1,694	1,741	1,898
All other transport equipment operatives	108	105	105	114
Nonfarm laborers	4,380	4,134	4,325	4,500
Animal caretakers	87	101	93	90
Construction laborers, including carpenters' helpers	865	765	790	869
Freight and material handlers	801	721	747	783
Garbage collectors	93	87	77	73
Gardeners and groundskeepers	542	579	615	597
Longshore workers and stevedores	51	42	42	43
Timber cutting and logging workers	94	79	96	98
Stockhandlers	827	815	828	856

Table A–33. Employment Data for Detailed Occupations, 1974–77—Continued

Occupations	Total employed			
	1974	1975	1976	1977
Blue-collar workers—Continued				
Nonfarm laborers—Continued				
Vehicle washers and equipment cleaners	178	161	186	191
Warehouse laborers, n.e.c	213	204	223	235
All other nonfarm laborers	629	623	628	665
Health service workers—Con.				
Service workers	11, 373	11, 657	12, 005	12, 392
Private households	1, 228	1, 171	1, 125	1, 158
Child-care workers	496	435	429	443
Housekeepers	91	87	109	106
Cleaners and servants	588	599	553	574
All other private household workers	53	50	34	35
Service workers, except private household	10, 145	10, 486	10, 880	11, 234
Cleaning service workers	2, 136	2, 210	2, 284	2, 363
Lodging quarters cleaners	193	191	181	178
Janitors and sextons	1, 230	1, 269	1, 318	1, 356
Buildin interior cleaners, n.e.c.	714	750	785	829
Food service workers	3, 538	3, 640	3, 919	4, 095
Bartenders	233	247	261	272
Cooks	955	1, 001	1, 065	1, 106
Dishwashers	208	222	251	257
Food counter and fountain workers	351	372	421	454
Waiters and waiters' assistants	1, 343	1, 347	1, 450	1, 502
Waiters	1, 182	1, 183	1, 259	1, 310
Health service workers	1, 612	1, 718	1, 745	1, 747
Dental assistants	107	126	122	123
Service workers—Continued				
Service workers, except private household—Continued				
Health service workers—Continued				
Health aides and trainees, excluding nursing	195	219	240	245
Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants	959	1, 001	1, 002	1, 008
Practical nurses	349	370	381	371
Personal service workers	1, 606	1, 628	1, 631	1, 705
Attendants	273	236	288	295
Barbers	127	124	124	118
Child-care workers	409	422	381	442
Hairdressers and cosmetologists	498	504	534	526
Housekeepers, excluding private household	111	105	121	127
Welfare service aides	58	62	59	77
Protective service workers	1, 254	1, 290	1, 302	1, 324
Crossing guards and bridge tenders	50	48	46	48
Firefighters	219	221	212	225
Guards	473	492	497	490
Police	454	473	487	498
Sheriffs and bailiffs	52	51	57	60
Farmworkers	3, 048	2, 936	2, 822	2, 756
Farmers and farm managers	1, 643	1, 593	1, 514	1, 459
Farmers (owners and tenants)	1, 610	1, 560	1, 489	1, 427
Farm laborers and supervisors	1, 405	1, 343	1, 309	1, 296
Farm laborers, wage workers	983	935	942	936
Farm laborers, unpaid family workers	376	367	326	323

NOTE: The abbreviation "n.e.c." stands for "not elsewhere classified" and designates broad categories of occupations that cannot be more specifically identified.

Table B–1. Employment Status of the Population,[1] by Marital Status and Sex, Selected Dates, 1947–77

[Numbers in thousands]

Marital status and date	Male						Female					
	Population	Labor force					Population	Labor force				
		Total		Employed	Unemployed			Total		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
SINGLE												
April 1947	14,760	9,375	63.5	8,500	849	9.1	12,078	6,181	51.2	5,991	190	3.1
April 1948	14,734	9,440	64.1	8,699	(2)	------	11,623	5,943	51.1	5,697	246	4.1
April 1949	13,952	8,957	64.2	8,048	863	9.6	11,174	5,682	50.9	5,395	287	5.1
March 1950	14,212	8,898	62.6	7,638	1,188	13.4	11,126	5,621	50.5	5,272	349	6.2
April 1951	12,984	8,036	61.9	7,550	427	5.3	10,946	5,430	49.6	5,228	202	3.7
April 1952	12,868	7,836	60.9	7,254	444	5.7	11,068	5,532	50.0	5,360	168	3.0
April 1953	13,000	7,825	60.2	7,347	390	5.0	10,774	5,223	48.5	5,089	130	2.5
April 1954	13,004	7,924	60.9	7,099	697	8.8	11,043	5,412	49.0	5,095	317	5.9
April 1955	13,522	8,276	61.2	7,495	653	7.9	10,962	5,087	46.4	4,865	222	4.4
March 1956	13,516	8,086	59.8	7,400	625	7.7	11,126	5,167	46.4	4,919	248	4.8
March 1957	13,754	7,958	57.9	7,166	716	9.0	11,487	5,378	46.8	5,139	239	4.4
March 1958	14,331	8,174	57.0	6,959	1,122	13.7	11,822	5,365	45.4	5,078	287	5.3
March 1959	14,768	8,416	57.0	7,263	1,083	12.9	11,884	5,162	43.4	4,832	330	6.4
March 1960	15,274	8,473	55.5	7,327	1,067	12.6	12,252	5,401	44.1	5,079	322	6.0
March 1961	15,886	8,837	55.6	7,533	1,246	14.1	12,764	5,663	44.4	5,235	428	7.6
March 1962	15,708	8,121	51.7	7,134	922	11.4	13,134	5,481	41.7	5,096	385	7.0
March 1963	16,361	8,267	50.5	7,059	1,124	13.6	13,692	5,614	41.0	5,218	396	7.1
March 1964	16,966	8,617	50.8	7,428	1,085	12.6	14,132	5,781	40.9	5,366	415	7.2
March 1965	17,338	8,719	50.3	7,765	898	10.3	14,607	5,912	40.5	5,491	421	7.1
March 1966	17,684	8,781	49.7	7,914	799	9.1	14,981	6,106	40.8	5,729	377	6.2
March 1967	17,754	9,001	50.7	8,151	706	7.8	15,311	6,323	41.3	5,958	365	5.8
March 1967 [3]	13,987	8,350	59.7	7,553	654	7.8	11,664	5,915	50.7	5,566	349	5.9
March 1968	14,596	8,695	59.6	7,816	707	8.1	12,381	6,357	51.3	5,944	413	6.5
March 1969	14,890	8,797	59.1	8,000	675	7.7	12,689	6,501	51.2	6,093	408	6.3
March 1970	15,722	9,545	60.7	8,552	869	9.1	13,141	6,965	53.0	6,473	492	7.1
March 1971	16,547	9,963	60.2	8,508	1,310	13.1	13,632	7,187	52.7	6,488	699	9.7
March 1972 [4]	16,573	10,693	64.5	9,068	1,476	13.8	13,610	7,477	54.9	6,740	737	9.9
March 1973	16,791	11,102	66.1	9,808	1,205	10.9	13,879	7,739	55.8	7,04[illegible]	699	9.0
March 1974	17,501	11,737	67.1	10,350	1,281	10.9	14,389	8,230	57.2	7,480	750	9.1
March 1975	18,244	12,233	67.1	10,139	1,974	16.2	14,915	8,464	56.7	7,409	1,065	12.4
March 1975 [5]	18,261	12,246	67.1	10,130	1,994	16.4	14,855	8,433	56.8	7,382	1,051	12.5
March 1976	18,821	12,552	66.7	10,582	1,885	15.1	15,409	9,083	58.9	8,024	1,059	11.7
March 1977	19,553	13,287	67.9	11,189	1,996	15.1	16,078	9,470	58.9	8,336	1,134	12.0
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT												
April 1947	33,389	30,927	92.6	29,865	837	2.7	33,458	6,676	20.0	6,502	174	2.6
April 1948	34,289	31,713	92.5	30,563	(2)	------	34,289	7,553	22.0	7,369	184	2.4
April 1949	35,323	32,559	92.2	31,101	1,115	3.4	35,323	7,959	22.5	7,637	322	4.0
March 1950	35,925	32,912	91.6	30,938	1,503	4.6	35,925	8,550	23.8	8,038	512	6.0
April 1951	35,998	32,998	91.7	31,968	480	1.5	35,998	9,086	25.2	8,750	336	3.7
April 1952	36,510	33,482	91.7	32,222	464	1.4	36,510	9,222	25.3	8,946	266	2.9
April 1953	37,106	33,950	91.5	32,540	564	1.7	37,106	9,763	26.3	9,525	236	2.4
April 1954	37,346	34,153	91.5	32,139	1,328	3.9	37,346	9,923	26.6	9,388	535	5.4
April 1955	37,570	34,064	90.7	32,207	1,171	3.4	37,570	10,423	27.7	10,021	402	3.9
March 1956	38,306	34,855	91.0	33,046	1,016	2.9	38,306	11,126	29.0	10,676	450	4.0
March 1957	38,940	35,280	90.6	33,536	1,024	2.9	38,940	11,529	29.6	11,036	493	4.3
March 1958	39,182	35,327	90.2	32,283	2,267	6.4	39,182	11,826	30.2	10,993	833	7.0
March 1959	39,529	35,437	89.6	32,928	1,583	4.5	39,529	12,205	30.9	11,516	669	5.6
March 1960	40,205	35,757	88.9	33,179	1,564	4.4	40,205	12,253	30.5	11,587	666	5.4
March 1961	40,524	36,201	89.3	33,080	2,137	5.9	40,524	13,266	32.7	12,337	929	7.0
March 1962	41,218	36,396	88.3	33,883	1,605	4.4	41,218	13,485	32.7	12,716	769	5.7
March 1963	41,706	36,740	88.1	34,305	1,567	4.3	41,706	14,061	33.7	13,303	758	5.4
March 1964	42,045	36,898	87.8	34,667	1,310	3.6	42,045	14,461	34.4	13,626	835	5.8
March 1965	42,367	37,140	87.7	35,185	1,088	2.9	42,367	14,708	34.7	13,959	749	5.1
March 1966	42,826	37,346	87.2	35,685	888	2.4	42,826	15,178	35.4	14,623	555	3.7
March 1967	43,225	37,596	87.0	35,964	792	2.1	43,225	15,908	36.8	14,189	719	4.5
March 1967 [3]	43,225	37,588	87.0	35,963	790	2.1	43,225	15,908	36.8	15,189	719	4.5
March 1968	43,947	38,225	87.0	36,552	787	2.1	43,947	16,821	38.3	16,199	622	3.7
March 1969	44,440	38,623	86.9	37,065	662	1.7	44,440	17,595	39.6	16,947	648	3.7
March 1970	45,055	39,138	86.9	37,103	1,020	2.6	45,055	18,377	40.8	17,497	880	4.8
March 1971	45,443	39,058	85.9	36,620	1,441	3.7	45,443	18,530	40.8	17,445	1,085	5.9
March 1972	46,400	39,654	85.5	37,311	1,326	3.3	46,400	19,249	41.5	18,217	1,032	5.4
March 1973	46,939	39,782	84.8	37,822	1,110	2.8	46,939	19,821	42.2	18,908	913	4.6
March 1974	47,324	39,718	83.9	37,681	1,125	2.8	47,324	20,367	43.0	19,406	961	4.7
March 1975	47,547	39,516	83.1	36,216	2,380	6.1	47,547	21,111	44.4	19,313	1,798	8.5
March 1975 [5]	47,649	39,609	83.1	36,308	2,377	6.1	47,623	21,143	44.4	19,342	1,801	8.5
March 1976	47,865	39,444	82.4	36,735	1,940	5.0	47,852	21,554	45.0	20,023	1,530	7.1
March 1977	48,002	39,491	82.0	36,987	1,717	4.4	47,984	22,377	46.6	20,854	1,523	6.8

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–1. Employment Status of the Population,[1] by Marital Status and Sex, Selected Dates, 1947–77—Continued

Marital status and date	Male						Female					
	Population	Labor force					Population	Labor force				
		Total		Employed	Unemployed			Total		Employed	Unemployed	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of labor force
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED												
April 1947	4,201	2,760	65.7	2,546	211	7.6	9,270	3,466	37.4	3,309	157	4.5
April 1948	4,204	2,689	64.0	2,539	([2])	-------	9,452	3,659	38.7	3,463	196	5.4
April 1949	4,174	2,545	61.0	2,314	227	8.9	9,505	3,526	37.1	3,324	202	5.7
March 1950	4,149	2,616	63.1	2,301	311	11.9	9,584	3,624	37.8	3,364	260	7.2
April 1951	4,438	2,754	62.1	2,616	121	4.4	10,410	4,086	39.2	3,910	176	4.3
April 1952	4,186	2,602	62.2	2,422	140	5.4	10,456	4,058	38.8	3,928	130	3.2
April 1953	4,678	3,060	65.4	2,870	150	4.9	11,060	4,319	39.0	4,205	112	2.6
April 1954	4,947	3,081	62.3	2,755	318	10.3	11,153	4,391	39.4	4,120	269	6.1
April 1955	4,902	2,976	60.7	2,699	269	9.0	11,718	4,643	39.6	4,398	245	5.3
March 1956	4,922	3,001	61.0	2,737	246	8.2	11,543	4,549	39.4	4,300	249	5.5
March 1957	4,776	2,795	58.5	2,571	211	7.5	11,436	4,617	40.4	4,417	200	4.3
March 1958	4,949	2,903	58.7	2,524	354	12.2	11,780	4,810	40.8	4,474	336	7.0
March 1959	4,961	2,967	59.8	2,651	305	10.3	12,148	5,009	41.2	4,637	372	7.4
March 1960	4,794	2,845	59.3	2,542	279	9.8	12,150	4,861	40.0	4,553	308	6.3
March 1961	4,828	2,829	58.6	2,490	326	11.5	12,559	5,270	42.0	4,841	429	8.1
March 1962	5,203	2,989	57.4	2,629	355	11.9	12,814	5,012	39.1	4,681	331	6.6
March 1963	5,174	2,932	56.7	2,598	322	11.0	12,995	5,000	38.5	4,665	335	6.7
March 1964	5,205	2,933	56.3	2,635	286	9.8	13,326	5,157	38.7	4,794	363	7.0
March 1965	5,438	3,032	55.8	2,724	297	9.8	13,717	5,332	38.9	5,044	288	5.4
March 1966	5,278	2,959	56.1	2,794	160	5.4	14,021	5,536	39.5	5,278	258	4.7
March 1967	5,525	3,027	54.8	2,819	190	6.3	14,551	5,724	39.3	5,473	251	4.4
March 1967[3]	5,512	3,025	54.9	2,817	190	6.3	14,521	5,722	39.4	5,471	251	4.4
March 1968	5,278	2,816	53.4	2,682	124	4.4	14,351	5,600	39.0	5,325	275	4.9
March 1969	5,501	2,977	54.1	2,842	124	4.2	14,791	5,802	39.2	5,573	229	3.9
March 1970	5,416	2,938	54.2	2,724	192	6.5	15,065	5,891	39.1	5,611	280	4.8
March 1971	5,688	3,129	55.0	2,850	257	8.2	15,505	5,964	38.5	5,582	382	6.4
March 1972[4]	5,299	3,322	62.7	3,023	274	8.2	15,496	6,213	40.1	5,838	375	6.0
March 1973	5,620	3,515	62.5	3,265	210	6.0	16,032	6,344	39.6	5,977	367	5.8
March 1974	5,942	3,916	65.9	3,647	229	5.8	16,418	6,723	40.9	6,313	410	6.1
March 1975	6,270	4,091	65.2	3,519	549	13.4	17,015	6,932	40.7	6,318	615	8.9
March 1975[5]	6,165	4,037	65.5	3,451	551	13.8	16,976	6,919	40.8	6,304	616	8.9
March 1976	6,574	4,164	63.3	3,607	498	12.1	17,573	7,181	40.9	6,562	619	8.6
March 1977	6,986	4,569	65.1	4,011	492	10.9	17,907	7,526	41.8	6,844	683	9.1

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[1] Data relate to the civilian population (including institutional) 14 years and over until 1967, 16 and over beginning 1967; beginning 1972, data relate to the civilian noninstitutional population. Male members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post are included in the male population and labor force figures.

[2] Not available.

[3] See footnote 1 concerning raising the lower age limit.

[4] The percent of the population in the labor force is not strictly comparable with the rates for prior years because of the exclusion of the institutional population beginning 1972.

[5] Data for 1975 revised because of refinements in the computer editing of questionnaires, in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.

Table B–2. Labor Force Participation Rates,[1] by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, Selected Dates, 1947–77

Marital status and date	Male									Female								
	Total [2]	Under 20 years[2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years			65 years and over	Total [2]	Under 20 years [2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 64 years			65 years and over
						Total	45 to 54	55 to 64							Total	45 to 54	55 to 64	
SINGLE																		
April 1947	63.5	(3)	(3)	85.0	85.5	79.1	(3)	(3)	40.2	51.2	(3)	(3)	78.2	79.4	66.3	(3)	(3)	22.7
April 1948	64.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	51.1	29.3	78.8	81.8	78.1	61.6	(3)	(3)	23.2
April 1949	64.2	45.3	77.1	86.6	85.1	75.1	(3)	(3)	42.1	50.9	28.8	75.8	81.0	80.4	66.8	(3)	(3)	24.3
March 1950	62.6	42.1	78.7	84.1	83.6	74.1	(3)	(3)	41.0	50.5	26.3	74.9	84.6	83.6	70.6	(3)	(3)	23.8
April 1951	61.9	42.7	77.1	84.3	83.0	78.5	(3)	(3)	36.8	49.6	28.4	75.6	82.0	81.7	65.0	(3)	(3)	18.9
April 1952	60.9	40.7	79.2	86.8	83.7	76.6	85.0	66.2	28.2	50.0	28.0	75.9	83.0	78.4	71.9	78.5	63.1	16.4
April 1953	60.2	41.7	75.5	86.1	81.0	74.8	78.1	70.8	30.2	48.5	27.4	76.2	81.3	77.3	68.3	72.9	62.7	23.2
April 1954	60.9	40.8	78.6	89.2	83.2	81.8	84.1	78.6	28.9	49.0	27.5	77.2	88.7	77.0	70.8	76.9	61.1	17.3
April 1955	61.2	39.4	76.5	89.1	82.2	86.7	88.8	83.6	31.6	46.4	24.6	69.6	80.9	81.2	74.8	79.4	69.1	26.0
March 1956	59.8	39.2	75.9	89.7	85.4	76.3	82.0	67.9	25.9	46.4	24.7	72.2	85.5	78.5	70.1	74.7	63.8	24.3
March 1957	57.9	38.9	73.2	86.5	82.9	77.0	83.1	68.9	26.8	46.8	26.8	74.6	79.5	81.9	72.9	78.0	66.7	24.5
March 1958	57.0	36.0	73.9	87.5	82.8	78.1	83.7	72.1	28.9	45.4	24.7	72.9	80.1	79.1	72.4	77.3	66.1	26.7
March 1959	57.0	36.5	75.3	88.2	85.1	75.3	79.7	69.6	25.3	43.4	24.0	72.7	76.4	81.8	71.1	74.4	66.	20.3
March 1960	55.5	34.4	76.6	85.3	85.3	74.4	77.5	69.7	24.3	44.1	25.3	73.4	79.9	79.7	75.1	80.6	67.0	21.6
March 1961	55.6	34.3	76.3	87.5	88.2	77.5	82.6	69.0	23.0	44.4	26.1	76.5	79.9	77.5	76.0	81.8	68.6	20.8
March 1962	51.7	32.4	73.9	87.0	80.3	73.4	76.0	70.0	24.8	41.7	25.0	70.9	79.8	77.3	71.0	74.1	67.2	17.3
March 1963	50.5	31.7	74.1	85.5	81.0	72.6	75.7	69.0	18.2	41.0	23.6	71.9	81.4	82.5	73.7	79.2	67.6	16.9
March 1964	50.8	33.0	70.6	83.6	82.8	73.9	81.4	64.5	20.3	40.9	23.5	74.0	87.2	83.0	71.3	75.0	67.0	19.2
March 1965	50.3	32.0	72.3	85.3	84.6	72.0	78.5	65.1	18.1	40.5	23.6	72.3	83.4	77.0	71.8	75.7	68.1	21.3
March 1966	49.7	34.5	69.0	85.1	84.8	67.6	71.6	63.0	15.7	40.8	25.5	72.6	80.9	75.4	69.7	73.6	65.6	18.0
March 1967	50.7	35.8	69.8	85.7	84.6	69.3	76.6	61.8	16.2	41.3	27.3	70.3	80 9	74.5	67.8	72.2	63.2	17.3
March 1967 [2]	59.7	46.6	69.8	85.7	84.6	69.3	76.6	61.8	16.2	50.7	37.2	70.3	80.9	74.5	67.8	72.2	63.2	17.3
March 1968	59.6	46.7	67.7	85.2	80.8	67.9	74.8	57.3	15.4	51.3	37.4	68.7	79.8	77.2	70.0	74.9	64.8	18.2
March 1969	59.1	46.9	67.5	84.0	79.2	69.2	76.6	57.8	18.7	51.2	37.1	69.4	80.9	72.3	67.9	72.8	62.8	18.4
March 1970	60.7	49.0	69.0	86.2	82.3	66.6	71.5	60.2	21.0	53.0	39.5	71.1	80.7	73.3	67.8	72.3	63.7	17.6
March 1971	60.2	47.0	68.5	84.4	79.3	69.6	76.8	57.9	21.4	52.7	39.6	69.1	77.6	72.8	69.4	74.1	65.2	17.4
March 1972 [4]	64.5	51.1	73.3	87.5	86.2	71.6	81.2	58.6	24.6	54.9	41.9	69.9	84.7	71.5	71.0	73.0	69.1	19.0
March 1973	66.1	52.6	75.5	87.8	89.4	73.2	78.4	66.9	19.6	55.8	43.6	70.6	81.7	73.8	70.0	73.9	66.5	17.1
March 1974	67.1	54.1	75.5	87.4	87.7	74.1	79.6	67.3	15.4	57.2	45.6	71.5	81.8	72.5	70.7	77.7	64.3	14.6
March 1975	67.1	52.9	76.9	88.5	88.4	69.9	78.1	60.2	18.7	56.7	45.3	69.3	80.0	76.4	68.3	76.4	59.7	16.1
March 1975 [5]	66.8	52.7	76.7	88.2	87.7	70.3	78.1	60.9	20.6	56.8	45.3	69.3	80.4	78.1	68.6	76.5	60.2	16.0
March 1976	66.5	52.2	75.4	87.0	85.5	70.5	75.8	64.3	19.2	58.9	46.1	72.6	84.5	76.4	70.8	76.7	64.5	16.7
March 1977	67.8	53.7	77.7	89.2	82.2	67.7	71.9	63.1	20.5	58.9	47.2	70.9	83.6	73.2	69.6	74.7	64.4	15.8
MARRIED, SPOUSE PRESENT																		
April 1947	92.6	(3)	(3)	97.7	98.8	95.0	(3)	(3)	54.5	20.0	(3)	(3)	19.3	25.8	18.4	(3)	(3)	4.1
April 1948	92.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	22.0	21.2	24.9	22.2	27.3	19.4	(3)	(3)	6.1
April 1949	92.2	(3)	94.9	97.7	98.7	94.3	(3)	(3)	51.9	22.5	18.6	24.5	22.7	28.5	20.6	(3)	(3)	5.2
March 1950	91.6	92.6	94.5	97.0	98.8	92.8	(3)	(3)	53.4	23.8	24.0	28.5	23.8	28.5	21.8	(3)	(3)	6.4
April 1951	91.7	96.7	95.6	98.2	98.4	93.5	(3)	(3)	50.9	25.2	17.6	29.1	25.6	30.5	23.7	(3)	(3)	6.5
April 1952	91.7	97.0	97.9	99.0	98.8	93.8	97.1	89.3	47.8	25.3	21.9	25.8	25.4	31.7	24.1	29.0	16.9	5.9
April 1953	91.5	100.0	96.1	98.7	98.8	94.9	97.6	91.0	46.2	26.3	20.8	28.2	25.2	33.6	25.7	30.8	17.6	6.0
April 1954	91.5	91.6	98.0	98.9	99.0	94.9	97.8	90.9	47.1	26.6	20.9	25.6	26.3	33.1	26.9	31.0	20.7	5.4
April 1955	90.7	98.8	94.5	98.8	98.8	93.8	97.4	88.8	44.2	27.7	19.8	29.4	26.0	33.7	29.0	33.9	21.3	7.5
March 1956	91.0	95.5	95.5	98.7	99.2	94.6	97.8	90.1	44.8	29.0	27.6	30.9	26.3	34.3	31.5	36.5	23.5	7.8
March 1957	90.6	97.9	95.9	98.7	98.7	94.4	97.6	90.1	42.4	29.6	24.0	30.2	27.1	35.7	32.2	37.2	24.6	6.3
March 1958	90.2	95.5	96.6	98.7	98.7	94.0	97.2	89.4	40.6	30.2	25.9	30.7	27.4	36.7	32.6	38.2	23.8	6.7
March 1959	89.6	95.7	95.6	98.6	98.9	94.0	97.3	89.3	38.2	30.9	28.1	30.6	28.5	36.9	33.9	40.3	24.0	6.4
March 1960	88.9	96.0	97.5	98.6	98.4	93.0	96.6	87.9	37.1	30.5	25.3	30.0	27.7	36.2	34.2	40.5	24.3	5.9
March 1961	89.3	98.3	97.4	99.0	98.6	93.7	97.0	89.1	37.6	32.7	27.8	32.4	29.2	38.4	37.3	42.4	29.3	7.3
March 1962	88.3	95.2	96.0	98.7	98.6	93.6	97.1	88.8	35.0	32.7	27.5	31.6	29.4	39.0	37.2	42.5	29.0	7.6
March 1963	88.1	97.8	96.5	98.6	98.9	93.6	97.3	88.4	32.3	33.7	29.8	33.2	30.0	39.8	38.9	44.4	30.4	6.4
March 1964	87.8	95.3	96.7	98.5	98.4	93.2	97.4	87.4	31.0	34.4	31.1	36.6	30.6	39.4	39.5	44.8	31.3	7.6
March 1965	87.7	94.3	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.8	96.8	87.1	31.1	34.7	27.0	35.6	32.1	40.6	39.0	44.0	31.4	7.6
March 1966	87.2	91.5	96.9	98.6	98.1	92.5	96.6	86.7	29.8	35.4	34.3	38.1	32.5	41.3	39.5	44.9	31.3	6.8
March 1967	87.0	93.9	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.1	96.6	86.0	28.8	36.8	30.6	41.1	35.0	42.7	40.4	44.9	33.5	6.6
March 1967 [2]	87.0	93.8	96.6	98.5	98.2	92.1	96.6	86.0	28.8	36.8	31.5	41.1	35.0	42.7	40.4	44.9	33.5	6.6
March 1968	86.9	94.7	95.3	98.5	98.4	92.2	96.3	86.8	29.6	38.3	36.3	42.7	36.6	43.9	42.2	46.9	35.1	6.5
March 1969	86.9	95.6	95.0	98.3	98.2	91.6	95.9	86.0	30.9	39.6	35.4	47.9	36.9	45.4	43.1	48.2	35.4	7.6
March 1970	86.9	95.5	95.0	98.2	98.1	91.6	96.1	85.7	30.2	40.8	36.0	47.4	39.3	47.2	44.1	49.5	35.8	7.9
March 1971	85.9	90.9	94.8	97.8	97.9	91.2	96.0	85.1	27.8	40.8	37.0	47.0	39.9	47.6	44.0	48.9	36.7	7.3
March 1972	85.5	93.5	95.2	98.0	97.9	90.6	95.3	84.5	26.6	41.5	39.0	48.5	41.3	48.6	44.2	50.5	35.4	7.3
March 1973	84.8	96.4	95.1	97.4	97.5	89.0	94.8	81.5	26.0	42.2	42.2	52.9	44.1	49.3	42.9	48.2	35.3	6.5
March 1974	83.9	93.5	95.4	97.6	97.6	88.5	94.2	81.1	24.1	43.0	44.3	54.0	46.1	50.1	43.5	49.6	34.9	6.7
March 1975	83.1	93.8	95.4	97.3	97.2	87.3	94.0	78.8	23.6	44.4	45.6	57.1	48.3	52.1	44.1	50.3	35.8	7.2
March 1975 [5]	82.8	92.5	95.1	97.3	97.1	87.1	93.9	78.9	23.7	44.4	45.9	57.1	48.3	52.0	44.1	50.2	35.7	7.2
March 1976	82.1	95.1	95.1	97.6	96.8	85.8	93.3	76.9	22.4	45.0	44.8	55.3	49.8	54.3	44.3	50.1	36.4	7.2
March 1977	82.0	95.5	96.2	97.2	97.4	85.4	93.2	76.4	20.9	46.6	49.7	59.8	52.2	56.0	45.0	51.8	36.1	7.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–2. Labor Force Participation Rates,[1] by Marital Status, Sex, and Age, Selected Dates, 1947–77—Continued

Marital status and date	Male									Female								
						45 to 64 years									45 to 64 years			
	Total [2]	Under 20 years [2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	Total	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 years and over	Total [2]	Under 20 years [2]	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	Total	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 years and over
WIDOWED, DIVORCED, SEPARATED																		
April 1947	65.7	(3)	(3)	85.2	89.6	78.8	(3)	(3)	32.8	37.4	(3)	(3)	63.8	67.6	45.4	(3)	(3)	7.6
April 1948	64.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	38.7	41.0	57.9	64.7	67.9	48.9	(3)	(3)	8.5
April 1949	60.9	(6)	69.9	78.0	87.1	74.9	(3)	(3)	32.2	37.1	39.7	47.6	59.2	68.4	46.7	(3)	(3)	8.6
March 1950	63.0	(6)	75.0	83.8	83.4	83.1	(3)	(3)	30.2	37.8	(3)	45.5	62.3	65.4	50.2	(3)	(3)	8.8
April 1951	62.1	(6)	81.7	81.8	87.4	77.8	(3)	(3)	27.6	39.3	39.1	45.3	58.7	69.0	51.5	(3)	(3)	9.2
April 1952	62.2	(6)	78.2	81.1	88.2	79.0	79.1	78.9	27.3	38.8	41.0	59.0	63.0	68.7	49.6	61.5	39.5	8.2
April 1953	65.4	(6)	(6)	82.9	92.1	84.2	89.6	79.9	29.2	39.1	47.8	52.9	61.2	67.2	52.4	64.7	42.6	9.1
April 1954	62.3	(6)	82.2	76.3	90.6	78.8	83.7	74.4	22.7	39.4	48.6	47.6	62.7	69.3	52.0	61.8	44.6	9.8
April 1955	60.7	(6)	(6)	80.9	83.5	78.6	85.6	72.7	26.4	39.6	37.3	55.1	60.5	64.6	53.3	64.1	45.1	10.7
March 1956	61.0	(6)	82.8	79.7	86.5	78.0	80.5	75.3	27.2	39.4	35.3	49.5	60.6	66.8	55.8	63.0	50.6	10.2
March 1957	58.5	(6)	85.8	81.2	86.8	76.3	82.8	69.7	24.5	40.4	35.5	53.1	62.1	69.4	56.0	66.4	47.8	12.3
March 1958	58.7	(6)	77.2	79.0	87.1	77.3	80.5	74.5	23.0	40.8	31.8	59.6	62.6	69.9	58.3	68.2	50.9	11.2
March 1959	59.8	(6)	69.2	89.0	87.1	77.2	82.8	72.4	20.8	41 2	34.5	57.6	61.4	65.7	60.3	68.6	53.9	11.0
March 1960	59.3	(6)	88.6	82.3	84.1	78.1	84.3	72.6	18.2	40.0	37.3	54.6	55.5	67.4	58.3	68.2	50.7	11.0
March 1961	58.6	(6)	81.0	81.3	81.6	78.2	83.1	73.1	21.2	42.0	42.3	58.5	61.5	72.2	59.7	69.9	51.5	12.0
March 1962	57.4	(6)	70.7	80.8	85.0	77.4	82.6	71.7	16.7	39.1	34.0	54.7	57.5	63.3	60.2	71.0	52.0	11.2
March 1963	56.7	(6)	71.8	79.0	82.4	77.2	83.4	70.6	16.3	38.5	36.6	58.1	56.5	66.8	59.1	67.8	52.5	9.8
March 1964	56.3	(6)	79.7	82.9	81.5	77.3	82.6	71.8	17.1	38.7	28.7	50.3	60.3	63.7	60.4	70.2	53.1	10.3
March 1965	55.8	(6)	65.0	79.0	82.1	77.2	81.6	72.6	18.8	38.9	35.2	58.6	62.8	65.0	59.8	67.9	53.3	10.0
March 1966	56.1	(6)	85.6	82.4	84.6	75.3	80.5	70.9	14.8	39.5	45.0	55.3	58.5	67.2	61.3	69.0	55.4	10.7
March 1967	54.8	(6)	78.4	81.0	82.6	74.6	81.4	68.0	15.2	39.3	38.7	60.9	62.4	68.9	60.2	69.1	53.5	9.6
March 1967 [2]	54.9	(6)	78.4	81.0	82.6	74.6	81.4	68.0	15.2	39.4	41.1	60.9	62.4	68.9	60.2	69.1	53.5	9.6
March 1968	53.6	(6)	68.4	81.9	85.4	72.4	80.7	64.0	14.0	39.0	51.1	62.0	61.1	68.8	60.4	69.2	54.1	9.[illegible]
March 1969	54.1	(6)	72.9	80.7	82.5	73.6	85.1	60.1	14.9	39.2	51.8	62.9	63.5	66.4	60.8	68.5	55.0	10.2
March 1970	54.2	(6)	73.2	74.5	80.6	75.9	83.6	67.8	16.5	39.1	46.5	59.7	65.1	67.9	60.7	69.1	54.6	9.9
March 1971	55.0	(6)	84.6	83.9	80.6	71.0	77.8	63.7	13.0	38.5	44.1	59.9	60.9	67.9	60.2	68.4	53.9	8.9
March 1972 [4]	62.7	(6)	88.4	91.5	91.0	73.9	83.6	64.4	17.0	40.1	44.6	57.6	62.1	71.7	61.1	69.1	54.9	9.8
March 1973	62.5	(6)	90.3	90.6	91.0	76.3	86.3	66.5	14.1	39.6	38.1	57.6	64.0	70.7	60.0	70.0	52.4	9.1
March 1974	65.9	(6)	92.1	93.5	92.1	74.9	84.3	65.7	15.5	40.9	46.9	66.1	68.2	69.0	61.2	69.6	54.5	8.5
March 1975	65.2	(6)	86.4	92.5	89.8	70.3	80.8	59.9	17.2	40.7	41.4	67.6	67.4	69.1	60.5	69.3	53.4	8.1
March 1975 [5]	65.3	(6)	84.8	92.7	89.9	70.3	81.2	59.8	18.2	40.8	41.7	67.9	67.4	69.5	60.6	69.5	53.4	8.1
March 1976	63.0	(6)	93.2	89.9	89.3	69.7	77.5	61.4	13.6	40.9	55.1	64.6	72.0	71.2	58.2	67.2	51.2	8.4
March 1977	65.1	(6)	93.7	93.1	90.5	74.0	81.8	65.6	12.4	41.8	49.8	62.5	75.6	72.6	57.8	68.9	49.1	8.6

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[1] Percent of population in the labor force. See footnote 1, table B–1.

[2] Prior to the raising of the lower age limit in 1967, the total included persons 14 years and over and the column showing "under 20 years" included persons 14 to 19 years; in accordance with the change introduced in 1967, only persons 16 years and over are included.

[3] Not available.

[4] See footnote 4, table B–1.

[5] Data for 1975 revised because of refinements in the computer editing of questionnaires, in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.

[6] For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B–3. Employment Status of Husbands,[1] by Employment Status of Other Family Members, March of 1958–77

Employment status of husband and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution							
		Total	Family member in labor force						No family member in labor force
			Total	By relationship to husband			By employment status		
				Wife only	Wife and other member	Other member only	At least one member employed [2]	All unemployed	
HUSBAND IN LABOR FORCE [3]									
1958	34,412	100.0	41.9	26.0	5.4	10.5	38.8	3.0	58.1
1959	34,625	100.0	43.3	26.1	6.1	11.2	40.1	3.2	56.7
1960	35,041	100.0	43.0	25.8	6.2	11.1	40.1	2.9	57.0
1961	35,453	100.0	45.0	27.6	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.8	55.0
1962	35,713	100.0	45.0	28.1	6.5	10.4	42.0	3.0	55.0
1963	36,079	100.0	46.5	28.7	6.9	10.8	43.3	3.2	53.5
1964	36,286	100.0	47.6	28.8	7.6	11.1	44.3	3.3	52.4
1965	36,545	100.0	47.4	29.6	7.3	10.5	44.6	2.9	52.6
1966	36,763	100.0	48.7	29.8	8.2	10.7	46.2	2.4	51.3
1967	37,060	100.0	50.4	30.7	8.8	10.9	47.9	2.5	49.6
1968	37,668	100.0	50.7	32.6	8.3	9.8	48.5	2.1	49.3
1969	38,144	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.4	49.8	1.9	48.2
1970	38,639	100.0	53.1	34.5	9.3	9.3	50.7	2.5	46.9
1971	38,496	100.0	53.5	34.7	9.2	9.6	50.3	3.2	46.5
1972	39,116	100.0	54.6	35.1	9.9	9.6	51.6	3.0	45.4
1973	39,298	100.0	55.7	36.0	9.8	9.9	53.0	2.7	44.3
1974	39,312	100.0	57.2	37.4	9.9	9.8	54.3	2.9	42.8
1975	39,086	100.0	58.5	38.8	10.2	9.5	53.5	5.0	41.5
1975 [4]	39,173	100.0	58.2	39.1	9.9	9.2	53.2	5.1	41.8
1976	39,026	100.0	58.9	39.3	10.7	8.9	54.8	4.1	41.1
1977	39,093	100.0	61.1	40.9	11.1	9.1	56.8	4.3	38.9
HUSBAND EMPLOYED [3]									
1958	32,298	100.0	41.4	25.5	5.3	10.5	38.8	2.6	58.6
1959	33,149	100.0	43.1	25.8	6.0	11.3	40.1	2.9	56.9
1960	33,579	100.0	42.7	25.5	6.1	11.2	40.0	2.7	57.3
1961	33,428	100.0	44.6	27.3	6.6	10.8	41.2	3.5	55.4
1962	34,185	100.0	44.7	27.8	6.4	10.5	41.9	2.8	55.3
1963	34,595	100.0	46.2	28.6	6.9	10.8	43.2	3.0	53.8
1964	35,052	100.0	47.3	28.6	7.6	11.2	44.3	3.1	52.7
1965	35,512	100.0	47.2	29.4	7.3	10.5	44.5	2.7	52.8
1966	35,918	100.0	48.6	29.7	8.1	10.8	46.3	2.3	51.4
1967	36,305	100.0	50.3	30.5	8.8	10.9	47.9	2.4	49.7
1968	36,945	100.0	50.6	32.5	8.3	9.8	48.6	2.0	49.4
1969	37,523	100.0	51.8	33.4	8.9	9.5	49.9	1.9	48.2
1970	37,667	100.0	53.1	34.3	9.3	9.4	50.7	2.4	46.9
1971	37,146	100.0	53.4	34.5	9.1	9.8	50.4	3.0	46.6
1972	37,855	100.0	54.5	34.9	9.9	9.7	51.7	2.8	45.5
1973	38,247	100.0	55.7	35.9	9.9	9.9	53.1	2.6	44.3
1974	38,252	100.0	57.2	37.4	9.9	9.9	54.5	2.7	42.8
1975	36,798	100.0	58.4	38.4	10.3	9.5	53.9	4.5	41.6
1975 [4]	36,891	100.0	58.0	38.8	10.0	9.2	53.5	4.5	42.0
1976	37,141	100.0	58.9	39.1	10.8	9.0	55.0	3.8	41.1
1977	37,424	100.0	61.2	40.8	11.2	9.2	57.2	4.0	38.8
HUSBAND UNEMPLOYED									
1958	2,114	100.0	49.0	32.4	6.9	9.7	39.3	9.7	51.0
1959	1,477	100.0	49.0	32.6	7.1	9.3	40.8	8.2	51.0
1960	1,462	100.0	49.7	32.1	8.0	9.6	41.7	7.9	50.3
1961	2,025	100.0	51.4	34.1	6.5	10.8	41.5	9.9	48.6
1962	1,528	100.0	50.9	34.1	8.6	8.3	42.6	8.3	49.0
1963	1,484	100.0	53.2	32.3	9.0	11.9	45.7	7.5	46.8
1964	1,234	100.0	54.4	36.6	7.7	10.1	44.4	10.0	45.6
1965	1,033	100.0	54.6	36.6	7.8	10.3	47.5	7.2	45.4
1966	847	100.0	50.1	31.9	10.4	7.8	42.9	7.2	49.9
1967	755	100.0	56.3	36.7	9.1	10.5	48.2	8.1	43.7
1968	723	100.0	51.7	36.9	7.3	7.5	43.9	7.7	48.3
1969	621	100.0	51.7	36.2	8.3	7.2	45.4	6.2	48.3
1970	972	100.0	56.1	41.8	7.6	6.7	50.8	5.4	43.9
1971	1,350	100.0	57.2	41.2	10.5	5.5	49.1	8.1	42.8
1972	1,261	100.0	56.4	40.6	7.5	8.3	47.7	8.7	43.6
1973	1,051	100.0	55.6	40.7	7.7	7.1	48.7	6.9	44.4
1974	1,060	100.0	56.7	39.3	8.5	8.9	48.5	8.2	43.3
1975	2,288	100.0	61.6	44.6	8.6	8.4	48.0	13.5	38.4
1975 [4]	2,282	100.0	61.2	44.6	8.6	8.1	47.5	13.7	38.8
1976	1,885	100.0	60.6	44.6	9.1	6.9	50.8	9.8	39.3
1977	1,669	100.0	58.7	41.9	9.4	7.3	49.3	9.4	41.3

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[1] The number of men in husband-wife families shown here is smaller than the number shown as married with spouse present in table B–1 because it excludes married couples living in households where a relative is the head.

[2] This category may also include a wife or other member who is unemployed.

[3] Includes members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post.

[4] Data for 1975 revised because of refinements in the computer editing of questionnaires in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.

Table B–4. Labor Force Status and Labor Force Participation Rates [1] of Married Women, Husband Present, by Presence and Age of Children, Selected Dates, 1948–77

Date	Total	No children under 18 years	Children 6 to 17 years only	Children under 6 years		
				Total	No children 6 to 17 years	Children 6 to 17 years
	Number in labor force (thousands)					
April 1948	7,553	4,400	1,927	1,226	594	632
April 1949	7,959	4,544	2,130	1,285	654	631
March 1950	8,550	4,946	2,205	1,399	748	651
April 1951	9,086	5,016	2,400	1,670	886	784
April 1952	9,222	5,042	2,492	1,688	916	772
April 1953	9,763	5,130	2,749	1,884	1,047	837
April 1954	9,923	5,096	3,019	1,808	883	925
April 1955	10,423	5,227	3,183	2,012	927	1,086
March 1956	11,126	5,694	3,384	2,048	971	1,077
March 1957	11,529	5,806	3,517	2,208	961	1,247
March 1958	11,826	5,713	3,714	2,399	1,122	1,277
March 1959	12,205	5,679	4,055	2,471	1,118	1,353
March 1960	12,253	5,692	4,087	2,474	1,123	1,351
March 1961	13,266	6,186	4,419	2,661	1,178	1,483
March 1962	13,485	6,156	4,445	2,884	1,282	1,602
March 1963	14,061	6,366	4,689	3,006	1,346	1,660
March 1964	14,461	6,545	4,866	3,050	1,408	1,642
March 1965	14,708	6,755	4,836	3,117	1,404	1,709
March 1966	15,178	7,043	4,949	3,186	1,431	1,755
March 1967	15,908	7,158	5,269	3,480	1,629	1,851
March 1968	16,821	7,564	5,693	3,564	1,641	1,923
March 1969	17,595	7,853	6,146	3,596	1,756	1,840
March 1970	18,377	8,174	6,289	3,914	1,874	2,040
March 1971	18,530	8,432	6,424	3,674	1,862	1,812
March 1972	19,249	8,797	6,706	3,746	2,014	1,732
March 1973	19,821	9,107	6,658	4,056	2,268	1,788
March 1974	20,367	9,365	6,792	4,210	2,343	1,867
March 1975	21,111	9,701	6,971	4,437	2,503	1,934
March 1975 [2]	21,143	9,718	6,988	4,438	(3)	(3)
March 1976	21,554	9,860	7,270	4,424	(3)	(3)
March 1977	22,377	10,268	7,674	4,435	2,466	1,969
	Labor force participation rate					
April 1948	22.0	28.4	26.0	10.8	9.2	12.7
April 1949	22.5	28.7	27.3	11.0	10.0	12.2
March 1950	23.8	30.3	28.3	11.9	11.2	12.6
April 1951	25.2	31.0	30.3	14.0	13.6	14.6
April 1952	25.3	30.9	31.1	13.9	13.7	14.1
April 1953	26.3	31.2	32.2	15.5	15.8	15.2
April 1954	26.6	31.6	33.2	14.9	14.3	15.5
April 1955	27.7	32.7	34.7	16.2	15.1	17.3
March 1956	29.0	35.3	36.4	15.9	15.6	16.1
March 1957	29.6	35.6	36.6	17.0	15.9	17.9
March 1958	30.2	35.4	37.6	18.2	18.4	18.1
March 1959	30.9	35.2	39.8	18.7	18.3	19.0
March 1960	30.5	34.7	39.0	18.6	18.2	18.9
March 1961	32.7	37.3	41.7	20.0	19.6	20.3
Mrach 1962	32.7	36.1	41.8	21.3	21.1	21.5
March 1963	33.7	37.4	41.5	22.5	22.4	22.5
March 1964	34.4	37.8	43.0	22.7	23.6	21.9
March 1965	34.7	38.3	42.7	23.2	23.8	22.8
March 1966	35.4	38.4	43.7	24.2	24.0	24.3
March 1967	36.8	38.9	45.0	26.5	26.9	26.2
March 1968	38.3	40.1	46.9	27.6	27.8	27.4
March 1969	39.6	41.0	48.6	28.5	29.3	27.8
March 1970	40.8	42.2	49.2	30.3	30.2	30.5
March 1971	40.8	42.1	49.4	29.6	30.0	29.3
March 1972	41.5	42.7	50.2	30.1	31.1	29.1
March 1973	42.2	42.8	50.1	32.7	34.3	30.9
March 1974	43.0	43.0	51.2	34.4	35.7	32.9
March 1975	44.4	43.9	52.3	36.6	38.7	34.3
March 1975 [2]	44.4	43.9	52.3	36.6	(3)	(3)
March 1976	45.0	43.8	53.7	37.4	(3)	(3)
March 1977	46.6	44.9	55.6	39.3	40.2	38.1

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[1] Percent of civilian noninstitutional population in the labor force.

[2] Data for 1975 revised because of refinements in the computer editing of questionnaires, in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.

[3] Not available.

Table B–5. Employed Married Women, Husband Present, by Occupation Group, Selected Dates, 1947–77

Date	All occupation groups		Professional and technical	Farmers and farm managers	Managers and administrators, exc. farm	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Craft and kindred workers	Operatives	Private household workers	Other service workers	Farm laborers and supervisors	Nonfarm laborers
	Number (thousands)	Percent											
April 1947	6,502	100.0	7.9	1.9	6.5	8.7	21.2	1.1	25.6	8.4	11.2	7.1	0.5
April 1948	7,369	100.0	7.7	1.8	7.2	32.0		1.3	24.6	17.7		7.2	.3
April 1949	7,637	100.0	8.3	1.5	6.9	32.4		1.1	22.0	18.7		8.6	.5
March 1950	8,038	100.0	9.5	1.0	7.0	32.4		1.2	23.1	20.2		5.2	.4
April 1951	8,750	100.0	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
April 1952	8,946	100.0	9.7	.7	6.6	8.8	25.8	1.3	23.0	6.8	11.2	5.4	.7
April 1953	9,525	100.0	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])
April 1954	9,388	100.0	11.2	.5	6.1	9.2	24.4	1.5	22.4	5.9	13.2	5.3	.4
April 1955	10,021	100.0	10.5	.7	4.6	9.4	25.4	1.3	21.8	6.3	12.8	6.6	.6
March 1956	10,676	100.0	10.4	.6	5.6	9.6	27.6	1.4	19.0	6.9	13.2	5.1	.5
March 1957	11,036	100.0	10.7	.4	6.1	8.4	28.4	1.2	19.1	7.4	13.0	4.6	.5
March 1958	10,995	100.0	12.1	.3	5.6	8.9	28.3	1.3	18.0	7.4	14.0	3.8	.6
March 1959	11,516	100.0	12.8	.4	5.9	8.7	27.7	1.1	17.9	6.3	14.9	3.9	.5
March 1960	11,587	100.0	13.0	.2	5.0	8.4	28.3	1.0	18.6	6.2	15.9	3.1	.4
March 1961	12,337	100.0	12.9	.5	5.3	9.2	29.3	1.1	16.7	6.3	14.7	3.5	.3
March 1962	12,716	100.0	14.2	.4	5.7	8.7	30.6	1.2	15.6	6.0	14.4	2.7	.5
March 1963	13,303	100.0	13.4	.4	5.2	8.4	30.3	1.3	16.4	5.8	15.6	2.7	.4
March 1964	13,626	100.0	13.3	.3	5.6	8.2	30.2	1.2	17.3	5.5	15.8	2.2	.4
March 1965	13,959	100.0	14.7	.2	4.7	8.1	30.2	1.3	17.5	5.1	15.5	2.3	.5
March 1966	14,623	100.0	14.0	.4	4.8	7.8	31.4	1.3	17.2	5.1	15.5	2.1	.5
March 1967	15,189	100.0	14.6	.2	4.7	7.9	32.1	1.2	17.6	4.3	15.2	1.9	.3
March 1968	16,199	100.0	15.1	.3	4.9	7.1	32.2	1.2	17.5	4.2	15.1	1.9	.4
March 1969	16,947	100.0	15.0	.2	4.6	7.2	33.3	1.2	16.6	3.6	16.0	1.9	.4
March 1970	17,497	100.0	15.4	.2	4.7	7.1	33.6	1.3	16.3	3.5	16.0	1.6	.3
March 1971	17,445	100.0	16.0	.2	5.1	7.4	33.2	1.2	14.3	3.4	16.7	1.3	1.0
March 1972	18,217	100.0	16.1	.3	4.9	7.0	33.9	1.3	14.4	3.0	16.7	1.5	.7
March 1973	18,908	100.0	16.1	.3	5.2	7.2	34.1	1.5	15.1	2.6	16.0	1.3	.7
March 1974	19,406	100.0	16.6	.3	5.5	6.8	34.9	1.8	13.9	2.4	15.9	1.3	.7
March 1975	19,306	100.0	17.6	.3	5.7	6.8	34.9	1.6	12.4	2.3	16.5	.9	.8
March 1975 [2]	19,342	100.0	17.6	.3	5.7	6.8	35.0	1.6	12.5	2.2	16.5	.9	.8
March 1976	20,023	100.0	17.4	.2	6.2	6.4	35.5	1.5	13.3	1.9	15.9	.9	.9
March 1977	20,854	100.0	17.1	.2	6.0	6.5	35.5	1.6	13.0	1.9	16.4	.9	.9

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[1] Not available.

[2] Date for 1975 revised because of refinements in the computer editing of questionnaires, in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.

NOTE: Beginning 1971, occupational data are not strictly comparable with statistics for earlier years, as a result of changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–76

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Population (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	8,927	4,898	3,364	(1)	(1)	587	947	4,029	3,373	(1)	(1)	420	236
1948	9,061	5,015	3,436	(1)	(1)	682	898	4,046	3,388	(1)	(1)	452	206
1949	8,846	4,866	3,447	(1)	(1)	593	827	3,981	3,331	(1)	(1)	435	215
1950	9,189	4,982	3,568	(1)	(1)	680	733	4,207	3,420	(1)	(1)	519	268
1951	9,036	4,750	3,614	(1)	(1)	534	602	4,286	3,602	(1)	(1)	440	244
1952	9,406	5,000	3,758	(1)	(1)	612	630	4,406	3,682	(1)	(1)	450	274
1953	9,700	5,122	3,844	2,214	1,630	642	636	4,579	3,695	2,145	1,550	538	346
1954	10,052	5,410	4,002	2,232	1,770	730	677	4,642	3,782	2,145	1,637	538	322
1955	10,212	5,534	4,096	2,285	1,811	752	686	4,677	3,873	2,231	1,642	480	324
1956	11,013	5,915	4,276	2,482	1,794	809	830	5,098	4,138	2,404	1,734	598	362
1957	11,812	6,323	4,646	2,729	1,917	780	897	5,489	4,421	2,599	1,822	629	439
1958	12,317	6,667	4,854	2,751	2,103	898	915	5,651	4,591	2,664	1,927	667	393
1959	12,719	6,849	5,039	2,716	2,323	918	892	5,870	4,796	2,603	2,193	683	391
1960	13,409	7,247	5,248	2,878	2,370	1,063	936	6,162	4,994	2,763	2,231	754	414
1961	14,582	7,863	5,705	3,394	2,311	1,170	988	6,719	5,458	3,227	2,231	782	479
1962	15,609	8,421	6,032	3,576	2,456	1,212	1,177	7,188	5,708	3,422	2,286	932	548
1963	16,592	8,947	6,402	3,466	2,936	1,180	1,365	7,645	6,115	3,347	2,768	881	649
1964	17,258	9,228	6,658	3,479	3,179	1,238	1,332	8,030	6,356	3,353	3,003	958	716
1965	18,323	9,861	6,613	3,546	3,067	1,689	1,559	8,462	6,420	3,434	2,986	1,241	801
1966	19,016	10,278	6,770	3,640	3,130	1,841	1,667	8,738	6,523	3,526	2,997	1,335	880
1967	19,663	10,471	6,973	3,738	3,235	1,636	1,862	9,192	6,663	3,635	3,028	1,390	1,139
1968	20,422	10,957	7,200	3,837	3,363	1,891	1,866	9,465	6,919	3,727	3,192	1,424	1,122
1969	21,184	11,332	7,375	3,923	3,452	1,886	2,071	9,852	7,078	3,819	3,259	1,465	1,309
1970	21,479	11,414	7,531	3,994	3,537	1,822	2,061	10,065	7,267	3,878	3,389	1,502	1,296
1971	22,307	11,875	7,719	4,080	3,639	1,939	2,217	10,432	7,426	3,963	3,463	1,617	1,389
1972	22,420	11,896	7,796	4,121	3,675	1,856	2,244	10,524	7,474	3,978	3,496	1,600	1,450
1973	22,294	11,743	7,843	4,144	3,699	1,783	2,117	10,551	7,512	3,975	3,537	1,498	1,541
1974	22,722	11,839	7,906	4,191	3,715	1,731	2,202	10,883	7,624	4,048	3,576	1,644	1,615
1975	23,584	12,316	8,042	4,231	3,811	1,940	2,334	11,268	7,657	4,070	3,587	1,825	1,786
1976	23,795	12,279	8,014	4,214	3,800	1,907	2,358	11,516	7,634	4,033	3,601	1,861	2,021
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	15,330	6,808	900	(1)	(1)	1,282	4,626	8,521	855	(1)	(1)	1,848	5,818
1948	14,906	6,606	759	(1)	(1)	1,306	4,542	8,299	760	(1)	(1)	1,770	5,770
1949	14,782	6,574	729	(1)	(1)	1,286	4,558	8,208	797	(1)	(1)	1,748	5,664
1950	14,159	6,291	659	(1)	(1)	1,224	4,408	7,868	735	(1)	(1)	1,613	5,520
1951	13,034	5,340	628	(1)	(1)	1,114	3,598	7,694	628	(1)	(1)	1,626	5,440
1952	12,310	4,776	642	(1)	(1)	1,032	3,102	7,534	652	(1)	(1)	1,590	5,292
1953	11,731	4,442	585	83	502	1,063	2,795	7,289	652	75	577	1,542	5,094
1954	11,696	4,436	508	90	418	1,067	2,861	7,260	644	103	541	1,580	5,035
1955	11,980	4,655	526	103	423	1,018	3,111	7,326	674	90	584	1,655	4,997
1956	11,833	4,706	524	74	450	984	3,198	7,127	602	80	522	1,587	4,938
1957	11,917	4,794	455	57	398	1,021	3,318	7,123	612	102	510	1,611	4,900
1958	12,208	4,935	495	89	406	994	3,446	7,273	651	86	565	1,599	5,023
1959	12,613	5,240	479	61	418	1,097	3,664	7,373	594	80	514	1,655	5,124
1960	12,995	5,428	496	61	435	1,158	3,774	7,567	603	66	537	1,758	5,206
1961	13,465	5,638	485	67	418	1,237	3,916	7,827	570	93	477	1,950	5,307
1962	13,304	5,409	409	45	364	1,254	3,846	7,895	611	95	516	1,831	5,453
1963	13,572	5,495	395	46	349	1,135	3,965	8,077	563	67	496	1,847	5,667
1964	14,163	5,857	397	34	363	1,196	4,264	8,306	567	62	505	1,884	5,855
1965	14,435	5,887	455	35	420	1,351	4,081	8,548	496	44	452	2,048	6,004
1966	14,688	5,781	398	47	351	1,346	4,037	8,907	500	56	444	2,202	6,205
1967	14,904	5,889	389	66	323	1,272	4,228	9,015	532	67	465	2,061	6,422
1968	15,125	5,870	376	71	305	1,242	4,252	9,255	489	83	406	2,031	6,735
1969	15,550	6,084	390	75	315	1,288	4,406	9,466	527	72	455	2,040	6,899
1970	16,793	6,912	410	72	338	1,527	4,975	9,881	512	77	435	2,107	7,262
1971	17,390	7,317	380	52	328	1,564	5,373	10,073	503	62	441	2,111	7,459
1972	18,514	8,104	495	96	399	1,774	5,835	10,410	595	100	495	2,232	7,583
1973	19,470	8,735	526	88	438	1,937	6,272	10,735	640	119	521	2,430	7,665
1974	19,659	8,947	565	87	478	2,051	6,331	10,712	616	87	529	2,396	7,700
1975	19,569	8,909	459	69	390	1,951	6,499	10,660	608	83	525	2,308	7,744
1976	19,826	9,206	459	61	398	2,050	6,697	10,620	595	91	504	2,330	7,695

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–76—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Labor force (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	744	(1)	(1)	149	(1)	(1)	303	(1)	(1)	89	(1)
1948	1,855	1,265	833	(1)	(1)	190	241	590	478	(1)	(1)	65	48
1949	1,877	1,197	775	(1)	(1)	163	258	680	502	(1)	(1)	106	72
1950	2,421	1,575	1,066	(1)	(1)	245	264	846	614	(1)	(1)	144	87
1951	2,290	1,428	1,012	(1)	(1)	172	244	862	656	(1)	(1)	126	80
1952	1,980	1,310	946	(1)	(1)	192	172	670	512	(1)	(1)	76	82
1953	1,888	1,226	855	382	473	206	165	662	474	197	277	96	92
1954	2,332	1,496	1,031	462	569	200	265	836	592	203	389	126	118
1955	2,706	1,801	1,185	510	675	330	286	905	634	282	352	135	136
1956	3,007	1,894	1,193	547	646	319	382	1,113	774	310	464	162	177
1957	3,161	1,990	1,276	582	694	299	415	1,171	795	310	485	167	209
1958	3,116	2,037	1,276	514	762	309	452	1,079	717	285	432	211	151
1959	3,373	2,128	1,353	574	779	330	445	1,245	872	357	515	196	177
1960	3,390	2,171	1,386	580	806	371	414	1,219	841	336	505	210	163
1961	3,551	2,223	1,352	617	735	382	489	1,328	900	439	461	235	198
1962	3,872	2,481	1,437	651	786	423	621	1,391	940	413	527	203	248
1963	4,220	2,711	1,597	608	989	433	681	1,509	1,007	348	659	253	249
1964	4,315	2,732	1,646	612	1,034	446	640	1,583	1,071	388	683	241	271
1965	5,075	3,213	1,838	698	1,140	611	764	1,862	1,185	410	775	360	317
1966	5,284	3,276	1,808	604	1,204	690	778	2,008	1,218	407	811	447	348
1967	5,842	3,544	1,967	643	1,324	656	921	2,298	1,367	525	842	433	493
1968	6,167	3,808	2,042	717	1,325	811	955	2,359	1,417	508	909	453	489
1969	6,750	3,966	2,074	664	1,410	821	1,071	2,784	1,606	516	1,090	537	641
1970	6,815	3,885	2,079	704	1,375	750	1,056	2,930	1,710	576	1,134	566	654
1971	7,218	4,300	2,302	840	1,462	835	1,163	2,918	1,661	577	1,084	598	650
1972	7,376	4,265	2,228	753	1,475	843	1,194	3,111	1,795	624	1,171	592	724
1973	7,813	4,446	2,477	843	1,634	811	1,158	3,367	2,021	677	1,344	571	775
1974	8,083	4,434	2,442	829	1,613	770	1,222	3,649	2,092	691	1,401	650	907
1975	8,088	4,349	2,340	751	1,589	814	1,195	3,740	2,006	610	1,396	750	984
1976	8,399	4,525	2,354	729	1,625	858	1,313	3,875	1,969	627	1,342	815	1,001
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	808	(1)	(1)	1,199	(1)	(1)	464	(1)	(1)	1,128	(1)
1948	10,421	6,304	680	(1)	(1)	1,248	4,376	4,117	422	(1)	(1)	1,040	2,655
1949	10,306	6,181	625	(1)	(1)	1,214	4,342	4,125	399	(1)	(1)	1,062	2,664
1950	10,049	5,958	578	(1)	(1)	1,172	4,209	4,091	380	(1)	(1)	979	2,732
1951	8,920	5,064	512	(1)	(1)	1,058	3,494	3,856	296	(1)	(1)	984	2,576
1952	8,194	4,438	566	(1)	(1)	960	2,912	3,756	350	(1)	(1)	960	2,446
1953	7,823	4,204	500	65	434	1,019	2,685	3,620	311	23	288	959	2,350
1954	7,691	4,044	407	52	355	955	2,682	3,647	257	29	228	957	2,433
1955	8,155	4,400	428	54	374	965	3,007	3,755	299	23	276	1,025	2,431
1956	8,073	4,390	422	40	382	892	3,076	3,683	282	23	259	959	2,442
1957	7,975	4,507	362	31	331	947	3,198	3,467	240	16	225	993	2,234
1958	8,296	4,643	399	56	343	924	3,320	3,653	284	26	258	949	2,420
1959	8,530	4,931	366	31	335	1,019	3,546	3,599	250	20	230	951	2,398
1960	8,913	5,124	383	27	356	1,075	3,666	3,789	297	24	273	1,060	2,432
1961	9,230	5,228	353	32	321	1,115	3,760	4,002	263	20	243	1,173	2,566
1962	9,149	5,071	306	28	278	1,065	3,702	4,078	235	12	223	1,130	2,713
1963	9,314	5,158	293	20	273	1,061	3,804	4,156	227	10	217	1,133	2,796
1964	9,892	5,490	273	10	263	1,100	4,117	4,402	233	18	215	1,135	3,034
1965	10,131	5,518	356	14	342	1,232	3,930	4,613	205	11	194	1,297	3,111
1966	10,333	5,414	276	18	258	1,192	3,946	4,919	208	12	196	1,385	3,326
1967	10,534	5,454	264	20	244	1,118	4,072	5,080	208	14	200	1,311	3,555
1968	10,637	5,336	240	23	217	1,091	4,005	5,301	175	17	158	1,278	3,848
1969	11,207	5,597	264	17	247	1,136	4,197	5,610	218	12	206	1,346	4,046
1970	12,208	6,317	285	29	256	1,324	4,708	5,891	189	10	179	1,342	4,360
1971	12,729	6,701	262	21	241	1,386	5,053	6,028	206	10	196	1,292	4,530
1972	13,921	7,455	326	25	301	1,592	5,537	6,466	248	16	232	1,463	4,755
1973	14,877	8,042	371	32	339	1,743	5,928	6,835	278	24	254	1,613	4,944
1974	15,309	8,283	405	32	373	1,841	6,037	7,026	305	22	283	1,658	5,063
1975	15,134	8,166	311	17	294	1,780	6,075	6,968	262	12	250	1,545	5,161
1976	15,590	8,439	306	16	292	1,823	6,308	7,151	258	27	231	1,634	5,259

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–6. Labor Force Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–76—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Labor force participation rate [2]												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	22.1	(1)	(1)	25.4	(1)	(1)	11.7	(1)	(1)	21.2	(1)
1948	20.5	25.2	24.2	(1)	(1)	27.9	26.8	14.6	14.1	(1)	(1)	14.4	23.3
1949	21.2	24.6	22.5	(1)	(1)	27.5	31.2	17.1	15.1	(1)	(1)	24.4	33.5
1950	26.3	31.6	29.9	(1)	(1)	36.0	36.0	20.1	18.0	(1)	(1)	27.7	32.5
1951	25.3	30.0	28.0	(1)	(1)	32.2	40.5	20.1	18.2	(1)	(1)	28.6	32.8
1952	21.0	26.2	25.2	(1)	(1)	31.4	27.3	13.9	13.9	(1)	(1)	16.9	29.9
1953	19.5	23.9	22.2	17.3	29.0	32.1	25.9	14.5	12.8	9.2	17.9	17.8	26.6
1954	23.2	27.7	25.8	20.7	31.2	27.4	39.1	18.0	15.7	9.5	23.8	23.4	36.6
1955	26.5	32.5	28.9	22.3	37.3	43.9	41.7	19.4	16.4	12.6	21.4	28.1	42.0
1956	27.3	32.0	27.9	22.0	36.0	39.4	46.0	21.8	18.7	12.9	26.8	27.1	48.9
1957	26.8	31.5	27.5	21.3	36.2	38.3	46.3	21.3	18.0	11.9	26.6	26.6	47.6
1958	25.3	30.6	26.3	18.7	36.2	34.4	49.4	19.1	15.6	10.7	22.4	31.6	38.4
1959	26.5	31.1	26.9	21.1	33.5	35.9	49.9	21.2	18.2	13.7	23.5	28.7	45.3
1960	25.3	30.0	26.4	20.2	34.0	34.9	44.2	19.8	16.8	12.2	22.6	27.9	40.6
1961	24.4	28.3	23.7	18.2	31.8	32.6	49.5	19.8	16.5	13.6	20.7	30.1	40.3
1962	24.8	29.5	23.8	18.2	32.0	34.9	52.8	19.4	16.5	12.1	23.1	21.8	45.3
1963	25.4	30.3	24.9	17.5	33.7	36.7	49.9	19.7	16.5	10.4	23.8	28.7	38.4
1964	25.0	29.6	24.7	17.6	32.5	36.0	48.0	19.7	16.8	11.6	22.7	25.2	37.8
1965	27.7	32.6	27.8	19.7	37.2	36.2	49.0	22.0	18.5	11.9	26.0	29.0	39.6
1966	27.8	31.9	26.7	16.6	38.5	37.5	46.7	23.0	18.7	11.5	27.1	33.5	39.0
1967	29.7	33.8	28.2	17.2	40.9	40.1	49.5	25.0	20.5	14.4	27.8	31.2	43.7
1968	30.2	34.8	28.4	18.7	39.4	42.9	51.2	24.9	20.5	13.6	28.5	31.8	43.6
1969	31.9	35.0	28.1	16.9	10.8	43.5	51.7	28.3	22.7	13.5	33.4	36.7	49.0
1970	31.7	34.0	27.6	17.6	38.9	41.2	51.2	29.1	23.5	14.9	33.5	37.7	50.5
1971	32.4	36.2	29.8	20.6	40.2	43.1	52.5	28.0	22.4	14.6	31.3	37.0	47.4
1972	32.9	35.9	28.6	18.3	40.1	45.4	53.2	29.6	24.0	15.7	33.5	37.0	49.9
1973	35.0	37.9	31.6	20.3	44.2	45.5	54.7	31.9	26.9	17.0	38.0	38.1	50.3
1974	35.6	37.5	30.9	19.8	43.4	44.5	55.5	33.5	27.4	17.1	39.2	39.5	56.2
1975	34.3	35.3	29.1	17.7	41.7	42.0	51.2	33.2	26.2	15.0	38.9	41.1	55.1
1976	35.3	36.9	29.4	17.3	42.8	45.0	55.7	33.6	25.8	15.5	37.3	43.8	54.0
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	89.8	(1)	(1)	93.5	(1)	(1)	54.3	(1)	(1)	61.0	(1)
1948	69.9	95.4	89.6	(1)	(1)	95.6	96.3	49.6	55.5	(1)	(1)	58.8	46.0
1949	96.7	94.0	85.7	(1)	(1)	94.4	95.3	50.2	50.1	(1)	(1)	60.8	47.0
1950	71.0	94.7	87.7	(1)	(1)	95.8	95.5	52.0	51.7	(1)	(1)	60.7	49.5
1951	68.4	94.8	81.5	(1)	(1)	95.0	97.1	50.1	47.1	(1)	(1)	60.5	47.4
1952	66.6	92.9	88.2	(1)	(1)	93.0	93.9	49.9	53.7	(1)	(1)	60.4	46.2
1953	66.7	94.6	85.5	(3)	86.5	95.9	96.1	49.7	47.7	(3)	49.9	62.2	46.1
1954	65.8	91.2	80.1	(3)	84.9	89.5	93.7	50.2	39.9	(3)	42.1	60.6	48.3
1955	68.1	94.5	81.4	(3)	88.4	94.8	96.7	51.3	44.4	(3)	47.3	61.9	48.6
1956	68.2	93.3	80.5	(3)	84.9	90.7	96.2	51.7	46.8	(3)	49.6	60.4	49.5
1957	66.9	94.0	79.6	(3)	83.2	92.8	96.4	48.7	39.2	(3)	44.1	61.6	45.6
1958	68.0	94.1	80.6	(3)	84.5	93.0	96.3	50.2	43.6	(3)	45.7	59.3	48.2
1959	67.6	94.1	76.4	(3)	80.1	92.9	96.8	48.8	42.1	(3)	44.7	57.5	46.8
1960	68.6	94.4	77.2	(3)	81.8	92.8	97.1	50.1	49.3	(3)	50.8	60.3	46.7
1961	68.5	92.7	72.8	(3)	76.8	90.1	96.0	51.1	46.1	(3)	50.9	60.2	48.4
1962	68.8	93.8	74.3	(3)	76.4	92.3	96.3	51.7	38.5	(3)	43.2	61.7	49.8
1963	68.6	93.9	74.2	(3)	78.2	93.5	95.9	51.5	40.3	(3)	43.8	61.3	49.3
1964	69.8	93.7	68.8	(3)	72.5	92.0	96.6	53.0	41.1	(3)	42.6	60.2	51.8
1965	70.2	93.7	78.2	(3)	81.4	91.2	96.3	54.0	41.3	(3)	42.9	63.3	51.8
1966	70.3	93.7	69.3	(3)	73.5	88.6	97.7	55.2	41.6	(3)	44.1	62.9	53.6
1967	70.7	92.6	67.9	(3)	75.5	87.9	96.3	56.4	40.2	(3)	43.0	63.6	55.4
1968	70.3	90.9	63.8	(3)	71.1	87.8	94.2	57.3	35.8	20.5	38.9	62.9	57.1
1969	72.1	92.0	67.7	22.7	78.4	88.2	95.3	59.3	41.4	(3)	45.3	66.0	58.6
1970	72.7	91.4	69.5	(3)	75.7	86.7	94.6	59.6	36.9	13.0	41.1	63.7	60.0
1971	73.2	91.6	68.9	(3)	73.5	88.6	94.0	59.8	41.0	(3)	44.4	61.2	60.7
1972	75.2	92.0	65.9	26.0	75.4	89.7	94.9	62.1	41.7	16.0	46.9	65.5	62.7
1973	76.4	92.1	70.5	36.4	77.4	90.0	94.5	63.7	43.4	20.2	48.8	66.4	64.5
1974	77.9	92.6	71.7	36.8	78.0	89.8	95.4	65.6	49.5	25.3	53.5	69.2	65.8
1975	77.3	91.7	67.8	(3)	75.4	91.2	93.5	65.4	43.1	14.5	47.6	66.9	66.6
1976	78.6	91.7	67.1	(3)	73.4	88.9	94.2	67.3	43.4	29.7	45.8	70.1	68.3

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[1] Not available.

[2] Percent of the civilian noninstitutional population in the civilian labor force.

[3] For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Because the number of 14- to 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in schools is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.

Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–76

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Employed (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	1,600	1,090	724	(1)	(1)	141	225	510	381	(1)	(1)	84	45
1948	1,794	1,219	814	(1)	(1)	182	223	575	468	(1)	(1)	61	46
1949	1,761	1,113	724	(1)	(1)	156	234	648	477	(1)	(1)	105	67
1950	2,331	1,522	1,028	(1)	(1)	232	262	809	585	(1)	(1)	139	86
1951	2,208	1,370	968	(1)	(1)	166	236	838	638	(1)	(1)	124	76
1952	1,914	1,266	910	(1)	(1)	186	170	648	492	(1)	(1)	74	82
1953	1,822	1,179	815	375	440	201	163	643	467	197	270	89	87
1954	2,206	1,396	964	441	523	187	245	810	573	199	374	121	116
1955	2,556	1,700	1,124	491	633	297	279	856	598	263	335	124	134
1956	2,856	1,792	1,131	530	601	299	362	1,064	733	306	427	158	173
1957	2,983	1,869	1,202	556	646	275	392	1,114	750	298	452	161	203
1958	2,886	1,866	1,171	475	696	281	414	1,020	677	280	397	198	145
1959	3,145	1,971	1,250	549	701	299	422	1,174	818	347	471	185	171
1960	3,150	2,006	1,278	561	717	332	396	1,144	783	326	457	197	164
1961	3,255	2,025	1,211	571	640	343	471	1,230	831	423	408	216	183
1962	3,562	2,282	1,317	617	700	382	583	1,280	870	392	478	181	229
1963	3,841	2,485	1,446	580	866	393	646	1,356	904	320	584	223	229
1964	3,933	2,508	1,501	571	930	408	599	1,425	961	379	582	215	249
1965	4,652	2,920	1,657	656	1,001	536	727	1,732	1,111	403	708	326	295
1966	4,914	3,044	1,657	564	1,093	634	753	1,870	1,134	395	739	404	332
1967	5,244	3,150	1,692	556	1,136	582	876	2,094	1,251	500	751	383	460
1968	5,616	3,457	1,808	641	1,167	737	912	2,159	1,293	485	808	404	462
1969	6,049	3,583	1,846	618	1,228	739	998	2,466	1,399	469	930	466	601
1970	5,967	3,371	1,775	627	1,148	635	961	2,596	1,488	534	954	488	620
1971	6,298	3,740	1,942	753	1,189	735	1,063	2,558	1,437	523	914	517	604
1972	6,472	3,752	1,903	657	1,246	747	1,102	2,720	1,544	566	978	505	671
1973	6,940	3,933	2,135	738	1,397	720	1,078	3,007	1,758	630	1,128	511	738
1974	7,040	3,887	2,086	725	1,361	686	1,115	3,153	1,757	609	1,148	557	839
1975	6,905	3,717	1,968	656	1,312	699	1,050	3,188	1,662	533	1,129	633	893
1976	7,245	3,868	1,944	636	1,308	732	1,192	3,377	1,664	550	1,114	705	1,008
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	10,161	6,009	719	(1)	(1)	1,110	4,180	4,152	422	(1)	(1)	1,074	2,656
1948	9,903	5,969	627	(1)	(1)	1,154	4,187	3,934	392	(1)	(1)	993	2,548
1949	9,221	5,466	521	(1)	(1)	1,068	3,878	3,754	349	(1)	(1)	948	2,457
1950	9,527	5,679	515	(1)	(1)	1,100	4,064	3,848	342	(1)	(1)	904	2,601
1951	8,532	4,864	474	(1)	(1)	1,010	3,380	3,668	264	(1)	(1)	924	2,480
1952	7,800	4,230	506	(1)	(1)	924	2,800	3,570	316	(1)	(1)	894	2,360
1953	7,499	4,033	442	63	379	971	2,620	3,466	278	21	258	909	2,279
1954	7,070	3,702	343	44	299	892	2,467	3,368	206	25	181	862	2,300
1955	7,651	4,141	357	52	305	908	2,876	3,510	270	21	249	951	2,289
1956	7,593	4,135	360	31	329	845	2,930	3,458	255	18	237	893	2,310
1957	7,399	4,135	304	24	280	844	2,987	3,264	209	16	193	933	2,122
1958	7,368	4,073	303	48	255	771	2,999	3,295	222	22	200	845	2,228
1959	7,702	4,445	277	28	249	865	3,303	3,257	212	17	195	826	2,219
1960	8,017	4,604	312	21	291	898	3,394	3,413	237	16	221	922	2,254
1961	8,199	4,660	276	24	252	945	3,439	3,539	213	19	194	1,003	2,323
1962	8,275	4,616	258	22	236	927	3,431	3,659	193	12	181	991	2,475
1963	8,292	4,677	234	17	217	904	3,539	3,615	152	10	142	964	2,499
1964	8,930	5,006	234	10	224	954	3,818	3,924	174	15	159	961	2,789
1965	9,359	5,169	300	14	286	1,104	3,765	4,190	159	11	148	1,119	2,912
1966	9,585	5,131	225	17	208	1,092	3,814	4,454	153	10	143	1,210	3,091
1967	9,661	5,117	208	14	194	998	3,911	4,544	166	10	156	1,100	3,278
1968	9,835	5,012	201	17	184	987	3,824	4,823	133	16	117	1,113	3,577
1969	10,383	5,257	223	14	209	1,035	3,999	5,126	160	9	151	1,198	3,768
1970	10,875	5,613	209	26	183	1,137	4,267	5,262	136	9	127	1,122	4,004
1971	11,331	5,986	198	17	181	1,184	4,604	5,345	143	6	137	1,076	4,126
1972	12,446	6,744	254	23	231	1,403	5,087	5,702	188	15	173	1,240	4,274
1973	13,650	7,474	293	24	269	1,570	5,611	6,176	223	19	204	1,390	4,563
1974	13,651	7,443	317	25	292	1,559	5,567	6,208	232	20	212	1,377	4,599
1975	12,872	6,959	201	12	189	1,448	5,310	5,913	166	11	155	1,251	4,498
1976	13,413	7,336	218	9	209	1,506	5,612	6,077	167	21	146	1,332	4,578

Footnotes at end of table,

Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–76—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Unemployed (thousands)												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	20	(1)	(1)	8	(1)	(1)	12	(1)	(1)	5	(1)
1948	61	46	19	(1)	(1)	9	19	15	10	(1)	(1)	3	6
1949	116	84	51	(1)	(1)	8	25	32	25	(1)	(1)	2	5
1950	89	53	38	(1)	(1)	13	2	36	29	(1)	(1)	6	2
1951	82	58	44	(1)	(1)	6	8	24	18	(1)	(1)	2	4
1952	66	44	36	(1)	(1)	6	2	22	20	(2)	(1)	2	0
1953	66	47	40	7	33	5	2	18	7	0	7	7	2
1954	126	100	67	21	46	13	20	26	19	4	15	5	2
1955	150	101	61	19	42	33	7	49	36	19	17	11	4
1956	151	102	62	17	45	20	20	49	41	4	37	4	6
1957	178	121	74	26	48	24	23	57	45	12	33	6	6
1958	230	171	105	39	66	28	38	59	40	5	35	13	2
1959	228	157	103	25	78	31	23	71	54	10	44	11	6
1960	240	165	108	19	89	39	18	75	58	10	48	13	4
1961	296	198	141	46	95	39	18	98	69	16	53	19	10
1962	310	199	120	34	86	41	38	111	70	21	49	22	19
1963	379	226	151	28	123	40	35	153	103	28	75	30	20
1964	382	224	145	41	104	38	41	158	110	9	101	26	22
1965	423	203	181	42	139	75	37	130	74	7	67	34	22
1966	370	232	151	40	111	56	25	138	84	12	72	43	11
1967	598	394	275	87	188	74	45	204	116	25	91	50	38
1968	551	351	234	76	158	74	43	200	124	23	101	49	27
1969	701	383	228	46	182	82	73	318	207	47	160	71	40
1970	848	514	304	77	227	115	95	334	222	42	180	78	34
1971	920	560	360	87	273	100	100	360	224	54	170	81	55
1972	904	513	325	96	229	96	92	391	251	58	193	87	53
1973	873	513	342	105	237	91	80	360	263	47	216	60	37
1974	1, 050	551	358	106	252	85	108	499	336	82	254	93	70
1975	1, 184	630	371	94	277	115	144	554	346	78	268	118	90
1976	1, 156	659	411	93	318	126	122	497	304	77	227	110	83
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	89	(1)	(1)	89	(1)	(1)	42	(1)	(1)	54	(1)
1948	519	335	53	(1)	(1)	94	189	184	29	(1)	(1)	48	107
1949	1, 085	714	104	(1)	(1)	146	464	371	50	(1)	(1)	114	207
1950	522	279	63	(1)	(1)	72	144	243	38	(1)	(1)	74	131
1951	388	200	38	(1)	(1)	48	114	188	32	(1)	(1)	60	96
1952	394	208	60	(1)	(1)	36	112	186	34	(1)	(1)	66	86
1953	324	171	58	2	56	48	66	152	32	2	30	50	71
1954	621	342	68	8	56	63	215	279	51	4	47	95	133
1955	504	259	71	2	69	57	131	245	29	2	27	74	142
1956	480	255	62	9	53	47	146	225	27	5	22	66	132
1957	576	372	58	7	51	103	211	203	31	0	32	60	112
1958	928	570	96	8	88	153	321	358	62	4	58	104	192
1959	828	486	89	3	86	154	243	342	38	3	35	125	179
1960	896	520	71	6	65	177	272	376	60	8	52	138	178
1961	1, 031	568	77	8	69	170	321	463	50	1	49	170	243
1962	874	455	46	4	42	138	271	419	42	0	42	139	238
1963	1, 022	481	59	3	56	157	265	541	75	0	75	169	297
1964	962	484	39	0	39	146	299	478	59	3	56	174	245
1965	772	349	56	0	56	128	165	423	46	0	46	178	199
1966	748	283	51	1	50	100	132	465	55	2	53	175	235
1967	873	337	56	6	50	120	161	536	48	4	44	211	277
1968	802	324	30	6	33	104	181	478	42	1	41	165	271
1969	824	340	41	3	38	101	198	484	58	3	55	148	278
1970	1, 333	704	76	3	73	187	441	629	53	1	52	220	356
1971	1, 398	715	64	4	60	202	449	683	63	4	59	216	404
1972	1, 475	711	72	2	70	189	450	764	60	1	59	223	481
1973	1, 227	568	78	8	70	173	317	659	55	5	50	223	381
1974	1, 659	841	88	6	82	282	471	818	73	2	71	281	464
1975	2, 262	1, 207	110	5	105	331	766	1, 055	96	2	94	293	666
1976	2, 176	1, 102	90	7	83	316	606	1, 074	91	6	85	302	681

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–7. Employment Status of the Civilian Noninstitutional Population 14 to 24 Years Old, by School Enrollment, Sex, and Age, October of 1947–76—Continued

School enrollment and year	Both sexes, 14 to 24 years	Male						Female					
		Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	Total, 14 to 24 years	14 to 17 years			18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years
			Total	14 and 15	16 and 17				Total	14 and 15	16 and 17		
	Unemployment rate												
ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	2.7	(1)	(1)	5.4	(1)	(1)	3.1	(1)	(1)	5.6	(1)
1948	3.3	3.6	2.3	(1)	(1)	4.7	7.9	2.5	2.1	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
1949	6.2	7.0	6.6	(1)	(1)	4.9	9.7	4.7	5.0	(1)	(1)	1.9	(2)
1950	3.7	3.4	3.6	(1)	(1)	5.3	.8	4.3	4.7	(1)	(1)	4.2	(2)
1951	3.6	4.1	4.3	(1)	(1)	3.5	3.3	3.0	2.7	(1)	(1)	1.6	(2)
1952	3.3	3.4	3.8	(1)	(1)	3.1	1.2	3.4	3.9	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)
1953	3.5	3.8	4.7	1.8	7.0	2.4	1.2	2.7	1.5	0	2.5	(2)	(2)
1954	5.4	6.7	6.5	4.5	8.1	6.5	7.5	3.1	3.2	2.0	3.9	4.0	1.7
1955	5.5	5.6	5.1	3.7	6.2	10.0	2.4	5.4	5.7	6.7	4.8	8.1	1.5
1956	5.0	5.4	5.2	3.1	7.0	6.3	5.2	4.4	5.3	1.3	8.0	2.5	2.3
1957	5.6	6.1	5.8	4.5	6.9	8.0	5.5	4.9	5.7	3.9	6.8	3.6	2.9
1958	7.4	8.4	8.2	7.6	8.7	9.1	8.4	5.5	5.6	1.8	8.1	6.2	4.0
1959	6.8	7.4	7.6	4.4	10.0	9.4	5.2	5.7	6.2	2.8	8.5	5.6	3.4
1960	7.1	7.6	7.8	3.3	11.0	10.5	4.3	6.2	6.9	3.0	9.5	6.2	2.4
1961	8.3	8.9	10.4	7.5	12.9	10.2	3.7	7.4	7.7	3.6	11.5	8.1	5.2
1962	8.0	8.0	8.4	5.2	10.9	9.7	6.1	8.0	7.4	5.1	9.3	10.8	7.7
1963	9.0	8.3	9.5	4.6	12.4	9.2	5.1	10.1	10.2	8.0	11.4	11.9	8.0
1964	8.9	8.2	8.8	6.7	10.1	8.5	6.4	10.0	10.3	2.3	14.8	10.8	8.1
1965	8.3	9.1	9.8	6.0	12.2	12.3	4.8	7.0	6.2	1.7	8.6	9.4	6.9
1966	7.5	7.6	8.4	6.6	9.2	8.1	3.2	7.4	6.9	2.9	8.9	9.6	3.2
1967	10.2	11.1	14.0	13.5	14.2	11.3	4.9	8.9	8.5	4.8	10.8	11.5	7.6
1968	8.9	9.2	11.5	10.6	11.9	9.1	4.5	8.5	8.8	4.5	11.1	10.8	5.5
1969	10.4	9.7	11.0	6.9	12.9	10.0	6.8	11.4	12.9	9.1	14.7	13.2	6.2
1970	12.4	13.2	14.6	10.9	16.5	15.3	9.0	11.4	13.0	7.3	15.9	13.8	5.2
1971	12.7	13.0	15.6	10.4	18.7	12.0	8.6	12.3	13.5	9.4	15.7	13.5	8.3
1972	12.3	12.0	14.6	12.7	15.5	11.4	7.7	12.6	14.0	9.3	16.5	14.7	7.3
1973	11.2	11.5	13.8	12.5	14.5	11.2	6.9	10.7	13.0	6.9	16.1	10.5	4.8
1974	13.0	12.4	14.7	12.8	15.6	11.0	8.8	13.7	16.1	11.9	18.1	14.3	7.7
1975	14.6	14.5	15.9	12.5	17.4	14.1	12.1	14.8	17.2	12.8	19.2	15.7	9.1
1976	13.8	14.6	17.5	12.8	19.6	14.7	9.3	12.8	15.4	12.3	16.9	13.5	7.6
NOT ENROLLED													
1947	(1)	(1)	11.0	(1)	(1)	7.4	(1)	(1)	9.1	(1)	(1)	5.0	(1)
1948	5.0	5.3	7.8	(1)	(1)	7.5	4.3	4.5	6.9	(1)	(1)	4.6	4.0
1949	10.5	11.6	16.6	(1)	(1)	12.0	10.7	9.0	12.5	(1)	(1)	10.7	7.8
1950	5.2	4.7	10.9	(1)	(1)	6.1	3.4	5.9	10.0	(1)	(1)	7.6	4.8
1951	4.3	3.8	7.4	(1)	(1)	4.5	3.3	4.5	10.8	(1)	(1)	6.1	3.7
1952	4.8	4.9	10.6	(1)	(1)	3.8	3.8	4.3	9.7	(1)	(1)	6.9	3.5
1953	4.1	4.1	11.6	(2)	12.9	4.7	2.5	4.2	10.3	(2)	10.4	5.2	3.0
1954	8.1	8.5	15.7	(2)	15.8	6.6	8.0	7.7	19.8	(2)	20.6	9.9	5.5
1955	6.2	5.9	16.6	(2)	18.4	5.9	4.4	6.5	9.7	(2)	9.8	7.2	5.8
1956	5.9	5.8	14.7	(2)	13.9	5.3	4.7	6.1	9.6	(2)	8.5	6.9	5.4
1957	7.2	8.3	16.0	(2)	15.4	10.9	6.6	5.9	12.9	(2)	14.2	6.0	5.0
1958	11.2	12.3	24.1	(2)	25.7	16.6	9.7	9.8	21.8	(2)	22.5	11.0	7.9
1959	9.7	9.9	24.3	(2)	25.7	15.1	6.9	9.5	15.2	(2)	15.2	13.1	7.5
1960	10.1	10.1	18.5	(2)	18.3	16.5	7.4	9.9	20.2	(2)	19.0	13.0	7.3
1961	11.2	10.9	21.8	(2)	21.5	15.2	8.5	11.6	19.0	(2)	20.2	14.5	9.5
1962	9.6	9.0	15.1	(2)	15.1	13.0	7.3	10.3	17.9	(2)	18.8	12.3	8.8
1963	11.0	9.3	20.1	(2)	20.5	14.8	7.0	13.0	33.0	(2)	34.6	14.9	10.6
1964	9.7	8.8	14.3	(2)	14.8	13.3	7.3	10.9	25.3	(2)	26.0	15.3	8.1
1965	7.6	6.3	15.7	(2)	16.4	10.4	4.2	9.2	22.4	(2)	23.7	13.7	6.4
1966	7.8	5.5	18.5	(2)	19.4	8.4	3.3	10.4	26.4	(2)	27.0	12.6	7.1
1967	8.3	6.2	21.2	(2)	20.5	10.7	4.0	10.6	22.4	(2)	22.0	16.1	7.8
1968	7.5	6.1	16.2	(2)	15.2	9.5	4.5	9.0	24.0	(2)	25.9	12.9	7.0
1969	7.4	6.1	15.5	(2)	15.4	8.9	4.7	8.6	26.6	(2)	26.7	11.0	6.9
1970	10.9	11.1	26.7	(2)	28.5	14.1	9.4	10.7	28.0	(2)	29.0	16.4	8.2
1971	11.0	10.7	24.4	(2)	24.9	14.6	8.9	11.3	30.6	(2)	30.1	16.7	8.9
1972	10.6	9.5	22.1	(2)	23.3	11.9	8.1	11.8	24.2	(2)	25.4	15.2	10.1
1973	8.2	7.1	21.0	(2)	20.6	9.9	5.3	9.6	19.8	(2)	19.7	13.8	7.7
1974	10.8	10.2	21.7	(2)	22.0	15.3	7.8	11.6	23.9	(2)	25.1	16.9	9.2
1975	14.9	14.8	35.4	(2)	35.7	18.6	12.6	15.1	36.6	(2)	37.6	19.0	12.9
1976	14.0	13.1	29.2	(2)	28.4	17.3	11.0	15.0	35.3	(2)	36.8	18.5	12.9

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[1] Not available.

[2] For years prior to 1967, percent not shown where base is less than 100,000; for 1967 forward, percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Because the number of 14- to 15-year-olds who are not enrolled in school is very small, the sampling variability for this group is relatively high.

Table B–8. Employment Status of High School Graduates Not Enrolled in College and of School Dropouts as of October of Year of Graduation or Dropout, by Sex, Marital Status of Women, and Race, 1971–76

Item	High school graduates							School dropouts						
	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force	Civilian noninstitutional population	Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
		Total		Employed	Unemployed				Total		Employed	Unemployed		
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force			Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of civilian labor force	
1971														
Total	1,336	1,051	78.7	870	181	17.2	285	353	235	66.6	178	57	24.3	118
Male	581	523	90.0	450	73	14.0	58	207	168	81.2	124	44	26.2	39
Female	755	528	69.9	420	108	20.5	227	146	67	45.9	54	13	(1)	79
Single	612	454	74.2	355	99	21.8	158	89	47	52.8	37	10	(1)	42
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	143	74	51.7	65	9	(1)	69	57	20	(1)	17	3	(1)	37
White	1,190	944	79.3	801	143	15.1	246	297	203	68.4	156	47	23.2	94
Black and other	146	107	73.3	69	38	35.5	39	56	32	(1)	22	10	(1)	24
1972														
Total	1,504	1,237	82.2	1,055	182	14.7	267	393	243	61.8	178	65	26.7	150
Male	671	612	91.2	537	75	12.3	59	193	152	78.8	114	38	25.0	41
Female	833	625	75.0	518	107	17.1	208	200	91	45.5	64	27	29.7	109
Single	675	536	79.4	449	87	16.2	139	125	71	56.8	50	21	(1)	54
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	158	89	56.3	69	20	22.5	69	75	20	26.7	14	6	(1)	55
White	1,322	1,098	83.1	964	134	12.2	224	328	208	63.2	155	53	25.5	120
Black and other	182	139	76.4	91	48	34.5	43	65	35	(1)	23	12	(1)	30
1973														
Total	1,634	1,317	80.6	1,155	162	12.3	317	426	287	67.4	221	66	23.0	139
Male	728	657	90.2	595	62	9.4	71	243	195	80.2	150	45	23.1	48
Female	906	660	72.8	560	100	15.2	246	183	92	50.3	71	21	22.8	91
Single	732	562	76.8	479	83	14.8	170	132	72	54.5	57	15	(1)	60
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	174	98	56.3	81	17	17.3	76	51	20	(1)	14	6	(1)	31
White	1,405	1,158	82.4	1,041	117	10.1	247	340	244	71.8	195	49	20.1	96
Black and other	229	159	69.4	114	45	28.3	70	86	43	50.0	26	17	(1)	43
1974														
Total	1,627	1,354	83.2	1,124	230	17.0	273	421	285	67.7	200	85	29.8	136
Male	755	678	89.8	574	104	15.3	77	241	195	80.9	138	57	29.2	46
Female	872	676	77.5	550	126	18.6	196	180	90	50.0	62	28	31.1	90
Single	698	573	82.1	475	98	17.1	125	125	69	55.2	50	19	(1)	56
Married, widowed divorced, separated	174	103	59.2	75	28	27.2	71	55	21	(1)	12	9	(1)	34
White	1,448	1,223	84.5	1,044	179	14.6	225	342	242	70.8	175	67	27.7	100
Black and other	180	132	73.3	81	51	38.6	48	78	43	55.1	25	18	(1)	35
1975														
Total	1,571	1,276	81.2	1,022	254	19.9	295	444	265	59.7	178	87	32.8	178
Male	717	656	91.5	531	125	19.1	61	216	168	77.8	112	56	33.3	48
Female	854	620	72.6	491	129	20.8	234	227	97	42.7	66	31	32.0	130
Single	686	522	76.1	418	104	19.9	164	165	70	42.4	46	24	(1)	95
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	167	97	58.1	72	25	25.8	70	63	28	(1)	20	8	(1)	35
White	1,377	1,138	82.8	943	195	17.1	239	360	226	62.8	158	68	30.1	134
Black and other	195	138	70.8	79	59	42.8	57	84	39	46.4	20	19	(1)	44
1976														
Total	1,529	1,285	84.1	1,053	232	18.1	244	435	266	61.1	173	93	35.0	169
Male	765	698	91.2	581	117	16.8	67	249	187	75.1	129	58	31.0	62
Female	764	587	76.8	472	115	19.6	177	186	79	42.5	44	35	44.3	107
Single	615	498	81.0	400	98	19.7	117	129	63	48.8	34	29	(1)	66
Married, widowed, divorced, separated	149	89	59.7	72	17	19.1	60	58	16	(1)	10	6	(1)	42
White	1,347	1,157	85.9	982	175	15.1	190	371	242	65.2	166	76	31.4	129
Black and other	182	128	70.3	71	57	44.5	54	64	25	(1)	7	18	(1)	39

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table B-9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Race, March of 1957–77

[Persons 18 years and over for 1957–72, 16 years and over for 1972 forward]

Sex, race, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution								Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College		School years not reported	
			Less than 5 years[1]	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
BOTH SEXES										
Total										
1957[2]	64,384	100.0	6.1	26.8	19.1	29.1	8.5	9.0	1.4	11.6
1959	65,842	100.0	5.2	24.8	19.5	30.3	9.2	9.5	1.6	12.0
1962	67,988	100.0	4.6	22.4	19.3	32.1	10.7	11.0	(3)	12.1
1964	69,926	100.0	3.7	20.9	19.2	34.5	10.6	11.2	(3)	12.2
1965	71,129	100.0	3.7	19.6	19.2	35.5	10.5	11.6	(3)	12.2
1966	71,958	100.0	3.3	18.9	19.0	36.3	10.8	11.8	(3)	12.2
1967	73,218	100.0	3.1	17.9	18.7	36.6	11.8	12.0	(3)	12.3
1968	75,101	100.0	2.9	16.8	18.2	37.5	12.2	12.4	(3)	12.3
1969	76,753	100.0	2.7	15.9	17.8	38.4	12.6	12.6	(3)	12.4
1970	78,955	100.0	2.4	15.1	17.3	39.0	13.3	12.9	(3)	12.4
1971	79,917	100.0	2.2	14.1	16.7	39.4	13.9	13.6	(3)	12.4
1972	82,459	100.0	2.1	13.1	16.6	40.0	14.0	14.1	(3)	12.5
1972[5]	85,410	100.0	2.1	12.9	19.2	38.7	13.6	13.6	(3)	12.4
1973	87,325	100.0	2.0	11.6	18.6	39.4	14.2	14.1	(3)	12.5
1974	89,633	100.0	1.8	10.9	18.1	39.2	15.1	15.0	(3)	12.5
1975	91,273	100.0	1.7	10.0	17.5	39.7	15.4	15.7	(3)	12.5
1976	93,063	100.0	1.5	9.1	17.1	39.8	16.0	16.5	(3)	12.6
1977	95,766	100.0	1.5	8.6	17.1	39.5	16.3	16.9	(3)	12.6
White										
1957	(4)	100.0	4.3	25.8	19.0	30.8	9.0	9.7	1.2	12.1
1959	58,726	100.0	3.7	23.6	19.4	32.0	9.7	10.2	1.4	12.1
1962	60,451	100.0	3.3	21.4	18.8	33.5	11.3	11.8	(3)	12.2
1964	62,213	100.0	2.7	19.8	18.5	36.0	11.1	11.9	(3)	12.2
1965	63,261	100.0	2.7	18.9	18.4	36.8	11.0	12.2	(3)	12.3
1966	63,958	100.0	2.3	17.8	18.3	37.7	11.2	12.5	(3)	12.3
1967	65,076	100.0	2.2	16.9	18.1	37.7	12.4	12.8	(3)	12.3
1968	66,721	100.0	1.9	16.1	17.4	38.6	12.8	13.2	(3)	12.4
1969	68,300	100.0	2.0	15.1	16.9	39.7	13.0	13.4	(3)	12.4
1970	70,186	100.0	1.8	14.4	16.4	40.0	13.9	13.6	(3)	12.4
1971	71,032	100.0	1.7	13.5	15.8	40.2	14.5	14.4	(3)	12.5
1972	73,294	100.0	1.6	12.4	15.7	40.9	14.6	14.8	(3)	12.5
1972[5]	76,002	100.0	1.6	12.2	18.4	39.5	14.1	14.3	(3)	12.5
1973	77,453	100.0	1.6	11.0	17.8	40.2	14.6	14.8	(3)	12.5
1974	79,483	100.0	1.4	10.3	17.4	39.8	15.4	15.7	(3)	12.5
1975	81,039	100.0	1.3	9.5	16.8	40.3	15.8	16.3	(3)	12.6
1976	82,450	100.0	1.2	8.6	16.4	40.3	16.4	17.2	(3)	12.6
1977	84,760	100.0	1.2	8.0	16.3	40.1	16.7	17.6	(3)	12.6
Black and other										
1957	(4)	100.0	21.2	34.9	19.3	14.8	3.9	3.4	2.6	8.4
1959	7,116	100.0	17.9	34.3	20.6	15.8	4.5	3.9	3.1	8.7
1962	7,537	100.0	15.4	29.8	23.2	21.0	5.7	4.8	(3)	9.6
1964	7,713	100.0	11.6	29.2	24.7	22.2	6.6	5.7	(3)	10.1
1965	7,868	100.0	11.8	25.7	24.9	24.4	6.1	7.0	(3)	10.5
1966	8,000	100.0	11.1	26.7	23.3	24.8	7.1	5.8	(3)	10.5
1967	8,142	100.0	10.4	25.5	23.7	27.5	7.2	5.8	(3)	10.8
1968	8,380	100.0	9.5	23.5	24.3	28.3	7.7	6.7	(3)	11.1
1969	8,453	100.0	8.6	22.6	24.7	28.4	9.0	6.7	(3)	11.3
1970	8,769	100.0	7.4	20.6	24.7	31.0	9.0	7.4	(3)	11.7
1971	8,885	100.0	6.5	19.5	24.4	32.7	9.5	7.4	(3)	11.9
1972	9,165	100.0	6.2	18.7	24.1	33.2	9.6	8.2	(3)	12.0
1972[5]	9,408	100.0	6.0	18.6	25.6	32.4	9.4	8.0	(3)	12.0
1973	9,872	100.0	5.0	16.5	24.8	33.6	11.0	9.0	(3)	12.1
1974	10,150	100.0	5.2	15.7	23.6	34.1	12.1	9.3	(3)	12.2
1975	10,234	100.0	5.0	14.1	23.0	34.7	12.4	10.8	(3)	12.2
1976	10,612	100.0	4.2	13.2	22.5	36.0	12.8	11.3	(3)	12.3
1977[6]	9,408	100.0	3.8	14.0	24.4	35.5	13.4	8.9	(3)	12.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Race, March of 1957–77—Continued

Sex, race, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution								Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College		School years not reported	
			Less than 5 years [1]	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
MALE										
Total										
1957 [4]	43,721	100.0	7.0	28.8	19.3	25.8	8.2	9.4	1.5	11.1
1959	44,286	100.0	6.1	26.6	19.9	26.7	8.9	10.3	1.6	11.5
1962	45,011	100.0	5.4	24.2	19.6	28.7	10.4	11.7	(2)	12.0
1964	45,600	100.0	4.4	22.5	19.4	31.1	10.6	12.1	(2)	12.1
1965	46,258	100.0	4.4	21.3	19.4	32.0	10.5	12.4	(2)	12.2
1966	46,356	100.0	3.9	20.6	19.3	32.6	10.7	12.8	(2)	12.2
1967	46,571	100.0	3.7	19.7	18.8	32.9	11.7	13.2	(2)	12.2
1968	47,255	100.0	3.4	18.6	18.6	33.8	12.2	13.6	(2)	12.3
1969	47,862	100.0	3.2	17.6	18.[illegible]	34.4	12.6	13.9	(2)	12.3
1970	48,891	100.0	2.9	16.9	17.5	35.1	13.5	14.2	(2)	12.4
1971	49,439	100.0	2.7	15.8	16.9	35.7	14.0	14.9	(2)	12.4
1972	50,798	100.0	2.6	14.7	16.9	36.1	14.3	15.5	(2)	12.4
1972 [3]	52,477	100.0	2.5	14.5	19.2	35.0	13.8	15.0	(2)	12.4
1973	53,420	100.0	2.4	13.1	18.6	35.8	14.5	15.6	(2)	12.4
1974	54,312	100.0	2.3	12.4	18.0	36.0	14.9	16.4	(2)	12.5
1975	54,777	100.0	2.2	11.2	17.5	36.3	15.5	17.3	(2)	12.5
1976	55,246	100.0	1.9	10.3	17.1	36.5	16.0	18.2	(2)	12.6
1977	56,392	100.0	1.9	9.9	17.2	36.0	16.4	18.7	(2)	12.6
White										
1959	39,956	100.0	4.3	25.7	19.9	28.2	9.5	11.0	1.4	11.9
1962	40,503	100.0	3.8	23.4	19.3	29.9	11.0	12.6	(2)	12.1
1964	41,028	100.0	3.2	21.7	18.8	32.4	11.1	12.7	(2)	12.2
1965	41,652	100.0	3.2	20.7	18.8	33.2	11.0	13.1	(2)	12.2
1966	41,706	100.0	2.8	19.8	18.7	33.8	11.1	13.7	(2)	12.3
1967	41,911	100.0	2.6	18.8	18.3	33.9	12.3	14.1	(2)	12.3
1968	42,483	100.0	2.4	17.9	17.9	34.7	12.7	14.4	(2)	12.3
1969	43,111	100.0	2.4	16.9	17.4	35.4	13.1	14.7	(2)	12.4
1970	43,962	100.0	2.1	16.2	16.7	35.8	14.1	15.0	(2)	12.4
1971	44,457	100.0	2.0	15.2	16.1	36.4	14.5	15.8	(2)	12.5
1972	45,710	100.0	2.0	14.0	16.1	36.8	14.9	16.3	(2)	12.5
1972 [3]	47,245	100.0	1.9	13.8	18.5	35.7	14.4	15.8	(2)	12.4
1973	47,973	100.0	2.0	12.5	17.8	36.4	15.0	16.4	(2)	12.5
1974	48,673	100.0	1.7	11.8	17.3	36.5	15.4	17.2	(2)	12.5
1975	49,227	100.0	1.6	10.8	16.8	36.8	15.9	18.1	(2)	12.6
1976	49,651	100.0	1.4	9.8	16.4	36.8	16.5	19.0	(2)	12.6
1977	50,475	100.0	1.5	9.3	16.5	36.4	16.7	19.6	(2)	12.6
Black and other										
1959	4,330	100.0	21.5	34.6	19.4	13.3	4.1	3.5	3.6	8.3
1962	4,508	100.0	19.3	31.2	22.2	18.3	5.4	3.6	(2)	9.0
1964	4,572	100.0	14.8	29.9	24.5	19.1	5.7	6.1	(2)	9.7
1965	4,606	100.0	15.4	26.4	24.4	21.4	6.0	6.4	(2)	10.0
1966	4,650	100.0	14.1	28.0	24.3	21.9	6.6	5.1	(2)	10.0
1967	4,680	100.0	13.1	27.3	23.3	24.4	6.7	5.3	(2)	10.2
1968	4,772	100.0	12.2	24.0	25.0	25.3	7.6	6.0	(2)	10.7
1969	4,751	100.0	10.9	24.2	24.7	25.6	8.1	6.5	(2)	10.8
1970	4,929	100.0	9.7	22.7	24.6	28.3	8.0	6.8	(2)	11.1
1971	4,982	100.0	9.2	21.2	24.5	29.2	9.0	7.0	(2)	11.4
1972	5,086	100.0	8.2	20.8	24.0	30.0	8.8	8.1	(2)	11.6
1972 [3]	5,232	100.0	8.0	20.7	25.6	29.2	8.6	7.9	(2)	11.5
1973	5,447	100.0	6.2	19.0	25.3	31.1	9.9	8.5	(2)	11.9
1974	5,639	100.0	6.7	17.6	23.9	31.5	10.8	9.5	(2)	12.1
1975	5,550	100.0	6.8	15.3	23.7	31.7	11.7	10.8	(2)	12.1
1976	5,894	100.0	5.9	15.3	22.7	33.4	12.0	10.7	(2)	12.2
1977 [4]	5,022	100.0	5.5	15.8	24.8	33.1	13.4	7.4	(2)	12.1

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B-9. Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Race, March of 1957–77—Continued

Sex, race, and date	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution								Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary		High school		College		School years not reported	
			Less than 5 years[1]	5 to 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years or more		
FEMALE										
Total										
1957[6]	20,663	100.0	4.2	22.6	18.6	36.1	9.1	8.2	1.2	12.1
1959	21,556	100.0	3.5	21.1	18.8	37.6	9.6	7.9	1.4	12.2
1962	22,977	100.0	3.0	18.8	18.8	38.7	11.2	9.5	(2)	12.2
1964	24,326	100.0	2.4	17.8	18.8	40.9	10.6	9.5	(2)	12.3
1965	24,871	100.0	2.4	16.6	18.7	41.9	10.4	10.0	(2)	12.3
1966	25,602	100.0	2.1	15.7	18.4	43.0	11.0	9.9	(2)	12.3
1967	26,647	100.0	2.1	14.8	18.5	42.9	11.8	9.9	(2)	12.3
1968	27,846	100.0	1.9	14.1	17.6	43.7	12.3	10.5	(2)	12.4
1969	28,891	100.0	1.8	13.1	17.3	45.0	12.4	10.4	(2)	12.4
1970	30,064	100.0	1.5	12.2	16.9	45.5	13.2	10.7	(2)	12.4
1971	30,478	100.0	1.4	11.5	16.4	45.4	13.9	11.4	(2)	12.5
1972	31,663	100.0	1.4	10.5	16.3	46.3	13.7	11.8	(2)	12.5
1972[3]	32,933	100.0	1.4	10.2	19.2	44.7	13.2	11.4	(2)	12.4
1973	33,905	100.0	1.4	9.2	18.6	45.2	12.8	12.0	(2)	12.5
1974	35,321	100.0	1.1	8.6	18.1	44.2	15.2	12.8	(2)	12.5
1975	36,496	100.0	1.0	8.1	17.5	44.8	15.3	13.2	(2)	12.5
1976	37,817	100.0	1.0	7.4	17.1	44.6	15.9	14.0	(2)	12.6
1977	39,374	100.0	.9	6.9	17.0	44.6	16.3	14.4	(2)	12.6
White										
1959	18,770	100.0	2.2	19.2	18.3	40.2	10.3	8.5	1.3	12.2
1962	19,948	100.0	2.1	17.4	17.9	40.8	11.9	10.0	(2)	12.3
1964	21,185	100.0	1.8	16.2	17.8	43.0	11.0	10.1	(2)	12.3
1965	21,609	100.0	1.7	15.3	17.7	43.9	11.0	10.3	(2)	12.3
1966	22,252	100.0	1.3	14.4	17.5	45.1	11.4	10.3	(2)	12.4
1967	23,165	100.0	1.3	13.5	17.6	44.7	12.4	10.4	(2)	12.4
1968	24,238	100.0	1.3	12.8	16.7	45.4	12.9	10.9	(2)	12.4
1969	25,189	100.0	1.3	11.9	16.2	46.9	12.8	10.9	(2)	12.4
1970	26,224	100.0	1.1	11.3	15.8	47.1	13.6	11.1	(2)	12.5
1971	26,575	100.0	1.1	10.6	15.3	46.6	14.4	11.9	(2)	12.5
1972	27,585	100.0	1.1	9.6	15.1	47.7	14.2	12.3	(2)	12.5
1972[3]	28,757	100.0	1.0	9.4	18.3	45.9	13.6	11.8	(2)	12.5
1973	29,480	100.0	1.0	8.5	17.7	46.4	14.0	12.3	(2)	12.5
1974	30,810	100.0	.8	7.8	17.4	45.2	15.5	13.3	(2)	12.5
1975	31,812	100.0	.7	7.5	16.8	45.8	15.6	13.6	(2)	12.5
1976	32,799	100.0	.8	6.8	16.3	45.4	16.3	14.5	(2)	12.6
1977	34,294	100.0	.7	6.2	16.1	45.6	16.6	14.7	(2)	12.6
Black and other										
1959	2,786	100.0	12.2	33.9	22.5	19.7	5.0	4.6	2.2	9.4
1962	3,029	100.0	9.8	27.8	24.8	24.9	6.0	6.7	(2)	10.5
1964	3,141	100.0	7.0	28.2	25.1	26.6	7.8	5.3	(2)	10.8
1965	3,262	100.0	6.7	24.9	25.7	28.6	6.3	7.8	(2)	11.1
1966	3,350	100.0	7.0	24.9	24.4	28.9	7.9	6.9	(2)	11.2
1967	3,482	100.0	6.9	23.1	24.2	31.6	7.9	6.4	(2)	11.5
1968	3,608	100.0	5.9	22.7	23.4	32.3	7.9	7.8	(2)	11.7
1969	3,702	100.0	5.6	20.7	24.7	31.9	10.1	7.0	(2)	11.9
1970	3,840	100.0	4.5	17.8	24.8	34.5	10.3	8.1	(2)	12.1
1971	3,903	100.0	3.1	17.4	24.2	37.1	10.1	8.0	(2)	12.1
1972	4,078	100.0	3.7	16.1	24.2	37.2	10.5	8.3	(2)	12.2
1972[3]	4,176	100.0	3.6	16.0	25.6	36.4	10.3	8.1	(2)	12.1
1973	4,425	100.0	3.6	13.4	24.2	36.8	12.4	9.5	(2)	12.2
1974	4,511	100.0	3.3	13.4	23.1	37.4	13.6	9.2	(2)	12.3
1975	4,684	100.0	2.8	12.7	22.3	38.3	13.2	10.8	(2)	12.3
1976	5,018	100.0	2.4	11.0	22.1	38.8	13.7	12.1	(2)	12.4
1977[5]	4,386	100.0	1.8	11.9	23.9	38.2	13.5	10.6	(2)	12.3

[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.

[2] Data for persons whose educational attainment was not reported were distributed among the other categories.

[3] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

[4] Not available; data published as percent distribution only.

[5] Starting with 1977, data are for black workers only. Data for prior years are for all persons other than white, about 90 percent of whom are black.

[6] Data by race not available for March 1957.

Table B–10. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Noninstitutional Population, by Employment Status and Sex, March of 1957–77

[Persons 18 years and over for 1957–72, 16 years and over for 1972 forward]

Sex and date	Total	Labor force					Not in labor force
		Total	Employed			Unemployed	
			Total	Agriculture	Nonagriculture		
BOTH SEXES							
1957	11.0	11.6	11.7	(1)	(1)	9.4	10.2
1959	11.4	12.0	12.0	8.6	12.1	9.9	10.5
1962	11.9	12.1	12.1	8.7	12.2	10.6	10.7
1964	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.2	10.9	10.9
1965	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	11.1	11.1
1966	12.1	12.2	12.3	8.9	12.3	11.2	11.2
1967	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.4	11.3
1968	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.4	12.4	11.6	11.5
1969	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.7	12.4	11.9	11.7
1970	12.2	12.4	12.4	9.8	12.4	12.1	11.8
1971	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.4	12.5	12.2	11.9
1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	10.9	12.5	12.2	12.0
1972[2]	12.2	12.4	12.4	10.8	12.5	12.0	11.5
1973	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.0	12.5	12.1	11.6
1974	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.3	12.5	12.1	11.7
1975	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.0	12.2	12.1	11.7
1976	12.4	12.6	12.6	11.8	12.6	12.2	11.8
1977	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.1	12.6	12.2	11.9
MALE							
1957	10.7	11.1	11.2	(1)	(1)	8.9	8.5
1959	11.1	11.5	11.7	8.6	12.0	9.5	8.5
1962	11.6	12.0	12.1	8.7	12.1	10.0	8.7
1964	12.0	12.1	12.1	8.8	12.2	10.3	8.7
1965	12.0	12.2	12.2	8.7	12.2	10.6	8.8
1966	12.1	12.2	12.2	8.8	12.3	10.6	8.9
1967	12.1	12.2	12.3	8.9	12.3	10.7	9.0
1968	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.0	12.3	11.2	9.2
1969	12.2	12.3	12.3	9.2	12.4	11.2	9.6
1970	12.3	12.4	12.4	9.4	12.4	12.0	9.6
1971	12.3	12.4	12.4	10.1	12.5	12.1	9.9
1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	10.6	12.5	12.2	10.1
1972[2]	12.2	12.4	12.4	10.5	12.5	11.9	10.2
1973	12.3	12.4	12.5	10.8	12.5	11.8	10.3
1974	12.3	12.5	12.5	11.0	12.5	12.0	10.3
1975	12.4	12.5	12.6	11.6	12.6	12.2	10.5
1976	12.4	12.6	12.6	11.5	12.6	12.2	10.6
1977	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.0	12.6	12.1	10.8
FEMALE							
1957	11.4	12.1	12.1	(1)	(1)	10.4	10.7
1950	11.7	12.2	12.2	8.5	12.2	10.7	10.9
1962	12.0	12.2	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.5	11.2
1964	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.5	12.3	11.9	11.5
1965	12.1	12.3	12.3	9.4	12.3	11.9	11.7
1966	12.1	12.3	12.3	10.6	12.3	12.1	11.7
1967	12.1	12.3	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	11.9
1968	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.0	12.0
1969	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.7	12.4	12.1	12.0
1970	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.1	12.4	12.2	12.0
1971	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.2	12.1
1972	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.1	12.5	12.3	12.1
1972[2]	12.2	12.4	12.4	11.9	12.5	12.1	12.0
1973	12.2	12.5	12.5	11.7	12.5	12.2	12.0
1974	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.2	12.5	12.2	12.0
1975	12.3	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.2	12.1
1976	12.3	12.6	92.6	12.2	12.6	12.3	12.1
1977	12.3	12.6	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.3	12.1

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[1] Not available.

[2] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

Table B–11. Median Years of School Completed by the Civilian Labor Force, by Sex and Age, March of 1957–77

Sex and date	16 and 17 years	18 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
BOTH SEXES							
1957	(1)	12.3	12.2	12.0	9.5		8.5
1959	(1)	12.3	12.3	12.1	10.8	8.9	8.6
1962	(1)	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.4	8.8
1964	(1)	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.0	10.0	8.9
1965	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.0	10.3	8.9
1966	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	9.1
1967	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.8	9.0
1968	(1)	12.5	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.3
1969	(1)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.4	9.3
1970	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.8	9.6
1971	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.0	9.9
1972	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
1973	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.1	10.5
1974	10.4	12.6	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.1	10.9
1975	10.5	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.2	11.7
1976	10.5	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.0
1977	10.7	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.0
MALE							
1957	(1)	12.1	12.2	11.8	9.0		8.4
1959	(1)	12.1	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.8	8.5
1962	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.1	9.0	8.7
1964	(1)	12.3	12.4	12.2	11.6	9.3	8.8
1965	(1)	12.3	12.5	12.3	11.7	9.6	8.8
1966	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.7	8.9
1967	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.3	12.1	10.4	8.9
1968	(1)	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	10.6	9.0
1969	(1)	12.4	12.6	12.4	12.2	10.9	9.0
1970	(1)	12.5	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.2	9.0
1971	(1)	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.3	11.5	9.1
1972	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.5	12.3	11.9	9.6
1973	10.4	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.1	10.1
1974	10.4	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.1	10.7
1975	10.4	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.1	11.8
1976	10.4	12.6	12.9	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.0
1977	10.6	12.6	13.0	12.7	12.4	12.3	11.3
FEMALE							
1957	(1)	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.8		8.8
1959	(1)	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.7	10.0	8.8
1962	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.7	9.0
1964	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.2	10.2
1965	(1)	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.5	9.8
1966	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.4
1967	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2	11.6	10.1
1968	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.3	12.0	10.3
1969	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.2
1970	(1)	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1	10.9
1971	(1)	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.0
1972	10.5	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	11.2
1973	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.3
1974	10.5	12.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	11.1
1975	10.5	12.7	12.8	12.5	12.4	12.2	11.6
1976	10.5	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1
1977	10.8	12.7	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.3	12.2

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[1] Not available.

Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Race, Selected Dates, 1948–77 [1]

[Persons 18 years and over for 1948–72, 16 years and over for 1972 forward]

Sex, occupation group, and race	October 1948 [2]	October 1952	March 1957	March 1959	March 1962	March 1964	March 1966	March 1968	March 1970	March 1972	March 1972 [3]	March 1974	March 1975	March 1976	March 1977
TOTAL															
Both sexes															
All occupation groups	10.6	10.9	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	16.0	12.6
Professional and managerial	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.9	14.0	14.6	14.8	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.7	15.9	16.0	16.0
Professional and technical	16+	16+	16+	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5
Managers and administrators	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.5
Farmers and farm laborers	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.4	10.5	11.0	11.7	11.5	12.0
Sales and clerical workers	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7
Sales workers	(4)	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8
Clerical workers	(4)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7
Blue-collar workers	9.0	9.2	9.7	10.0	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2
Craft and kindred	9.7	10.1	10.5	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4
Operatives	9.1	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.5	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1
Except transport	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	11.6	11.5	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.1
Transport equipment	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	11.7	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2
Nonfarm laborers	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.8	10.5	11.2	11.0	11.4	11.7	12.0	12.0
Service workers	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.7	10.2	10.5	10.9	11.1	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2
Male															
All occupation groups	10.2	10.4	11.2	11.7	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6
Professional and managerial	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.6	14.3	14.5	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.9	15.9	16.0
Professional and technical	16+	16+	16+	16.4	16.4	16.2	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6
Managers and administrators	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.9
Farmers and farm laborers	8.2	8.4	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.9	9.1	10.3	10.3	10.8	11.4	11.3	11.8
Farmers and farm managers	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.7	9.3	11.2	11.2	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2
Farm laborers and supervisors	7.8	7.2	7.4	7.7	8.3	8.2	7.9	8.3	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.2
Sales and clerical workers	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9
Sales workers	(4)	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	31.0	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.4
Clerical workers	(4)	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.8
Blue-collar workers	9.0	9.1	9.7	10.1	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.8	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
Craft and kindred	9.7	10.1	10.5	11.0	11.2	11.5	11.8	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4
Operatives	9.1	9.0	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.5	11.9	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Except transport	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.1
Transport equipment	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	11.6	11.6	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2
Nonfarm laborers	8.0	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.9	9.3	9.4	9.8	10.5	11.1	10.9	11.4	11.6	12.0	12.0
Service workers	9.0	(4)	(4)	10.1	10.3	10.6	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3
Female															
All occupational groups	11.7	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6
Professional and managerial	13.7	14.0	14.4	14.0	14.7	15.0	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.6	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0
Professional and technical	15.9	16+	16+	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.2	16.3	16.3	16.3	16.3
Managers and administrators	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.2	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8
Farmers and farm laborers	7.4	8.0	(4)	8.7	8.9	9.0	10.2	10.8	10.3	11.4	11.1	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.1
Sales and clerical workers	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Sales workers	(4)	12.1	12.0	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5
Clerical workers	(4)	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7
Blue-collar workers	9.1	9.4	(4)	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.5	10.7	11.1	11.3	11.2	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0
Craft and kindred	10.4	11.5	11.3	11.2	9.2	11.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4
Operatives	9.0	9.3	9.3	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.4	10.6	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.5	11.7	11.9
Except transport	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	11.1	11.0	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.8
Transport equipment	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.1
Nonfarm laborers	(5)	8.5	(5)	(5)	10.0	(5)	(5)	10.7	11.2	11.9	11.7	12.1	12.2	11.9	12.3
Service workers	8.5	8.8	9.0	9.5	10.2	10.4	10.7	10.9	11.5	12.0	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1
Private household workers	(4)	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.6	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.7
Other service workers	(4)	9.7	10.2	10.5	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Race, Selected Dates, 1948–77 [1]—Continued

Sex, occupation group and race	March 1959	March 1962	March 1964	March 1966	March 1968	March 1970	March 1972	March 1972 [3]	March 1974	March 1975	March 1976	March 1977
WHITE [4]												
Both sexes												
All occupation groups	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6
Professional and managerial	13.4	13.9	14.0	14.5	14.7	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.7	15.8	16.0	16.1
Professional and technical	16.2	16.2	16.1	16.3	16+	16+	16.2	16.2	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5
Managers and administrators	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.5
Farmers and farm laborers	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.7	9.6	11.0	10.8	11.4	12.0	11.8	12.1
Sales and clerical workers	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7
Sales workers	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8
Clerical workers	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7
Blue-collar workers	10.3	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
Service workers	10.1	10.7	11.0	11.4	12.8	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
Male												
All occupation groups	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7
Professional and managerial	13.2	13.5	13.6	14.3	14.5	14.6	15.3	15.3	15.6	15.8	15.9	16.1
Professional and technical	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.7	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6
Managers and administrators	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.6	13.9
Farmers and farm laborers	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.4	9.4	10.8	10.7	11.2	11.8	11.7	12.1
Farmers and farm managers	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	10.0	9.5	11.4	11.3	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.3
Farm laborers and supervisors	8.3	8.7	8.5	8.6	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.6	10.5
Sales and clerical workers	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9
Sales workers	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.4
Clerical workers	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8
Blue-collar workers	10.4	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Craft and kindred	11.0	11.3	11.6	11.9	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4
Operatives	10.2	10.4	10.8	11.1	11.3	11.6	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2
Except transport	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	12.0	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1
Transport equipment	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.2
Nonfarm laborers	9.0	9.4	9.8	10.0	10.1	11.0	11.7	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.1
Service workers	10.2	10.7	11.2	11.6	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Female												
All occupation groups	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6
Professional and managerial	14.0	14.6	15.0	15.1	15.4	15.4	15.6	15.3	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.0
Professional and technical	15.8	16.0	16.2	16.2	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.0	16.3
Managers and administrators	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.8
Farmers and farm laborers	8.9	9.3	9.4	10.8	11.2	10.4	11.7	11.3	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.2
Sales and clerical workers	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Sales workers	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.5
Clerical workers	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6
Blue-collar workers	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.2	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.1
Service workers	10.0	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.4	12.0	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.2
Private household workers	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.4	9.5	9.9	10.4	10.4	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.2
Other service workers	(5)	11.3	11.3	11.7	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–12. Median Years of School Completed by the Employed Civilian Labor Force, by Sex, Occupation Group, and Race, Selected Dates, 1948–77 [1]—Continued

Sex, occupation group, and race	March 1959	March 1962	March 1964	March 1966	March 1968	March 1970	March 1972	March 1972 [3]	March 1974	March 1975	March 1976	March 1977 [7]
BLACK AND OTHER [6 7]												
Both sexes												
All occupation groups	8.6	9.6	10.1	10.5	11.1	11.7	12.0	12.0	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Professional and managerial	15.1	14.7	15.4	16.1	16.1	15.8	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.4	16.2	16.0
Farmers and farm laborers	5.5	5.9	6.1	5.9	6.6	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.9	6.8	7.6	8.1
Sales and clerical workers	12.5	12.4	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
Blue-collar workers	8.2	8.8	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.5	10.9	10.9	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.7
Service workers	8.8	9.2	9.3	9.7	9.8	10.3	10.7	10.7	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.4
Male												
All occupation groups	8.2	9.0	9.7	10.0	10.7	11.1	11.7	11.6	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.1
Professional and managerial	14.8	12.8	15.4	15.7	15.4	14.6	16.0	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.1	15.4
Professional and technical	16.2	16.2	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.7	16.9	16.5	16.3
Managers and administrators	(5)	10.7	11.0	12.1	12.3	12.4	12.8	12.8	12.9	14.1	13.3	13.0
Farmers and farm laborers	5.3	5.6	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.5	7.5	7.7
Sales and clerical workers	12.4	12.4	12.3	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.7	12.8
Blue-collar workers	7.9	8.6	9.4	9.4	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.7	11.4	12.1	11.9	11.6
Craft and kindred	9.2	8.9	10.5	10.2	10.5	10.5	11.2	11.2	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.1
Operatives	8.4	8.9	10.0	9.9	10.4	10.6	11.1	11.1	11.6	11.6	11.9	11.7
Except transport	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	11.4	11.3	11.9	11.7	12.0	12.0
Transport equipment	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	10.7	10.7	11.1	11.6	11.4	11.1
Nonfarm laborers	6.7	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.7	9.7	10.1	10.1	10.6	10.6
Service workers	9.6	9.4	8.9	10.2	10.3	10.5	11.1	11.0	11.1	12.0	11.9	12.0
Female												
All occupation groups	9.4	10.5	10.8	11.2	11.8	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.4	12.4
Professional and managerial	15.6	16.2	15.5	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.0	16.0	16.3	16.4	16.2	16.2
Farmers and farm laborers	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	9.0	(5)	10.6
Sales and clerical workers	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.7	12.7	12.7	12.7
Blue-collar workers	9.5	10.0	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.6	11.7	11.6	12.0	12.1	11.9	12.0
Service workers	8.6	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.6	10.2	10.5	11.4	10.9	11.0	11.3	11.2
Private household workers	7.8	8.3	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.7	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.0	9.8
Other service workers	10.0	10.7	10.8	10.8	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.8	11.7	12.0	11.8

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[1] Data for March 1965, 1967, 1969, and 1971 were published in the *1972 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data for 1948 do not include persons 65 years and over.

[3] Data relate to persons 16 years and over (see headnote).

[4] Not available.

[5] For years prior to 1959, median not shown where base is less than 150,000; for 1959–68, median not shown where base is less than 100,000; and for 1970 forward, median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[6] Data by race not available prior to 1959.

[7] Starting with 1977, data are for black workers only. Data for prior years are for all persons other than white, about 90 percent of whom are black.

NOTE: The comparability of the data beginning 1972 is not affected by the changes in the occupational classification system for the 1970 Census of Population that were introduced into the Current Population Survey in 1971. For further explanation, see the Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

Table B–13. Persons With Two Jobs or More, by Industry and Class of Worker of Primary and Secondary Job, Selected Dates, 1956–77 [1]

Status of job and date	Total with two jobs or more	Agriculture: Total	Agriculture: Wage and salary workers	Agriculture: Self-employed workers	Agriculture: Unpaid family workers	Nonagricultural industries: Total	Nonagricultural industries: Wage and salary workers	Nonagricultural industries: Self-employed workers	Nonagricultural industries: Unpaid family workers
	Number employed (thousands)								
PRIMARY JOB									
July 1956	3,653	866	295	402	169	2,787	2,569	200	18
July 1957	3,570	858	285	385	188	2,712	2,447	237	28
July 1958	3,099	629	264	264	101	2,470	2,257	198	15
December 1959	2,966	321	104	199	18	2,645	2,451	182	12
December 1960	3,012	332	97	208	27	2,680	2,489	184	7
May 1962	3,342	364	102	210	52	2,978	2,764	194	20
May 1963	3,921	386	146	195	45	3,535	3,361	169	5
May 1964	3,726	405	139	230	36	3,321	3,135	175	11
May 1965	3,756	416	133	218	65	3,340	3,131	200	9
May 1966	3,636	335	88	200	47	3,301	3,110	177	14
May 1969	4,008	273	75	167	31	3,735	3,568	162	5
May 1970	4,048	276	89	154	33	3,772	3,570	194	8
May 1971	4,035	217	65	129	23	3,818	3,641	167	10
May 1972	3,770	221	54	134	33	3,549	3,348	191	10
May 1973	4,262	223	81	123	19	4,039	3,863	158	18
May 1974	3,889	218	84	107	27	3,671	3,486	180	5
May 1975	3,918	253	83	135	35	3,665	3,422	225	18
May 1976	3,948	199	64	113	22	3,749	3,541	204	5
May 1977	4,558	225	66	129	30	4,333	4,084	233	16
	Percent of total employed								
July 1956	5.5	11.2	13.4	10.9	9.4	4.7	4.9	3.3	2.7
July 1957	5.3	11.0	12.1	10.7	10.0	4.6	4.7	3.7	3.9
July 1958	4.8	9.3	13.2	8.1	6.9	4.2	4.4	3.1	2.2
December 1959	4.5	6.7	7.7	7.2	2.5	4.3	4.6	2.8	2.0
December 1960	4.6	6.7	6.7	7.6	3.6	4.4	4.6	2.8	1.1
May 1962	4.9	6.7	6.2	7.5	5.2	4.7	5.0	3.0	2.9
May 1963	5.7	7.5	8.8	7.5	4.8	5.5	5.9	2.7	.9
May 1964	5.2	8.1	8.8	9.3	3.7	5.0	5.3	2.7	1.9
May 1965	5.2	8.1	8.4	8.6	6.5	5.0	5.2	3.0	1.5
May 1966	4.9	7.8	6.6	8.9	6.6	4.8	5.0	2.8	2.5
May 1969	5.3	7.0	5.8	8.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	3.1	.9
May 1970	5.2	7.4	7.4	8.0	5.5	5.1	5.2	3.7	1.6
May 1971	5.1	6.0	5.2	7.1	4.2	5.1	5.3	3.1	1.9
May 1972	4.6	6.3	4.5	7.6	5.9	4.6	4.7	3.5	1.6
May 1973	5.1	6.4	6.5	6.9	4.3	5.0	5.2	2.8	3.1
May 1974	4.5	6.0	6.2	6.0	5.8	4.5	4.6	3.1	1.0
May 1975	4.7	7.0	6.4	7.6	6.5	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.3
May 1976	4.5	5.8	4.9	6.7	5.2	4.5	4.6	3.4	1.0
May 1977	5.0	6.1	4.8	7.1	6.0	5.0	5.1	3.7	2.8
	Number employed (thousands)								
SECONDARY JOB									
July 1956	3,653	1,111	485	626	....	2,542	2,202	340	....
July 1957	3,570	1,035	506	529	....	2,535	2,187	348	....
July 1958	3,099	850	362	488	....	2,249	1,905	344	....
December 1959	2,966	649	130	519	....	2,317	1,907	410	....
December 1960	3,012	587	135	452	....	2,425	2,025	400	....
May 1962	3,342	645	176	469	....	2,697	2,176	521	....
May 1963	3,921	825	188	637	....	3,096	2,481	615	....
May 1964	3,726	801	185	616	....	2,925	2,367	558	....
May 1965	3,756	786	167	619	....	2,970	2,389	581	....
May 1966	3,636	721	139	582	....	2,915	2,335	580	....
May 1969	4,008	723	121	602	....	3,285	2,698	587	....
May 1970	4,048	738	122	616	....	3,310	2,748	562	....
May 1971	4,035	700	96	604	....	3,335	2,607	728	....
May 1972	3,770	670	108	562	....	3,100	2,424	676	....
May 1973	4,262	833	115	718	....	3,429	2,731	698	....
May 1974	3,889	697	106	591	....	3,192	2,500	692	....
May 1975	3,918	705	133	572	....	3,213	2,549	664	....
May 1976	3,948	674	100	574	....	3,273	2,535	738	....
May 1977	4,558	755	111	644	....	3,803	2,923	880	....

[1] Surveys on dual jobholders were not conducted in 1961, 1967, and 1968.

NOTE: Persons whose only extra job is as an unpaid family worker are not counted as dual jobholders.

Table B–14. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Extent of Employment and by Sex, Selected Years, 1950–76 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1950–56, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Sex and year	Number who worked during year (thousands)[2]									Percent distribution								
	Total	Full time [3]				Part time				Total	Full time [3]				Part time			
		Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks		Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks	Total	50 to 52 weeks	27 to 49 weeks	1 to 26 weeks
BOTH SEXES																		
1950	68,876	58,181	38,375	11,795	8,013	10,695	3,322	2,214	5,162	100.0	84.5	55.7	17.1	11.6	15.5	4.8	3.2	7.5
1952	70,512	60,294	40,486	12,374	7,434	10,218	3,092	2,294	3,832	100.0	85.5	57.4	17.5	10.5	14.5	4.4	3.3	6.9
1954	71,797	60,059	40,080	12,025	7,954	11,738	3,701	2,663	5,374	100.0	83.7	55.8	16.7	11.1	16.3	5.2	3.7	7.5
1956	75,852	62,437	42,778	11,791	7,868	13,415	4,760	2,693	5,962	100.0	82.3	56.4	15.5	10.4	17.7	6.3	3.6	7.9
1958	77,117	61,676	41,329	11,546	8,799	15,441	5,402	3,025	7,014	100.0	80.0	53.6	15.0	11.4	20.0	7.0	3.9	9.1
1960	80,618	64,153	43,265	12,132	8,756	16,465	5,307	3,290	7,868	100.0	79.6	53.7	15.0	10.9	20.4	6.6	4.1	9.8
1962	82,057	65,327	44,079	12,102	9,146	16,730	5,130	3,368	8,232	100.0	79.6	53.7	14.7	11.1	20.4	6.3	4.1	10.2
1964	85,124	67,825	46,846	11,691	9,288	17,299	5,268	3,374	8,657	100.0	79.6	55.0	13.7	10.9	20.3	6.2	4.0	10.1
1966	88,553	70,449	50,081	10,654	9,714	18,104	4,854	3,587	8,663	100.0	79.6	56.6	12.0	11.0	20.4	6.6	4.0	9.8
1966 [4]	86,266	70,140	50,049	10,647	9,444	16,126	5,407	3,380	7,339	100.0	81.3	58.0	12.3	10.9	18.7	6.3	3.9	8.5
1968	90,220	73,256	52,285	11,115	9,856	16,964	5,769	3,720	7,475	100.0	81.2	57.9	12.3	10.9	18.8	6.4	4.1	8.3
1970	93,623	73,343	52,033	12,123	10,187	19,280	6,309	4,353	8,618	100.0	79.4	55.6	12.9	10.9	20.6	6.7	4.6	9.2
1972	96,972	77,626	55,379	11,591	10,656	19,346	6,519	4,293	8,534	100.0	80.0	57.1	12.0	11.0	20.0	6.7	4.5	8.8
1974	101,748	80,602	57,522	12,728	10,352	21,147	7,604	5,030	8,513	100.0	79.2	56.5	12.5	10.2	20.8	7.5	4.9	8.4
1974 [5]	101,472	79,825	55,207	13,451	11,169	21,646	7,062	5,494	9,089	100.0	78.7	54.4	13.3	11.0	21.3	7.0	5.4	8.9
1975	101,240	79,844	55,032	13,021	11,790	21,396	7,601	5,310	8,484	100.0	78.9	54.4	12.9	11.6	21.1	7.5	5.2	8.4
1976	104,219	81,782	56,578	13,400	11,803	22,437	7,512	5,584	9,339	100.0	78.5	54.3	12.9	11.4	21.5	7.2	5.4	8.9
MALE																		
1950	45,526	41,042	29,783	7,624	3,636	4,484	1,406	1,004	2,074	100.0	90.2	65.4	16.7	8.0	9.8	3.1	2.2	4.6
1952	45,704	41,816	30,878	7,922	3,016	3,888	1,178	896	1,814	100.0	91.5	67.6	17.3	6.6	8.5	2.6	2.0	4.0
1954	46,318	41,404	30,389	7,567	3,448	4,914	1,552	1,227	2,135	100.0	89.4	65.6	16.3	7.4	10.6	3.4	2.6	4.6
1956	47,904	42,704	32,342	7,218	3,144	5,200	1,920	1,074	2,206	100.0	89.1	67.5	15.1	6.6	10.9	4.0	2.2	4.6
1958	48,380	42,052	30,727	7,233	4,091	6,328	2,348	1,259	2,721	100.0	86.9	63.5	15.0	8.5	13.1	4.9	2.6	5.6
1960	50,033	43,476	31,966	7,653	3,857	6,557	2,247	1,267	3,043	100.0	86.9	63.9	15.3	7.7	13.1	4.5	2.5	6.1
1962	50,639	43,987	32,513	7,185	4,289	6,652	2,114	1,305	3,233	100.0	86.9	64.2	14.2	8.5	13.1	4.2	2.6	6.4
1964	51,978	45,313	34,428	6,723	4,162	6,665	2,164	1,220	3,281	100.0	87.1	66.2	12.9	8.0	12.8	4.2	2.3	6.3
1966	53,108	46,127	36,222	5,808	4,098	6,981	2,418	1,261	3,302	100.0	86.9	68.2	10.9	7.7	13.1	4.6	2.4	6.2
1966 [4]	51,708	45,909	36,191	5,802	3,916	5,799	2,091	1,162	2,546	100.0	88.8	70.0	11.2	7.6	11.2	4.0	2.2	4.9
1968	53,312	47,313	37,014	6,111	4,188	5,999	2,237	1,227	2,535	100.0	88.7	69.4	11.5	7.9	11.3	4.2	2.3	4.8
1970	54,919	48,082	36,295	7,157	4,630	6,837	2,436	1,449	2,952	100.0	87.6	66.1	13.1	8.4	12.4	4.4	2.6	5.3
1972	57,054	50,022	38,398	6,752	4,872	7,032	2,388	1,513	3,131	100.0	87.7	67.3	11.8	8.6	12.3	4.2	2.7	5.5
1974	58,908	51,526	39,211	7,391	4,944	7,382	2,725	1,720	2,937	100.0	87.5	66.6	12.5	8.4	12.5	4.6	2.9	5.0
1974 [5]	58,779	51,319	37,980	7,963	5,377	7,460	2,520	1,846	3,093	100.0	87.3	64.6	13.5	9.1	12.7	4.3	3.1	5.3
1975	58,359	51,098	37,297	7,797	6,004	7,261	2,549	1,735	2,977	100.0	87.6	63.9	13.3	10.3	12.4	4.4	3.0	5.1
1976	59,507	52,082	38,207	7,884	5,991	7,425	2,507	1,753	3,166	100.0	87.5	64.2	13.3	10.1	12.5	4.2	2.9	5.3
FEMALE																		
1950	23,350	17,139	8,592	4,171	4,377	6,211	1,916	1,210	3,088	100.0	73.4	36.8	17.9	18.7	26.6	8.2	5.1	13.2
1952	24,808	18,478	9,608	4,452	4,418	6,330	1,914	1,398	3,018	100.0	74.5	38.7	17.9	17.8	25.5	7.7	5.6	12.2
1954	25,479	18,655	9,691	4,458	4,506	6,824	2,149	1,436	3,239	100.0	73.2	38.0	17.5	17.7	26.8	8.4	5.6	12.7
1956	27,948	19,733	10,436	4,573	4,724	8,215	2,840	1,619	3,756	100.0	70.6	37.3	16.4	16.9	29.4	10.2	5.8	13.4
1958	28,736	19,623	10,602	4,313	4,708	9,113	3,054	1,766	4,293	100.0	68.3	36.9	15.0	16.4	31.7	10.6	6.1	14.9
1960	30,585	20,677	11,299	4,479	4,899	9,908	3,060	2,023	4,825	100.0	67.6	36.9	14.6	16.0	32.4	10.0	6.6	15.8
1962	31,418	21,340	11,566	4,917	4,857	10,078	3,016	2,063	4,999	100.0	67.9	36.8	15.6	15.5	32.1	9.6	6.6	15.9
1964	33,146	22,512	12,418	4,968	5,126	10,634	3,104	2,154	5,376	100.0	68.0	37.5	15.0	15.5	32.1	9.4	6.5	16.2
1966	35,444	24,321	13,859	4,846	5,616	11,123	3,436	2,326	5,361	100.0	68.6	39.1	13.7	15.8	31.4	9.7	6.6	15.1
1966 [4]	34,558	24,231	13,858	4,845	5,528	10,327	3,316	2,218	4,793	100.0	70.1	40.1	14.0	16.0	29.9	9.6	6.4	13.9
1968	36,918	25,953	15,271	5,004	5,678	10,965	3,532	2,493	4,940	100.0	70.3	41.4	13.6	15.4	29.7	9.6	6.8	13.4
1970	38,704	26,261	15,738	4,966	5,557	12,443	3,873	2,904	5,666	100.0	67.8	40.7	12.8	14.3	32.1	10.0	7.5	14.6
1972	39,918	27,604	16,981	4,839	5,784	12,314	4,131	2,780	5,403	100.0	69.2	42.5	12.1	14.5	30.8	10.3	7.0	13.5
1974	42,840	29,076	18,311	5,357	5,408	13,765	4,879	3,310	5,576	100.0	67.9	42.7	12.5	12.6	32.1	11.4	7.7	13.0
1974 [5]	42,693	28,506	17,227	5,488	5,792	14,187	4,542	3,648	5,997	100.0	66.8	40.4	12.8	13.5	33.2	10.6	8.6	14.0
1975	42,881	28,746	17,735	5,224	5,786	14,135	5,053	3,575	5,507	100.0	67.0	41.4	12.2	13.5	33.0	11.8	8.3	12.8
1976	44,712	29,701	18,371	5,518	5,813	15,011	5,006	3,832	6,174	100.0	66.4	41.1	12.4	13.0	33.6	11.2	8.6	13.8

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[1] Data for 1951, 1953, 1955, 1957, 1959, 1961, 1963, 1965, 1967, 1969, 1971, and 1973 appeared in the *1976 Manpower Report*.

[2] Time worked includes paid vacation and paid sick leave.

[3] Usually worked 35 hours or more a week.

[4] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

[5] Data for 1974 revised because of refinements in the computer editing of questionnaires, in the weighting of sample results, and in the allocation of procedures used to compensate for nonresponses.

Table B–15. Percent of Population With Work Experience During the Year, by Age and Sex, 1959–76

[Persons 14 years and over for 1959-66, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Sex and year	Total, 14 years and over	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 59 years	60 to 64 years	65 to 69 years	70 year and over
BOTH SEXES												
1959	64.0	31.6	53.9	73.7	75.2	70.3	73.8	76.1	69.2	61.1	40.4	18.5
1960	64.8	32.0	53.9	74.9	76.2	71.7	74.9	76.7	71.4	61.3	40.8	20.3
1961	63.5	31.5	50.4	72.2	74.5	70.9	74.2	75.8	72.0	60.3	40.2	18.7
1962	63.8	30.3	50.8	74.9	76.5	71.3	74.6	77.6	71.5	62.3	38.1	17.5
1963	63.7	29.5	48.7	73.7	77.8	72.0	74.4	77.4	72.8	60.6	39.3	17.0
1964	64.1	30.4	51.0	73.4	78.0	72.8	75.6	76.6	73.0	61.5	39.3	16.3
1965	64.0	31.7	52.5	74.8	78.2	72.8	75.3	76.3	71.7	62.2	37.5	15.3
1966	64.9	31.1	55.2	78.1	80.1	74.0	76.1	77.1	72.7	62.2	37.7	15.2
1966 [1]	66.9	......	55.2	78.1	80.1	74.0	76.1	77.1	72.7	62.2	37.7	15.2
1967	67.2	......	56.7	78.9	79.6	74.9	76.5	77.2	72.5	63.2	38.1	14.6
1968	67.6	......	56.4	78.8	80.7	75.5	77.0	77.6	73.3	63.2	38.1	14.9
1969	67.9	......	54.6	79.2	80.8	75.8	77.7	77.3	73.3	63.3	40.9	16.0
1970	67.4	......	53.0	76.6	80.3	76.0	77.2	77.3	72.2	63.9	38.1	15.5
1971	66.7	......	49.6	74.8	79.3	75.8	77.4	76.8	71.9	62.3	36.8	15.3
1972	66.8	......	50.9	74.6	81.7	76.6	77.6	75.9	70.6	60.9	35.7	14.8
1973	67.8	......	54.6	79.5	82.8	78.7	78.3	76.2	71.5	60.9	33.1	14.1
1974	67.6	......	55.8	77.5	83.0	79.4	78.2	76.2	70.0	59.3	31.8	13.7
1974 [2]	67.4	......	55.5	78.9	84.1	79.4	77.9	76.0	68.9	58.3	31.4	12.4
1975	66.1	......	50.1	75.0	81.0	79.2	78.4	74.8	68.2	56.1	30.2	11.4
1976	67.0	......	51.6	76.2	83.2	80.5	79.4	75.7	68.2	56.0	28.6	11.2
MALE												
1959	84.1	36.3	61.8	82.1	92.0	97.2	97.7	96.3	92.6	85.4	60.8	30.7
1960	84.5	38.2	62.7	84.1	92.9	98.1	97.9	96.6	93.4	85.1	58.4	33.4
1961	83.1	36.3	59.0	80.9	92.5	97.7	97.7	95.9	93.8	84.7	57.6	30.5
1962	82.8	35.8	59.7	83.9	92.2	97.5	97.9	96.5	93.4	86.1	54.7	28.7
1963	82.3	35.8	57.2	82.5	91.6	97.9	97.6	97.1	93.1	83.5	54.9	27.3
1964	82.5	35.0	59.5	84.9	92.5	97.8	97.9	96.6	92.9	84.1	57.3	25.7
1965	82.2	37.4	61.2	85.5	92.4	98.0	97.8	96.0	91.7	84.1	55.1	23.2
1966	82.6	37.6	64.0	87.0	93.4	98.4	98.1	96.5	91.6	83.6	54.8	23.7
1966 [1]	85.4	......	64.0	87.0	93.4	98.4	98.1	96.5	91.6	83.6	54.8	23.7
1967	85.1	......	65.5	87.1	90.2	98.1	97.9	96.1	92.3	83.9	54.5	23.2
1968	85.3	......	65.8	87.0	91.0	97.9	97.9	96.2	92.0	84.7	55.6	23.1
1969	85.2	......	63.7	87.0	89.8	97.8	98.0	96.0	91.8	83.6	57.7	25.6
1970	84.1	......	60.4	82.6	88.9	97.0	97.5	95.6	91.7	83.2	54.1	24.5
1971	83.5	......	56.7	81.4	88.5	96.8	97.1	95.1	91.7	81.6	51.8	25.2
1972	83.5	......	57.8	81.5	90.8	96.5	97.1	94.8	89.7	80.3	51.4	23.5
1973	83.7	......	61.3	85.3	92.1	97.0	97.0	93.6	89.8	79.6	48.5	23.3
1974	83.0	......	63.0	82.5	91.4	96.7	96.5	93.3	87.6	78.3	44.6	22.5
1974 [2]	82.8	......	62.4	84.2	92.8	96.7	96.1	93.1	85.8	77.1	44.6	21.1
1975	80.7	......	54.1	80.2	88.9	95.6	95.6	91.9	85.8	73.4	41.9	19.2
1976	80.9	......	56.4	81.5	91.1	95.9	95.3	91.9	85.5	73.4	38.6	17.9
FEMALE												
1959	45.6	26.8	45.9	66.4	61.3	45.7	51.8	56.9	47.3	39.1	22.5	8.9
1960	46.9	25.4	45.1	66.8	62.1	47.4	53.7	58.0	50.9	39.9	25.6	10.2
1961	45.8	26.4	41.8	64.7	59.4	46.6	52.8	57.0	51.9	38.4	25.3	9.5
1962	46.5	24.6	41.8	67.2	63.3	47.5	53.2	59.6	51.0	40.7	24.1	8.9
1963	46.9	23.0	40.1	66.3	66.1	48.5	53.1	58.9	53.8	40.0	26.2	9.1
1964	47.5	25.6	42.4	63.4	65.6	50.1	55.1	57.9	54.5	41.2	24.4	9.1
1965	47.6	25.7	43.7	64.9	66.5	50.1	54.6	57.9	53.1	42.5	22.9	9.4
1966	49.1	24.4	46.4	70.1	69.5	52.0	56.0	59.0	55.4	43.2	23.6	8.9
1966 [1]	50.4	......	46.4	70.1	69.5	52.0	56.0	59.0	55.4	43.2	23.6	8.9
1967	51.3	......	47.8	72.0	71.0	53.7	56.8	59.6	54.3	44.8	24.5	8.4
1968	52.0	......	46.8	71.4	72.6	55.0	57.8	60.4	56.2	44.2	23.7	9.2
1969	52.6	......	45.3	72.1	73.5	55.5	58.9	60.2	56.5	45.6	26.9	9.2
1970	52.5	......	45.5	71.0	73.0	56.5	58.5	60.4	54.7	47.2	24.8	9.3
1971	51.7	......	42.3	68.6	71.2	56.2	59.1	59.9	54.1	45.6	24.8	8.7
1972	52.0	......	43.8	68.0	73.4	58.0	59.6	58.6	53.4	44.1	23.1	9.0
1973	53.6	......	47.7	74.1	74.3	61.6	60.9	60.0	54.8	44.7	20.8	8.0
1974	53.9	......	48.6	72.8	75.3	63.2	61.3	60.4	54.0	42.8	21.6	8.0
1974 [2]	53.7	......	48.5	73.9	76.2	63.1	61.1	60.2	53.6	41.8	21.0	6.7
1975	53.0	......	46.0	70.1	73.6	63.9	62.4	59.0	52.3	40.8	21.0	6.3
1976	54.5	......	46.7	71.2	75.8	66.1	64.7	60.7	52.6	40.6	20.7	9.8

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[1] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

[2] See footnote 5, table B-14.

Table B–16. Persons With Work Experience During the Year, by Industry Group and Class of Worker in Job Held Longest, 1966–76 [1]

[Thousands of persons 14 years and over for 1966, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Industry group and class of worker	1966 [2]	1966 [3]	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1974 [4]	1975	1976
All industry groups	88,553	86,266	88,179	90,230	92,477	93,623	95,027	96,972	100,203	101,748	101,472	101,240	104,219
Agriculture	5,604	5,021	5,184	4,936	4,722	4,768	4,871	4,725	4,729	4,514	4,221	4,152	4,277
Wage and salary workers	2,435	2,079	2,150	2,034	1,907	1,901	1,989	1,937	1,970	1,976	1,921	2,043	2,071
Self-employed workers	2,132	2,098	2,083	2,036	2,051	2,028	2,020	2,113	2,038	1,949	1,794	1,636	1,654
Unpaid family workers	1,037	844	951	866	764	839	862	675	721	589	506	472	552
Nonagricultural industries	82,949	81,245	82,995	85,294	87,755	88,855	90,156	92,247	95,474	97,234	97,251	97,088	99,942
Wage and salary workers	76,562	75,038	76,629	78,737	81,322	82,347	83,610	85,678	88,955	90,715	91,028	90,767	93,054
Mining	602	602	560	548	544	573	619	716	677	764	740	757	758
Construction	4,578	4,538	4,519	4,675	4,949	4,970	5,441	5,279	5,698	5,689	5,555	5,161	5,312
Manufacturing	22,477	22,248	22,532	22,819	23,640	22,540	21,953	22,381	23,110	23,080	23,314	22,095	22,600
Durable goods	12,807	12,788	13,086	13,258	13,955	13,109	12,481	12,861	13,412	13,493	13,701	13,047	12,951
Lumber and wood products	655	651	639	637	635	654	711	668	713	765	777	728	675
Furniture and fixtures	494	492	454	472	534	531	493	589	585	608	607	553	602
Stone, clay, and glass products	710	710	689	720	758	745	714	704	698	747	759	705	684
Primary metal industries	1,411	1,409	1,329	1,403	1,483	1,367	1,390	1,456	1,460	1,444	1,461	1,463	1,436
Fabricated metal products	1,650	1,648	1,751	1,768	1,900	1,511	1,429	1,549	1,637	1,630	1,667	1,585	1,470
Machinery	2,225	2,223	2,358	2,352	2,584	2,379	2,141	2,202	2,346	2,467	2,482	2,501	2,394
Electrical equipment	2,142	2,142	2,261	2,197	2,311	2,270	2,094	2,185	2,361	2,264	2,258	2,141	2,118
Transportation equipment	2,415	2,412	2,482	2,647	2,666	2,424	2,173	2,185	2,244	2,187	2,228	2,037	2,201
Automobiles	1,136	1,133	1,070	1,186	1,206	1,110	1,072	1,092	1,130	1,086	1,118	985	1,122
Other transportation equipment	1,279	1,279	1,412	1,461	1,460	1,314	1,101	1,093	1,114	1,101	1,110	1,051	1,078
Other durable goods	1,106	1,101	1,123	1,062	1,084	1,228	1,336	1,323	1,368	1,381	1,461	1,334	1,369
Nondurable goods	9,670	9,460	9,446	9,561	9,685	9,431	9,472	9,520	9,698	9,587	9,613	9,049	9,649
Food and kindred products	2,140	2,122	2,162	2,134	2,130	1,917	2,179	2,191	2,071	2,157	2,143	1,961	2,101
Textile mill products	1,162	1,158	1,165	1,224	1,133	1,037	1,067	1,062	1,136	964	958	979	1,128
Apparel and related products	1,640	1,639	1,517	1,523	1,585	1,671	1,625	1,539	1,646	1,663	1,625	1,548	1,525
Printing and publishing	1,503	1,318	1,226	1,236	1,246	1,370	1,329	1,385	1,338	1,367	1,395	1,318	1,425
Chemicals and allied products	1,214	1,213	1,223	1,201	1,294	1,260	1,172	1,160	1,239	1,261	1,310	1,235	1,307
Other nondurable goods	2,011	2,010	2,153	2,243	2,297	2,176	2,100	2,183	2,268	2,175	2,183	2,008	2,158
Transportation and public utilities	5,011	4,993	5,327	5,312	5,402	5,640	5,810	5,582	5,882	5,761	5,824	5,946	5,897
Railroads and railway express	852	849	811	700	712	757	713	593	613	639	647	629	632
Other transportation	1,925	1,914	2,193	2,240	2,297	2,308	2,545	2,473	2,634	2,681	2,692	2,715	2,700
Communications	1,102	1,101	1,136	1,205	1,191	1,357	1,287	1,224	1,356	1,256	1,287	1,248	1,231
Other public utilities	1,132	1,129	1,187	1,167	1,202	1,218	1,265	1,292	1,279	1,185	1,199	1,352	1,334
Wholesale and retail trade	15,339	15,027	15,307	15,319	15,813	16,782	17,322	18,185	18,886	19,368	19,608	19,765	20,411
Wholesale trade	2,579	2,551	2,672	2,623	2,629	3,051	3,048	3,426	3,306	3,428	3,488	3,484	3,624
Retail trade	12,760	12,476	12,635	12,696	13,184	13,731	14,274	14,759	15,580	15,940	16,120	16,281	16,787
Finance and service	24,161	23,242	23,875	25,076	25,952	27,061	27,762	28,604	29,734	30,848	30,807	31,453	32,573
Finance, insurance, real estate	3,617	3,606	3,606	3,687	4,044	4,146	4,353	4,487	4,806	4,981	4,902	4,748	4,929
Business and repair services	1,811	1,783	1,944	2,067	2,192	2,227	2,354	2,580	2,675	2,795	2,718	2,690	3,019
Private households	3,623	2,949	2,756	2,755	2,572	2,491	2,351	2,061	2,054	1,896	1,884	1,877	1,845
Personal services, exc. private households	2,114	2,093	2,226	2,281	2,254	2,195	2,060	2,062	2,117	2,183	2,170	2,102	2,130
Entertainment and recreation services	950	875	932	915	885	945	889	1,006	1,078	1,093	1,066	1,186	1,213
Medical and other health services	3,984	3,958	3,985	4,517	4,701	4,985	5,296	5,538	5,962	6,216	6,302	6,592	6,662
Welfare and religious services	827	814	806	915	909	1,123	1,123	1,213	1,273	1,326	1,361	1,461	1,582
Educational services	6,008	5,952	6,349	6,656	7,042	7,396	7,640	7,962	8,029	8,476	8,534	8,727	8,886
Other professional services	1,124	1,112	1,172	1,210	1,228	1,435	1,606	1,578	1,641	1,789	1,776	1,990	2,122
Forestry and fisheries	103	100	100	83	125	118	91	108	99	93	94	110	183
Public administration	4,394	4,388	4,509	4,988	5,022	4,781	4,703	4,931	4,968	5,199	5,180	5,590	5,503
Self-employed workers	5,734	5,590	5,333	5,533	5,454	5,565	5,553	5,687	5,614	5,715	5,601	5,724	5,994
Unpaid family workers	653	617	1,033	1,024	979	943	993	882	905	804	622	596	894

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[1] Data for 1955–65 were published in the *1967 Manpower Report*.

[2] The estimates for 1966 forward are not strictly comparable with those of prior years aside from the age difference because of earlier misclassification of some wage and salary workers as self-employed. The change in classification resulted in a shift of about 750,000 in 1966 from nonfarm self-employment to wage and salary employment affecting primarily the data for trade and service industries.

[3] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967. See also footnote 2.

[4] See footnote 5, table B–14.

Table B–17. Percent of Persons With Work Experience During the Year Who Worked Year Round at Full-Time Jobs, by Industry Group and Class of Worker in Job Held Longest, 1966–76 [1]

[Percent of persons 14 years and over for 1966, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Industry group and class of worker	1966	1966 [2]	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1974 [3]	1975	1976
All industry groups	56.6	58.0	58.6	57.9	57.1	55.6	56.1	57.1	57.1	56.5	54.4	54.4	54.3
Agriculture	42.8	47.4	46.4	46.1	45.8	43.9	43.7	48.6	46.8	47.8	47.3	46.4	46.1
Wage and salary workers	26.6	30.8	30.0	28.4	29.6	27.9	30.2	33.2	32.9	33.1	29.5	29.4	32.0
Self-employed workers	74.1	75.3	75.8	75.3	70.2	69.7	67.6	70.9	69.8	70.2	71.8	73.1	70.8
Unpaid family workers	16.7	18.7	18.9	18.8	21.1	17.5	18.9	22.5	20.0	22.8	28.1	28.0	25.2
Nonagricultural industries	57.5	58.7	59.4	58.6	57.7	56.2	56.8	57.5	57.6	56.9	54.7	54.7	54.6
Wage and salary workers	57.3	58.5	59.5	58.7	57.8	56.2	56.8	57.6	57.6	56.9	54.6	54.7	54.8
Mining	73.6	73.6	70.5	70.8	65.4	69.3	61.2	70.9	72.8	64.8	61.1	65.7	66.9
Construction	53.5	53.9	55.6	55.2	54.1	50.9	50.2	52.8	51.1	51.8	47.0	43.5	44.4
Manufacturing	68.9	69.6	69.7	69.5	68.2	65.6	67.0	67.5	68.9	66.9	64.7	63.7	65.8
Durable goods	72.3	72.4	71.8	72.3	70.6	67.5	69.9	69.5	71.5	69.8	67.5	66.3	69.2
Lumber and wood products	59.2	59.6	55.7	61.5	57.2	53.2	59.2	58.2	57.8	54.6	53.0	50.5	54.0
Furniture and fixtures	70.2	70.5	68.5	69.7	71.5	61.8	66.7	55.0	65.5	65.5	63.9	55.2	57.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	73.8	73.8	72.0	71.2	74.4	71.1	68.1	67.3	70.5	68.1	66.0	69.5	70.4
Primary metal industries	76.4	76.5	77.8	71.8	75.3	74.4	70.6	75.2	78.4	76.7	75.4	67.8	74.2
Fabricated metal products	72.8	72.9	72.9	71.9	70.5	64.9	66.9	66.0	70.9	67.7	65.7	64.8	66.7
Machinery	77.8	77.8	75.8	76.2	74.7	71.9	72.1	73.5	74.9	74.9	72.8	71.9	75.7
Electrical equipment	67.7	67.7	69.8	72.7	67.8	68.5	71.6	70.3	72.0	71.3	68.7	68.6	69.7
Transportation equipment	74.0	74.1	72.0	75.2	70.6	64.4	73.5	73.7	74.1	68.5	65.4	66.5	69.0
Automobiles	68.6	68.8	64.5	71.7	65.2	52.6	73.7	76.0	75.3	66.7	62.1	61.7	70.4
Other transportation equipment	78.9	78.9	77.6	78.1	75.1	74.4	73.4	71.4	72.8	70.4	68.7	71.0	67.6
Other durable goods	67.9	68.1	68.4	65.3	65.4	66.6	68.0	66.1	63.9	67.1	63.7	63.7	66.6
Nondurable goods	64.4	65.8	66.8	65.6	64.7	62.8	63.3	64.8	65.4	62.9	60.6	59.9	61.3
Food and kindered products	64.3	64.8	64.6	63.4	62.4	59.4	59.2	65.0	63.2	62.0	59.4	61.3	60.6
Textile mill products	69.6	69.9	66.3	66.4	66.6	63.7	63.4	64.3	65.2	55.5	54.7	48.0	57.4
Apparel and related products	49.2	49.2	52.9	55.4	51.3	48.5	48.5	51.2	49.0	47.3	44.9	42.1	47.6
Printing and publishing	53.6	61.1	66.9	62.1	62.4	63.1	62.8	63.0	66.4	64.8	61.4	59.3	56.9
Chemicals and allied products	79.8	79.9	79.9	76.9	78.7	79.2	80.1	78.9	81.5	77.6	75.1	77.8	79.4
Other nondurable goods	72.6	72.6	71.8	70.0	68.7	66.8	69.9	67.9	69.9	69.1	58.7	67.6	65.7
Transportation and public utilities	75.5	75.7	75.5	73.2	72.2	71.5	71.4	72.7	73.0	73.0	71.1	71.6	70.7
Railroads and railway express	83.4	83.6	80.8	80.9	80.3	78.6	75.3	80.9	78.6	81.7	79.3	80.5	78.3
Other transportation	67.2	67.6	69.1	68.7	66.0	62.5	63.7	64.3	65.8	62.6	60.0	60.9	58.6
Communications	74.0	74.0	74.5	67.4	72.0	72.2	73.6	75.9	77.9	83.4	81.4	81.2	82.6
Other public utilities	84.9	85.1	84.8	83.4	79.3	83.5	82.4	82.1	80.1	80.8	80.6	80.1	80.7
Wholesale and retail trade	46.2	47.1	47.9	47.5	45.2	43.8	44.7	45.1	44.4	44.6	42.5	43.3	43.2
Wholesale trade	69.9	70.6	70.5	70.9	69.9	68.3	68.9	71.4	70.4	69.9	67.9	69.3	67.2
Retail trade	41.4	42.3	43.1	42.6	40.3	38.3	39.5	38.9	38.9	39.2	37.0	37.8	38.0
Finance and service	46.8	48.6	50.9	49.4	50.0	50.3	51.1	52.4	62.1	52.1	49.8	50.7	49.8
Finance, insurance, real estate	68.6	68.8	70.0	67.7	66.8	67.7	66.1	68.0	64.8	66.2	65.9	68.3	66.1
Business and repair services	55.9	56.8	57.6	57.7	54.8	50.5	53.1	50.1	51.9	52.5	48.6	50.2	49.0
Private households	13.9	17.1	17.7	18.6	15.2	15.3	15.3	17.8	17.8	17.2	11.6	12.9	10.4
Personal services, exc private households	42.7	43.1	43.6	41.6	41.0	38.8	38.6	36.3	36.3	37.7	35.1	36.8	34.3
Entertainment and recreation services	28.7	31.2	31.2	28.5	30.2	27.3	25.2	28.6	27.4	28.1	25.0	25.1	25.1
Medical and other health services	52.5	52.9	56.5	52.6	51.1	52.5	54.8	57.0	56.3	56.1	53.6	54.6	55.0
Welfare and religious services	51.5	52.3	52.2	52.2	54.2	56.3	56.9	55.8	58.3	53.2	52.1	53.9	52.2
Educational services	48.0	48.5	52.1	50.4	54.0	54.0	54.8	55.4	55.3	53.9	51.3	51.3	49.7
Other professional services	60.1	60.8	61.4	59.6	61.5	61.8	56.8	59.4	60.3	59.6	58.5	57.1	59.5
Forestry and fisheries	52.4	53.0	52.0	50.6	41.6	41.5	52.7	38.0	48.5	38.4	44.7	43.4	44.6
Public administration	76.2	76.3	76.7	76.7	76.1	74.4	76.7	76.0	74.5	73.2	72.2	73.0	73.7
Self-employed workers	62.7	64.3	65.0	64.6	62.0	61.6	61.0	60.8	61.1	60.1	57.9	56.3	55.6
Unpaid family workers	30.5	32.3	25.7	24.1	23.5	29.1	29.0	28.8	36.9	37.3	43.4	39.1	30.4

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[1] Data for 1950–65 were published in the *1967 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

[3] See footnote 5, table B–14.

Table B–18. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1966–76 [1]

[Persons 14 years and over for 1966, 16 years and over for 1966 forward]

Item	1966	1966 [2]	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1974 [3]	1975	1976
	Number (thousands)												
BOTH SEXES													
Total working or looking for work	89,924	87,540	89,432	91,480	93,640	95,342	97,185	99,029	101,813	103,852	103,601	104,442	107,148
Percent with unemployment	12.9	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.5	15.3	16.3	15.4	14.2	17.6	17.9	20.2	19.1
Number with unemployment	11,602	11,387	11,564	11,332	11,744	14,565	15,851	15,287	14,498	18,318	18,536	21,104	20,447
Did not work but looked for work	1,371	1,274	1,253	1,250	1,163	1,719	2,158	2,057	1,610	2,104	2,129	3,202	2,929
Worked during year	10,231	10,113	10,311	10,082	10,581	12,846	13,693	13,230	12,888	16,214	16,408	17,903	17,518
Year-round workers [4] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	1,269	1,269	1,381	1,285	1,396	1,179	1,106	1,154	1,202	1,899	889	849	739
Part-year workers [5] with unemployment	8,962	8,844	8,930	8,797	9,185	11,667	12,587	12,076	11,686	14,315	15,519	17,054	16,780
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	3,403	3,348	3,357	3,632	3,614	3,301	3,130	3,401	3,720	4,193	4,483	3,777	3,847
5 to 10	2,059	2,038	2,073	1,989	2,177	2,729	2,709	2,608	2,638	3,433	3,747	3,371	3,494
11 to 14	1,058	1,047	1,177	1,036	1,057	1,669	1,690	1,512	1,531	1,778	1,849	2,225	2,262
15 to 26	1,585	1,567	1,520	1,406	1,542	2,468	2,946	2,699	2,383	3,060	3,386	4,290	3,988
27 or more	857	844	803	734	795	1,500	2,112	1,856	1,414	1,851	2,053	3,390	3,190
Two spells of unemployment or more	3,458	3,411	3,357	3,122	3,417	4,310	4,451	4,308	4,183	5,429	5,913	5,601	5,733
2 spells	1,479	1,465	1,503	1,471	1,603	2,088	2,204	2,097	2,014	2,812	3,075	2,989	2,967
3 spells or more	1,979	1,946	1,854	1,651	1,814	2,222	2,247	2,211	2,169	2,617	2,838	2,612	2,767
MALE													
Total working or looking for work	53,576	52,103	52,788	53,677	54,755	55,589	56,841	57,796	58,855	59,605	59,489	59,664	60,682
Percent with unemployment	12.4	12.5	12.6	11.7	12.3	15.5	16.4	15.2	13.5	17.1	17.3	20.0	18.8
Number with unemployment	6,658	6,503	6,655	6,263	6,709	8,614	9,316	8,798	7,921	10,211	10,282	11,934	11,392
Did not work but looked for work	467	395	396	365	365	670	828	742	485	697	710	1,304	1,176
Worked during year	6,191	6,108	6,259	5,898	6,344	7,944	8,488	8,056	7,436	9,514	9,572	10,629	10,216
Year-round workers [4] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	923	923	1,002	900	963	834	767	827	857	1,246	605	583	485
Part-year workers [5] with unemployment	5,268	5,185	5,257	4,998	5,381	7,110	7,721	7,229	6,579	8,268	8,967	10,046	9,731
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	1,767	1,727	1,743	1,875	1,861	1,742	1,701	1,744	1,771	2,069	2,216	1,805	1,862
5 to 10	1,300	1,286	1,310	1,215	1,386	1,759	1,734	1,675	1,575	2,079	2,263	1,977	2,055
11 to 14	718	707	759	647	700	1,090	1,081	994	934	1,108	1,135	1,377	1,309
15 to 26	980	972	979	870	980	1,585	1,921	1,714	1,510	1,889	2,116	2,849	2,473
27 or more	503	493	466	391	454	934	1,284	1,102	789	1,123	1,237	2,039	2,032
Two spells of unemployment or more	2,328	2,295	2,228	2,015	2,262	2,914	2,991	2,814	2,650	3,551	3,890	3,610	3,735
2 spells	913	900	908	901	1,003	1,379	1,445	1,323	1,177	1,782	1,949	1,842	1,881
3 spells or more	1,415	1,395	1,320	1,114	1,259	1,535	1,546	1,491	1,473	1,769	1,940	1,769	1,854
FEMALE													
Total working or looking for work	36,348	35,437	36,644	37,803	38,885	39,753	40,344	41,233	42,958	44,247	44,112	44,778	46,465
Percent with unemployment	13.6	13.8	13.4	13.4	12.9	15.0	16.2	15.7	15.3	18.3	18.7	20.5	19.5
Number with unemployment	4,944	4,884	4,909	5,069	5,035	5,951	6,535	6,489	6,577	8,107	8,254	9,171	9,055
Did not work but looked for work	904	879	857	885	798	1,049	1,330	1,315	1,125	1,407	1,419	1,897	1,753
Worked during year	4,040	4,005	4,052	4,184	4,237	4,902	5,205	5,174	5,452	6,700	6,835	7,273	7,302
Year-round workers [4] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	346	346	379	385	433	345	339	327	345	653	284	266	253
Part-year workers [5] with unemployment	3,694	3,659	3,673	3,799	3,804	4,557	4,866	4,847	5,107	6,017	6,552	7,008	7,049
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	1,636	1,621	1,614	1,757	1,753	1,559	1,429	1,657	1,949	2,124	2,267	1,973	1,985
5 to 10	759	752	763	774	791	970	975	933	1,063	1,354	1,484	1,394	1,439
11 to 14	340	340	418	389	357	579	609	518	597	670	715	848	952
15 to 26	605	595	541	536	562	883	1,025	985	873	1,171	1,270	1,441	1,515
27 or more	354	351	337	343	341	566	828	754	625	728	815	1,352	1,157
Two spells of unemployment or more	1,130	1,116	1,129	1,107	1,155	1,396	1,460	1,494	1,533	1,878	2,024	1,990	1,998
2 spells	566	565	595	570	600	709	759	774	837	1,030	1,126	1,147	1,086
3 spells or more	564	551	534	537	555	687	701	720	696	848	898	843	912

Footnotes at end of table.

Table B–18. Extent of Unemployment During the Year, by Sex, 1966–76 [1]—Continued

Item	1966	1966 [2]	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1974 [3]	1975	1976
	Percent distribution of unemployed persons with work experience during the year												
BOTH SEXES													
Total who worked during year	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [4] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	12.4	12.5	13.4	12.7	13.2	9.2	8.1	8.7	9.3	11.7	5.4	4.7	4.2
Part-year workers [5] with unemployment	87.6	87.5	86.6	87.3	86.8	90.8	91.9	91.2	90.7	88.4	94.6	95.3	95.8
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	33.3	33.1	32.6	36.0	34.2	25.7	22.9	25.7	28.9	25.9	27.3	21.1	22.0
5 to 10	20.1	20.2	20.1	19.7	20.6	21.2	19.8	19.7	20.5	21.2	22.8	18.8	19.9
11 to 14	10.3	10.4	11.4	10.3	10.0	13.0	12.3	11.4	11.9	11.0	11.3	12.4	12.9
15 to 26	15.5	15.5	14.7	13.9	14.6	19.2	21.5	20.4	18.5	18.9	20.6	24.0	22.8
27 or more	8.4	8.3	7.8	7.3	7.5	11.7	15.4	14.0	11.0	11.4	12.5	18.9	18.2
Two spells of unemployment or more	33.8	33.7	32.6	31.0	32.3	33.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	33.4	36.0	31.3	32.7
2 spells	14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	15.1	16.3	16.1	15.8	15.6	17.3	18.7	16.7	16.9
3 spells or more	19.3	19.2	18.0	16.4	17.1	17.3	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.1	17.3	14.6	15.8
MALE													
Total who worked during year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [4] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	14.9	15.1	16.0	15.3	15.2	10.5	9.0	10.3	11.5	13.1	6.3	5.5	4.7
Part-year workers [5] with unemployment	85.1	84.9	84.0	84.7	84.8	89.5	91.0	89.7	88.5	86.9	93.7	94.5	95.3
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	28.5	28.3	27.8	31.8	29.3	21.9	20.0	21.6	23.8	21.7	23.2	17.0	18.2
5 to 10	21.0	21.1	20.9	20.6	21.8	22.1	20.4	20.8	21.2	21.9	23.6	18.6	20.1
11 to 14	11.6	11.6	12.1	11.0	11.0	13.7	12.7	12.3	12.6	11.6	11.9	13.0	12.8
15 to 26	15.8	15.9	15.6	14.8	15.4	20.0	22.6	21.3	20.3	19.9	22.1	26.8	24.2
27 or more	8.1	8.1	7.4	6.6	7.2	11.8	15.1	13.7	10.6	11.8	12.9	19.2	19.9
Two spells of unemployment or more	37.6	37.6	35.6	34.2	35.7	36.7	35.2	34.9	35.6	37.3	40.6	34.0	36.6
2 spells	14.7	14.7	14.5	15.3	15.8	17.4	17.0	16.4	15.8	18.7	20.4	17.3	18.4
3 spells or more	22.9	22.8	21.1	18.9	19.8	19.3	18.2	18.5	19.8	18.6	20.3	16.6	18.2
FEMALE													
Total who worked during year	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Year-round workers [4] with 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment	8.6	8.6	9.4	9.2	10.2	7.0	6.5	6.3	6.3	9.7	4.1	3.7	3.5
Part-year workers [5] with unemployment	91.4	91.4	90.6	90.8	89.8	93.0	93.5	93.6	93.7	90.3	95.9	96.3	96.5
Weeks unemployed: 1 to 4	40.5	40.5	39.8	42.0	41.4	31.8	27.5	32.0	35.7	31.7	33.2	27.1	27.2
5 to 10	18.8	18.8	18.8	18.5	18.7	19.8	18.7	18.0	19.5	20.2	21.7	19.2	19.7
11 to 14	8.4	8.5	10.3	9.3	8.4	11.8	11.7	10.0	11.0	10.2	10.5	11.7	13.0
15 to 26	15.0	14.9	13.4	12.8	13.3	18.0	19.7	19.0	16.0	17.5	18.6	19.8	20.8
27 or more	8.8	8.8	8.3	8.2	8.0	11.5	15.9	14.6	11.5	10.9	11.9	18.6	15.8
Two spells of unemployment or more	28.0	27.9	27.9	26.5	27.3	28.5	28.0	28.9	28.1	28.1	29.6	27.4	27.4
2 spells	14.0	14.1	14.7	13.6	14.2	14.5	14.6	15.0	15.4	15.4	16.5	15.8	14.9
3 spells or more	14.0	13.8	13.2	12.8	13.1	14.0	13.5	13.9	12.8	12.7	13.1	11.6	12.5

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[1] Data for 1957–65 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report*.

[2] Data revised to refer to persons 16 years and over in accordance with the changes in age limit and concepts introduced in 1967.

[3] See footnote 5, table B–14.

[4] Worked 50 weeks or more.

[5] Worked less than 50 weeks.

Table C–1. Total Employment on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Year	Total	Private												Government		
		Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate	Services	Total government	Federal[1]	State and local
					Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail					
	Number (thousands)															
1947	43,881	38,407	955	1,982	15,545	8,385	7,159	4,166	8,955	2,361	6,595	1,754	5,050	5,474	1,892	3,582
1948	44,891	39,241	994	2,169	15,582	8,326	7,256	4,189	9,272	2,489	6,783	1,829	5,206	5,650	1,863	3,787
1949	43,778	37,922	930	2,165	14,441	7,489	6,953	4,001	9,264	2,487	6,778	1,857	5,264	5,856	1,908	3,948
1950	45,222	39,196	901	2,333	15,241	8,094	7,147	4,034	9,386	2,518	6,868	1,919	5,382	6,026	1,928	4,098
1951	47,849	41,460	929	2,603	16,393	9,089	7,304	4,226	9,742	2,606	7,136	1,991	5,576	6,389	2,302	4,087
1952	48,825	42,216	898	2,634	16,632	9,349	7,284	4,248	10,004	2,687	7,317	2,069	5,730	6,609	2,420	4,188
1953	50,232	43,587	866	2,623	17,549	10,110	7,438	4,290	10,247	2,727	7,520	2,146	5,867	6,645	2,305	4,340
1954	49,022	42,271	791	2,612	16,314	9,129	7,185	4,084	10,235	2,739	7,496	2,234	6,002	6,751	2,188	4,563
1955	50,675	43,761	792	2,802	16,882	9,541	7,340	4,141	10,535	2,796	7,740	2,335	6,274	6,914	2,187	4,727
1956	52,408	45,131	822	2,999	17,243	9,834	7,409	4,244	10,858	2,884	7,974	2,429	6,536	7,277	2,209	5,069
1957	52,894	45,278	828	2,923	17,174	9,856	7,319	4,241	10,886	2,893	7,992	2,477	6,749	7,616	2,217	5,399
1958	51,363	43,524	751	2,778	15,945	8,830	7,116	3,976	10,750	2,848	7,902	2,519	6,806	7,839	2,191	5,648
1959	53,313	45,230	732	2,960	16,675	9,373	7,303	4,011	11,127	2,946	8,182	2,594	7,130	8,083	2,233	5,850
1960	54,234	45,881	712	2,885	16,796	9,459	7,336	4,004	11,391	3,004	8,388	2,669	7,423	8,353	2,270	6,083
1961	54,042	45,448	672	2,816	16,326	9,070	7,256	3,903	11,337	2,993	8,344	2,731	7,664	8,594	2,279	6,315
1962	55,596	46,706	650	2,902	16,853	9,480	7,373	3,906	11,566	3,056	8,511	2,800	8,028	8,890	2,340	6,550
1963	56,702	47,477	635	2,963	16,995	9,616	7,380	3,903	11,778	3,104	8,675	2,877	8,325	9,225	2,358	6,868
1964	58,331	48,735	634	3,050	17,274	9,816	7,458	3,951	12,160	3,189	8,971	2,957	8,709	9,596	2,348	7,248
1965	60,815	50,741	632	3,186	18,062	10,406	7,656	4,036	12,716	3,312	9,404	3,023	9,087	10,074	2,378	7,696
1966	63,955	53,163	627	3,275	19,214	11,284	7,930	4,151	13,245	3,437	9,808	3,100	9,551	10,792	2,564	8,227
1967	65,857	54,459	613	3,208	19,447	11,439	8,008	4,261	13,606	3,525	10,081	3,225	10,099	11,398	2,719	8,679
1968	67,951	56,106	606	3,306	19,781	11,626	8,155	4,311	14,099	3,611	10,488	3,381	10,622	11,845	2,737	9,109
1969	70,442	58,240	619	3,525	20,167	11,895	8,272	4,435	14,704	3,733	10,971	3,562	11,228	12,202	2,758	9,444
1970	70,920	58,359	623	3,536	19,349	11,195	8,154	4,504	15,040	3,816	11,225	3,687	11,621	12,561	2,731	9,830
1971	71,222	58,334	609	3,639	18,572	10,597	7,975	4,457	15,352	3,823	11,529	3,802	11,903	12,887	2,696	10,192
1972	73,714	60,373	625	3,831	19,090	11,006	8,084	4,517	15,975	3,943	12,032	3,943	12,392	13,340	2,684	10,656
1973	76,896	63,157	644	4,015	20,068	11,839	8,229	4,644	16,674	4,107	12,568	4,091	13,021	13,739	2,663	11,075
1974	78,413	64,235	694	3,957	20,046	11,895	8,151	4,696	17,017	4,223	12,794	4,208	13,617	14,177	2,724	11,453
1975	77,051	62,330	745	3,512	18,347	10,679	7,668	4,498	17,000	4,177	12,824	4,223	14,006	14,720	2,748	11,973
1976	79,443	64,496	783	3,594	18,956	11,026	7,930	4,509	17,694	4,263	13,431	4,316	14,644	14,948	2,733	12,215
1977[p]	82,140	66,945	831	3,845	19,558	11,480	8,075	4,590	18,281	4,389	13,892	4,509	15,334	15,195	2,727	12,468
	Percent distribution															
1947	100.0	87.5	2.2	4.5	35.4	19.1	16.3	9.5	20.4	5.4	15.0	4.0	11.5	12.5	4.3	8.2
1948	100.0	87.4	2.2	4.8	34.7	18.5	16.2	9.3	20.7	5.5	15.1	4.1	11.6	12.6	4.2	8.3
1949	100.0	86.6	2.1	4.9	33.0	17.1	15.9	9.1	21.2	5.7	15.5	4.2	12.0	13.4	4.4	9.4
1950	100.0	86.7	2.0	5.2	33.7	17.9	15.8	8.9	20.8	5.6	15.2	4.2	11.9	13.3	4.3	9.5
1951	100.0	86.6	1.9	5.4	34.3	19.0	15.3	8.8	20.4	5.4	14.9	4.2	11.7	13.4	4.8	8.1
1952	100.0	86.5	1.8	5.4	34.1	19.1	14.9	8.7	20.5	5.5	15.0	4.2	11.7	13.5	5.0	8.0
1953	100.0	86.8	1.7	5.2	34.9	20.1	14.8	8.5	20.4	5.4	15.0	4.3	11.7	13.2	4.6	8.6
1954	100.0	86.2	1.6	5.3	33.3	18.6	14.7	8.3	20.9	5.6	15.3	4.6	12.2	13.8	4.5	9.6
1955	100.0	86.4	1.6	5.5	33.3	18.8	14.5	8.2	20.8	5.5	15.3	4.6	12.4	13.6	4.3	9.3
1956	100.0	86.1	1.6	5.7	32.9	18.8	14.1	8.1	20.7	5.5	15.2	4.6	12.5	13.9	4.2	9.7
1957	100.0	85.6	1.6	5.5	32.5	18.6	13.8	8.0	20.6	5.5	15.1	4.7	12.8	14.4	4.2	10.2
1958	100.0	84.7	1.5	5.4	31.0	17.2	13.9	7.7	20.9	5.5	15.4	4.9	13.3	15.3	4.3	11.0
1959	100.0	84.8	1.4	5.6	31.3	17.6	13.7	7.5	20.9	5.5	15.3	4.9	13.4	15.2	4.2	11.0
1960	100.0	84.6	1.3	5.3	31.0	17.4	13.5	7.4	21.0	5.5	15.5	4.9	13.7	15.4	4.2	11.2
1961	100.0	84.1	1.2	5.2	30.2	16.8	13.4	7.2	21.0	5.5	15.4	5.1	14.2	15.9	4.2	11.7
1962	100.0	84.0	1.2	5.2	30.3	17.1	13.3	7.0	20.8	5.5	15.3	5.0	14.4	16.0	4.2	11.8
1963	100.0	83.7	1.1	5.2	30.0	17.0	13.0	6.9	20.8	5.5	15.3	5.1	14.7	16.3	4.2	12.1
1964	100.0	83.5	1.1	5.2	29.6	16.8	12.8	6.8	20.8	5.5	15.4	5.1	14.9	16.5	4.0	12.4
1965	100.0	83.4	1.0	5.2	29.7	17.1	12.6	6.6	20.9	5.4	15.5	5.0	14.9	16.6	3.9	12.7
1966	100.0	83.1	1.0	5.1	30.0	17.6	12.4	6.5	20.7	5.4	15.3	4.8	14.9	16.9	4.0	12.9
1967	100.0	82.7	.9	4.9	29.5	17.4	12.2	6.5	20.7	5.4	15.3	4.9	15.3	17.3	4.1	13.2
1968	100.0	82.6	.9	4.9	29.1	17.1	12.0	6.3	20.7	5.3	15.4	5.0	15.6	17.4	4.0	13.4
1969	100.0	82.7	.9	5.0	28.6	16.9	11.7	6.3	20.9	5.3	15.6	5.1	15.9	17.3	3.9	13.4
1970	100.0	82.3	.9	5.0	27.3	15.8	11.5	6.4	21.2	5.4	15.8	5.2	16.4	17.7	3.8	13.5
1971	100.0	81.9	.9	5.1	26.1	14.9	11.2	6.3	21.6	5.4	16.2	5.3	16.7	18.1	3.8	14.9
1972	100.0	81.9	.8	5.2	25.9	14.9	11.0	6.1	21.6	5.3	16.3	5.3	16.8	18.1	3.6	14.3
1973	100.0	82.1	.8	5.2	26.1	15.4	10.7	6.0	21.7	5.4	16.3	5.3	16.9	17.9	3.5	14.4
1974	100.0	81.9	.9	5.0	25.6	15.2	10.4	6.0	21.7	5.4	16.3	5.4	17.4	18.1	3.5	14.6
1975	100.0	80.9	1.0	4.6	23.8	13.9	10.0	5.8	22.1	5.4	16.6	5.5	18.2	19.1	3.6	15.5
1976	100.0	81.2	1.0	4.5	23.9	13.9	10.0	5.7	22.3	5.4	16.9	5.4	18.4	18.8	3.4	15.4
1977[p]	100.0	81.5	1.0	4.7	23.8	14.0	9.8	5.6	22.2	5.3	16.9	5.5	18.7	18.5	3.3	15.2

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Data are prepared by the U.S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only, excluding the Central Intelligence and Nationa Security Agencies.

Table C–2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Production or nonsupervisory workers (thousands)											
1947	33,747	871	1,759	12,990	7,028	5,962	(3)	8,241	2,165	6,076	1,460	(3)
1948	34,489	906	1,924	12,910	6,925	5,986	(3)	8,629	2,274	6,355	1,521	(3)
1949	33,159	839	1,919	11,790	6,122	5,669	(3)	8,595	2,287	6,328	1,542	(3)
1950	34,349	816	2,069	12,523	6,705	5,817	(3)	8,742	2,294	6,448	1,591	(3)
1951	36,225	840	2,308	13,368	7,480	5,888	(3)	9,091	2,365	6,726	1,649	(3)
1952	36,643	801	2,324	13,359	7,550	5,810	(3)	9,333	2,439	6,894	1,711	(3)
1953	37,694	765	2,305	14,055	8,154	5,901	(3)	9,510	2,459	7,051	1,771	(3)
1954	36,276	686	2,281	12,817	7,194	5,623	(3)	9,456	2,442	7,014	1,837	(3)
1955	37,500	680	2,440	13,288	7,548	5,740	(3)	9,675	2,479	7,196	1,920	(3)
1956	38,495	701	2,613	13,436	7,669	5,767	(3)	9,933	2,547	7,386	1,994	(3)
1957	38,384	695	2,537	13,189	7,550	5,638	(3)	9,923	2,541	7,382	2,031	(3)
1958	36,608	611	2,384	11,997	6,579	5,419	(3)	9,736	2,477	7,259	2,063	(3)
1959	38,080	590	2.538	12,603	7,033	5,570	(3)	10,087	2,562	7,525	2,121	(3)
1960	38,516	570	2,459	12,586	7,028	5,559	(3)	10,315	2,606	7,710	2,181	(3)
1961	37,989	532	2,390	12,083	6,618	5,465	(3)	10,234	2,584	7,650	2,225	(3)
1962	38,979	512	2,462	12,488	6,935	5,553	(3)	10,400	2,625	7,775	2,274	(3)
1963	39,553	498	2,523	12,555	7,027	5,527	(3)	10,560	2,656	7,904	2,329	(3)
1964	40,589	498	2,597	12,781	7,213	5,569	3,484	10,869	2,719	8,151	2,386	7,974
1965	42,309	494	2,710	13,434	7,715	5,719	3,555	11,358	2,814	8,544	2,426	8,331
1966	44,281	487	2,784	14,297	8,370	5,926	3,632	11,820	2,911	8,909	2,476	8,786
1967	45,169	469	2,708	14,308	8,364	5,944	3,712	12,121	2,971	9,151	2,566	9,287
1968	46,506	461	2,786	14,514	8,457	6,056	3,751	12,542	3,036	9,506	2,687	9,764
1969	48,243	472	2,973	14,767	8,651	6,116	3,857	13,094	3,139	9,954	2,836	10,246
1970	48,197	473	2,951	14,020	8,042	5,978	3,907	13,379	3,206	10,174	2,921	10,546
1971	48,202	455	3,023	13,467	7,622	5,845	3,861	13,630	3,192	10,438	2,995	10,772
1972	49,992	472	3,166	13,957	8,005	5,952	3,916	14,188	3,299	10,889	3,092	11,201
1973	52,334	488	3,315	14,760	8,691	6,069	4,019	14,799	3,433	11,366	3,184	11,769
1974	53,029	527	3,234	14,613	8,641	5,972	4,058	15,065	3,526	11,540	3,240	12,293
1975	51,149	565	2,806	13,070	7,543	5,528	3,857	15,013	3,462	11,552	3,221	12,617
1976	53,054	593	2,849	13,625	7,866	5,759	3,862	15,641	3,529	12,113	3,293	13,191
1977 [p]	54,930	623	3,057	14,067	8,220	5,847	3,902	16,121	3,624	12,497	3,434	13,728
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)											
1947	4,660	84	223	2,555	1,357	1,197	(3)	714	196	519	264	(3)
1948	4,751	88	245	2,672	1,401	1,270	(3)	643	215	428	308	(3)
1949	4,763	91	246	2,651	1,367	1,284	(3)	669	220	450	315	(3)
1950	4,847	85	264	2,718	1,389	1,330	(3)	644	224	420	328	(3)
1951	5,234	89	295	3,025	1,609	1,416	(3)	651	241	410	342	(3)
1952	5,574	97	310	3,273	1,799	1,474	(3)	671	248	423	358	(3)
1953	5,893	101	318	3,494	1,956	1,537	(3)	737	268	469	375	(3)
1954	5,995	105	331	3,497	1,935	1,562	(3)	779	297	482	397	(3)
1955	6,261	112	362	3,594	1,993	1,600	(3)	860	317	544	415	(3)
1956	6,635	121	386	3,807	2,165	1,642	(3)	925	337	588	435	(3)
1957	6,895	133	386	3,986	2,306	1,681	(3)	963	352	610	446	(3)
1958	6,917	140	394	3,948	2,251	1,697	(3)	1,014	371	643	456	(3)
1959	7,149	142	422	4,072	2,340	1,733	(3)	1,040	384	657	473	(3)
1960	7,365	142	426	4,210	2,431	1,777	(3)	1,076	399	678	488	(3)
1961	7,459	140	426	4,243	2,452	1,791	(3)	1,103	409	694	506	(3)
1962	7,727	139	440	4,365	2,545	1,820	(3)	1,166	431	736	526	(3)
1963	7,924	137	440	4,440	2,589	1,853	(3)	1,218	448	771	548	(3)
1964	8,146	137	453	4,493	2,603	1,889	467	1,291	470	820	571	735
1965	8,432	138	476	4,628	2,691	1,937	481	1,359	498	860	597	786
1966	8,882	140	491	4,917	2,914	2,004	519	1,425	526	899	624	765
1967	9,290	144	500	5,130	3,075	2,064	549	1,485	554	930	659	815
1968	9,600	145	520	5,267	3,169	2,099	560	1,557	575	982	694	855
1969	9,997	147	552	5,400	3,244	2,156	578	1,610	594	1,017	726	982
1970	10,162	150	485	5,329	3,153	2,176	597	1,661	610	1,051	766	1,075
1971	10,128	151	616	5,105	2,975	2,130	596	1,722	631	1,091	807	1,131
1972	10,381	152	765	5,133	3,001	1,132	601	1,787	644	1,143	851	1,191
1973	10,823	156	700	5,308	3,148	2,160	625	1,875	674	1,202	907	1,252
1974	11,206	167	723	5,433	3,254	2,179	638	1,952	697	1,254	968	1,324
1975	11,181	180	707	5,277	3,136	2,140	641	1,987	715	1,272	1,002	1,389
1976	11,441	190	745	5,331	3,160	2,171	647	2,053	734	1,318	1,023	1,453
1977 [p]	12,015	208	788	5,488	3,260	2,228	688	2,160	765	1,395	1,075	1,606

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C–2. Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] and Nonproduction Workers on Private Payrolls, and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–77—Continued

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment											
1947	12.1	8.8	11.3	16.4	16.2	16.7	(3)	8.0	8.3	7.9	16.8	(3)
1948	12.1	8.9	11.3	17.1	16.8	17.5	(3)	6.9	8.6	6.3	16.8	(3)
1949	12.6	9.8	11.4	18.4	18.3	18.5	(3)	7.2	8.8	6.6	17.0	(3)
1950	12.4	9.4	11.3	17.8	17.2	18.6	(3)	6.9	8.9	6.1	17.1	(3)
1951	12.6	9.6	11.3	18.5	17.7	19.4	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.7	17.2	(3)
1952	13.2	10.8	11.8	19.7	19.2	20.2	(3)	6.7	9.2	5.8	17.3	(3)
1953	13.5	11.7	12.1	19.9	19.3	20.7	(3)	7.2	9.8	6.2	17.5	(3)
1954	14.2	13.3	12.7	21.4	21.2	21.7	(3)	7.6	10.8	6.4	17.8	(3)
1955	14.3	14.1	12.9	21.3	20.9	21.8	(3)	8.2	11.3	7.0	17.8	(3)
1956	14.7	14.7	12.9	22.1	22.0	22.2	(3)	8.5	11.7	7.4	17.9	(3)
1957	15.2	16.1	13.2	23.2	23.4	23.0	(3)	8.8	12.2	7.6	18.0	(3)
1958	15.9	18.6	14.2	24.8	25.5	23.8	(3)	9.4	13.0	8.1	18.1	(3)
1959	15.8	19.4	14.3	24.4	25.0	23.7	(3)	9.3	13.0	8.0	18.2	(3)
1960	16.1	19.9	14.8	25.1	25.7	24.2	(3)	9.4	13.3	8.1	18.3	(3)
1961	16.4	20.8	15.1	26.0	27.0	24.7	(3)	9.7	13.7	8.3	18.5	(3)
1962	16.5	21.2	15.2	25.9	26.8	24.7	(3)	10.1	14.1	8.6	18.8	(3)
1963	16.7	21.6	14.8	26.1	26.9	25.1	(3)	10.3	14.4	8.9	19.0	(3)
1964	16.7	21.6	14.9	26.0	26.5	25.3	11.8	10.6	14.7	9.1	19.3	8.4
1965	16.6	21.8	14.9	25.6	25.9	25.3	11.9	10.7	15.0	9.1	19.7	8.3
1966	16.7	22.3	15.0	25.6	25.8	25.3	12.5	10.8	15.3	9.2	20.1	8.0
1967	17.1	23.5	15.6	26.4	26.9	25.8	12.9	10.9	15.7	9.2	20.4	8.1
1968	17.1	23.9	15.7	26.6	27.3	25.7	13.0	11.0	15.9	9.4	20.5	8.0
1969	17.2	23.7	15.7	26.8	27.3	26.1	13.0	10.9	15.9	9.3	20.4	8.7
1970	17.4	24.1	16.5	27.5	28.2	26.7	13.3	11.0	16.0	9.4	20.8	9.3
1971	17.4	25.0	16.9	27.5	28.1	26.7	13.4	11.2	16.5	9.5	21.2	9.5
1972	17.2	24.4	17.4	26.9	27.3	26.4	13.3	11.2	16.3	9.5	21.6	9.6
1973	17.1	24.2	17.4	26.5	26.6	26.2	13.5	11.2	16.4	9.6	22.2	9.6
1974	17.4	24.1	18.3	27.1	27.4	26.7	13.6	11.5	16.5	9.8	23.0	9.7
1975	17.9	24.2	20.1	28.8	29.4	27.9	14.3	11.7	17.1	9.9	23.7	9.9
1976	17.7	24.3	20.7	28.1	28.7	27.4	14.3	11.6	17.2	9.8	23.7	9.9
1977 p	17.9	25.0	20.5	28.1	28.4	27.6	15.0	11.8	17.4	10.0	23.8	10.5

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p Preliminary.

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2] Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons.

[3] Separate data not available.

Table C–3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers[1] on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate[2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Average weekly hours											
1947	40.3	40.8	38.2	40.4	40.5	40.2	(3)	40.5	41.1	40.3	37.9	(3)
1948	40.0	39.4	[illegible]	40.0	40.4	39.6	(3)	40.4	41.0	40.2	37.9	(3)
1949	39.4	36.3	37.7	39.1	39.4	38.9	(3)	40.5	40.8	40.4	37.8	(3)
1950	39.8	37.9	37.4	40.5	41.1	39.7	(3)	40.5	40.7	40.4	37.7	(3)
1951	39.9	38.4	38.1	40.6	41.5	39.5	(3)	40.5	40.8	40.4	37.7	(3)
1952	39.9	38.6	38.9	40.7	41.5	39.7	(3)	40.0	40.7	39.8	37.8	(3)
1953	39.6	38.8	37.9	40.5	41.2	39.6	(3)	39.5	40.6	39.1	37.7	(3)
1954	39.1	38.6	37.2	39.6	40.1	39.0	(3)	39.5	40.5	39.2	37.6	(3)
1955	39.6	40.7	37.1	40.7	41.3	39.9	(3)	39.4	40.7	39.0	37.6	(3)
1956	39.3	40.8	37.5	40.4	41.0	39.6	(3)	39.1	40.5	38.6	36.9	(3)
1957	38.8	40.1	37.0	39.8	40.3	39.2	(3)	38.7	40.3	38.1	36.7	(3)
1958	38.5	38.9	36.8	39.2	39.5	38.8	(3)	38.6	40.2	38.1	37.1	(3)
1959	39.0	40.5	37.0	40.3	40.7	39.7	(3)	38.8	40.6	38.2	37.3	(3)
1960	38.6	40.4	36.7	39.7	40.1	39.2	(3)	38.6	40.5	38.0	37.2	(3)
1961	38.6	40.5	36.9	39.8	40.3	39.3	(3)	38.3	40.5	37.6	36.9	(3)
1962	38.7	40.9	37.0	40.4	40.9	39.6	(3)	38.2	40.6	37.4	37.3	(3)
1963	38.8	41.6	37.3	40.5	41.1	39.6	(3)	38.1	40.6	37.3	37.5	(3)
1964	38.7	41.9	37.2	40.7	41.4	39.7	41.1	37.9	40.6	37.0	37.3	36.0
1965	38.8	42.3	37.4	41.2	42.0	40.1	41.3	37.7	40.8	36.6	37.2	35.9
1966	38.6	42.7	37.6	41.3	42.1	40.2	41.2	37.1	40.7	35.9	37.3	35.5
1967	38.0	42.6	37.7	40.6	41.2	39.7	40.5	36.5	40.3	35.3	37.0	35.1
1968	37.8	42.6	37.3	40.7	41.4	39.8	40.6	36.0	40.1	34.7	37.0	34.7
1969	37.7	43.0	37.9	40.6	41.3	39.7	40.7	35.6	40.2	34.2	37.1	34.7
1970	37.1	42.7	37.3	39.8	40.3	39.1	40.5	35.3	40.0	33.8	36.8	34.4
1971	37.0	42.4	37.2	39.9	40.4	39.3	40.2	35.1	39.8	33.7	36.9	34.2
1972	37.1	42.5	36.9	40.6	41.3	39.7	40.5	35.1	39.9	33.7	37.1	34.1
1973	37.1	42.5	37.0	40.7	41.5	39.6	40.6	34.7	39.5	33.3	36.9	34.0
1974	36.6	42.4	36.9	40.0	40.7	39.1	40.2	34.1	38.9	32.7	36.7	33.9
1975	36.1	42.3	36.6	39.4	39.9	38.8	39.6	33.8	38.6	32.4	36.5	33.8
1976	36.2	42.8	37.1	40.0	40.6	39.3	39.9	33.6	38.8	32.1	36.6	33.5
1977[p]	36.1	44.1	36.8	40.3	40.9	39.4	40.0	33.3	38.9	31.7	36.6	33.4
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)											
	$1.13	$1.47	$1.54	$1.22	$1.28	$1.15	(3)	$0.94	$1.22	$0.84	$1.14	(3)
1947	1.23	1.66	1.71	1.33	1.40	1.25	(3)	1.01	1.31	.90	1.20	(3)
1948	1.28	1.72	1.79	1.38	1.45	1.30	(3)	1.06	1.36	.95	1.26	(3)
1949	1.34	1.77	1.86	1.44	1.52	1.35	(3)	1.10	1.43	.98	1.34	(3)
1950	1.45	1.93	2.02	1.56	1.65	1.44	(3)	1.18	1.52	1.06	1.45	(3)
1951	1.52	2.01	2.13	1.65	1.75	1.51	(3)	1.23	1.61	1.09	1.51	(3)
1952	1.61	2.14	2.28	1.74	1.86	1.58	(3)	1.30	1.70	1.16	1.58	(3)
1953	1.65	2.14	2.39	1.78	1.90	1.62	(3)	1.35	1.76	1.20	1.65	(3)
1954	1.71	2.20	2.45	1.86	1.99	1.67	(3)	1.40	1.83	1.25	1.70	(3)
1955	1.80	2.33	2.57	1.95	2.08	1.77	(3)	1.47	1.94	1.30	1.78	(3)
1956	1.89	2.46	2.71	2.05	2.19	1.85	(3)	1.54	2.02	1.37	1.84	(3)
1957	1.95	2.47	2.82	2.11	2.26	1.91	(3)	1.60	2.09	1.42	1.89	(3)
1958	2.02	2.56	2.93	2.19	2.36	1.98	(3)	1.66	2.18	1.47	1.95	(3)
1959	2.09	2.61	3.08	2.26	2.43	2.05	(3)	1.71	2.24	1.52	2.02	(3)
1960	2.14	2.64	3.20	2.32	2.49	2.11	(3)	1.76	2.31	1.56	2.09	(3)
1961	2.22	2.70	3.31	2.39	2.56	2.17	(3)	1.83	2.37	1.63	2.17	(3)
1962	2.28	2.75	3.41	2.46	2.63	2.22	(3)	1.89	2.45	1.68	2.25	(3)
1963	2.36	2.81	3.55	2.53	2.71	2.29	$2.88	1.96	2.52	1.75	2.30	$1.94
1964	2.45	2.92	3.70	2.61	2.79	2.36	3.03	2.03	2.61	1.82	2.39	2.05
1965	2.56	3.05	3.89	2.72	2.90	2.45	3.11	2.13	2.73	1.91	2.47	2.17
1966	2.68	3.19	4.11	2.83	3.00	2.57	3.24	2.24	2.88	2.01	2.58	2.29
1967	2.85	3.35	4.41	3.01	3.19	2.74	3.42	2.40	3.05	2.16	2.75	2.42
1968	3.04	3.61	4.79	3.19	3.38	2.91	3.64	2.55	3.23	2.30	2.93	2.61
1969	3.22	3.85	5.24	3.36	3.55	3.08	3.85	2.71	3.44	2.44	3.08	2.81
1970	3.44	4.06	5.69	3.57	3.79	3.26	4.21	2.86	3.67	2.57	3.27	3.02
1971	3.67	4.41	6.03	3.81	4.06	3.47	4.64	3.01	3.88	2.70	3.42	3.23
1972	3.92	4.72	6.38	4.07	4.33	3.68	5.03	3.20	4.12	2.87	3.57	3.46
1973	3.92	4.73	6.37	4.08	4.34	3.68	5.04	3.20	4.12	2.87	3.58	3.46
1974	4.22	5.21	6.75	4.41	4.69	3.99	5.43	3.47	4.49	3.09	3.82	3.76
1975	4.54	5.90	7.25	4.81	5.14	4.35	5.92	3.75	4.89	3.34	4.13	4.06
1976	4.87	6.42	7.68	5.19	5.55	4.68	6.46	3.97	5.18	3.55	4.36	4.36
1977[p]	5.24	6.87	8.04	5.63	6.01	5.07	6.94	4.28	5.55	3.83	4.60	4.74

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C-3. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production or Nonsupervisory Workers [1] on Private Payrolls, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–77—Continued

Year	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade			Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
				Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods		Total	Wholesale	Retail		
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)											
1947	$45.58	$50.94	$58.87	$49.17	$51.76	$46.03	(3)	$38.07	$50.14	$33.77	$43.21	(3)
1948	49.00	65.56	65.27	53.12	56.36	49.50	(3)	40.80	53.63	36.22	45.48	(3)
1949	50.24	62.33	67.56	53.88	57.25	50.38	(3)	42.93	55.49	38.42	47.63	(3)
1950	53.13	67.16	69.68	58.32	62.43	53.48	(3)	44.55	58.08	39.71	50.52	(3)
1951	57.86	74.11	76.96	63.34	68.48	56.88	(3)	47.79	62.02	42.82	54.67	(3)
1952	60.65	77.59	82.86	67.16	72.63	59.95	(3)	49.20	65.53	43.38	57.08	(3)
1953	63.76	83.03	86.41	70.47	76.63	62.57	(3)	51.35	69.02	45.36	59.57	(3)
1954	64.52	82.60	88.91	70.49	76.19	63.18	(3)	53.33	71.28	47.04	62.04	(3)
1955	67.72	89.54	90.90	75.70	82.19	66.63	(3)	55.16	74.48	48.75	63.92	(3)
1956	70.74	95.06	96.38	78.78	85.28	70.09	(3)	57.48	78.57	50.18	65.68	(3)
1957	73.33	98.65	100.27	81.59	88.26	72.52	(3)	59.60	81.41	52.20	67.53	(3)
1958	75.08	96.08	103.78	82.71	89.27	74.11	(3)	61.76	84.02	54.10	70.12	(3)
1959	78.78	103.68	108.41	88.26	96.05	78.61	(3)	64.41	88.51	56.15	72.74	(3)
1960	80.67	105.44	113.04	89.72	97.44	80.36	(3)	66.01	90.72	57.76	75.14	(3)
1961	82.60	106.92	118.08	92.34	100.35	82.92	(3)	67.41	93.56	58.66	77.12	(3)
1962	85.91	110.43	122.47	96.56	104.70	85.93	(3)	69.91	96.22	60.96	80.94	(3)
1963	88.46	114.40	127.19	99.63	108.09	87.91	(3)	72.01	99.47	62.66	84.38	(3)
1964	91.33	117.74	132.06	102.97	112.19	90.91	$118.37	74.28	102.31	64.75	85.79	$69.84
1965	95.06	123.52	138.38	107.53	117.18	94.64	125.14	76.53	106.49	66.51	88.91	73.60
1966	98.82	130.24	146.26	121.34	122.09	98.49	128.13	79.02	111.11	68.57	92.13	77.04
1967	101.84	135.89	154.95	114.90	123.60	102.03	131.22	81.76	116.06	70.95	95.46	80.38
1968	107.73	142.71	164.49	122.51	132.07	109.05	138.85	86.40	122.31	74.95	101.75	83.97
1969	114.61	155.23	181.54	129.51	139.59	115.53	148.15	90.78	129.85	78.66	108.70	90.57
1970	119.46	164.40	195.45	133.73	143.07	120.43	155.93	95.66	137.60	82.47	113.34	96.66
1971	127.28	172.14	211.67	142.44	153.12	128.12	169.24	100.39	146.07	86.61	120.66	103.28
1972	136.16	187.43	222.51	154.69	167.68	137.76	187.92	105.65	154.81	90.99	126.88	110.14
1973	145.43	201.03	235.69	166.06	180.11	145.73	204.62	111.04	162.74	95.57	132.10	117.64
1974	154.45	220.90	249.08	176.40	190.88	156.01	218.29	118.33	174.66	101.04	140.19	127.46
1975	163.89	249.57	265.35	189.51	205.09	168.78	234.43	126.75	188.75	108.22	150.75	137.23
1976	176.29	274.78	284.93	207.60	225.33	183.92	257.75	133.39	200.98	113.96	159.58	146.06
1977 p	189.16	302.97	295.87	226.89	245.81	199.76	277.60	142.52	215.90	121.41	168.36	157.31

p Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

[2] Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons.

[3] Separate data not available.

Table C–4. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–77

[Thousands]

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total[1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total[1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Total employment														
1947	8,385	27	845	336	537	1,279	656	989	1,375	1,035	1,275	768	239	267	421
1948	8,326	28	818	346	549	1,290	679	979	1,372	991	1,270	781	238	262	422
1949	7,489	26	741	317	514	1,134	610	881	1,182	862	1,210	751	264	239	385
1950	8,094	30	808	364	547	1,247	674	982	1,210	991	1,265	816	283	250	400
1951	9,089	77	840.2	357.2	587.0	1,364.3	714.4	1,077.8	1,456.6	1,113.6	1,515.1	833.3	476.8	294.3	406.0
1952	9,349	178.7	790.4	357.1	564.0	1,282.1	638.0	1,064.4	1,517.4	1,185.0	1,703.2	777.5	670.6	312.5	393.7
1953	10,110	234.3	770.7	369.9	581.3	1,383.1	726.1	1,156.4	1,554.4	1,333.3	1,969.1	917.3	795.5	337.1	420.9
1954	9,129	163.3	707.9	341.9	552.6	1,219.3	645.5	1,069.9	1,417.7	1,190.4	1,754.1	765.7	782.9	321.2	390.7
1955	9,451	141.2	739.6	363.8	588.4	1,322.5	706.9	1,122.4	1,448.5	1,240.8	1,854.6	891.2	761.3	323.2	396.2
1956	9,834	138.5	730.9	375.5	605.3	1,355.3	706.6	1,140.4	1,571.6	1,323.1	1,852.5	792.5	837.3	337.8	403.0
1957	9,856	140.2	655.3	374.3	595.4	1,355.3	719.9	1,167.3	1,585.9	1,343.8	1,909.1	769.3	895.8	342.1	387.2
1958	8,830	158.1	615.0	360.8	562.4	1,153.5	601.1	1,076.9	1,362.4	1,249.0	1,594.6	606.5	771.0	323.8	373.0
1959	9,373	203.5	658.8	385.0	604.0	1,182.6	587.3	1,122.5	1,452.1	1,396.4	1,635.0	692.3	720.6	345.3	387.7
1960	9,459	220.0	626.8	383.0	604.0	1,231.2	651.4	1,135.3	1,479.0	1,467.1	1,568.9	724.1	627.9	354.3	389.9
1961	9,070	244.2	582.9	367.5	582.0	1,142.7	595.5	1,084.5	1,418.6	1,473.3	1,448.6	632.3	609.7	347.4	378.2
1962	9,480	264.4	589.3	385.1	592.3	1,165.6	592.8	1,127.7	1,493.2	1,567.0	1,547.0	691.7	638.4	358.7	389.6
1963	9,616	265.5	592.6	389.9	600.8	1,172.2	589.9	1,150.1	1,529.3	1,553.9	1,609.7	741.3	639.2	364.8	386.8
1964	9,816	243.9	604.2	405.9	613.8	1,233.2	629.2	1,189.7	1,609.6	1,543.8	1,604.3	752.9	605.4	369.9	397.6
1965	10,406	225.8	606.9	430.7	628.3	1,301.0	657.3	1,269.0	1,735.3	1,659.2	1,740.6	842.7	624.2	389.0	419.5
1966	11,284	260.9	614.3	461.5	644.2	1,350.7	651.9	1,351.3	1,910.0	1,908.8	1,917.7	861.6	753.3	430.9	433.7
1967	11,439	317.2	596.8	455.4	628.3	1,322.1	635.2	1,363.1	1,969.6	1,958.9	1,948.5	815.8	833.6	450.8	428.4
1968	11,626	338.0	600.1	471.6	635.5	1,315.5	635.9	1,390.4	1,965.9	1,974.5	2,038.6	873.7	852.0	461.9	433.4
1969	11,895	316.2	606.7	483.9	656.4	1,360.8	643.8	1,440.4	2,032.6	2,019.9	2,060.5	911.4	804.4	476.6	441.0
1970	11,195	241.9	572.7	459.8	640.2	1,315.6	628.4	1,380.4	1,982.1	1,917.0	1,799.1	797.3	668.7	460.4	425.7
1971	10,597	190.8	585.9	461.0	633.6	1,229.1	577.9	1,334.1	1,811.0	1,772.4	1,729.8	842.6	533.3	437.8	411.7
1972	11,006	182.9	622.6	503.4	658.9	1,240.4	572.3	1,395.9	1,869.8	1,847.3	1,771.7	862.8	510.[illegible]	459.0	433.8
1973	11,839	182.6	642.8	535.5	691.4	1,323.7	603.4	1,499.9	2,092.1	2,020.3	1,903.7	955.3	532.6	496.6	450.7
1974	11,895	176.5	626.2	516.7	690.2	1,343.5	609.0	1,505.3	2,217.8	2,030.2	1,821.1	890.8	542.9	519.5	447.6
1975	10,679	170.6	556.9	450.7	613.5	1,179.7	544.8	1,335.8	2,068.8	1,760.6	1,649.1	774.1	514.4	488.8	404.4
1976	11,026	158.3	605.6	489.5	626.2	1,190.0	542.8	1,387.1	2,074.3	1,831.6	1,733.0	850.6	484.8	509.4	420.9
1977[p]	11,480	154.8	642.3	509.9	652.2	1,204.1	544.4	1,451.6	2,187.0	1,935.5	1,797.0	800.2	479.0	527.2	418.5
	Production workers														
1947	7,028	22	783	296	471	1,114	575	826	1,087	816	1,039	626	177	213	367
1948	6,925	23	757	304	479	1,121	594	809	1,674	761	1,027	632	175	205	365
1949	6,122	20	680	274	443	968	527	714	900	638	976	613	197	181	327
1950	6,705	23	745	317	473	1,075	587	812	929	770	1,029	617	209	189	344
1951	7,480	59.3	771.2	307.1	507.1	1,175.1	620.2	883.0	1,129.7	865.8	1,213.1	681.8	348.4	222.3	346.1
1952	7,550	130.2	719.9	305.6	479.8	1,084.7	541.5	859.4	1,163.9	909.1	1,331.4	618.7	495.4	233.2	332.5
1953	8,154	173.6	699.9	315.9	493.6	1,172.6	620.4	937.4	1,182.9	1,028.6	1,542.9	739.4	586.2	249.8	356.7
1954	7,194	113.1	640.4	287.7	464.3	1,017.9	546.1	851.1	1,046.2	883.8	1,331.4	601.5	560.2	231.0	326.6
1955	7,548	91.7	672.3	307.0	495.6	1,115.8	664.5	897.8	1,069.2	924.2	1,414.1	718.3	525.5	229.6	330.4
1956	7,669	84.9	661.8	315.5	507.0	1,131.6	595.4	900.7	1,158.5	975.4	1,364.3	619.5	561.0	236.1	333.1
1957	7,550	80.4	588.0	313.0	492.8	1,117.9	600.1	913.2	1,143.1	958.7	1,395.0	601.7	591.4	233.1	315.3
1958	6,579	82.4	549.4	298.7	457.9	928.0	486.5	824.5	945.5	857.3	1,120.6	452.5	491.9	214.8	299.5
1959	7,033	98.0	592.2	321.0	496.2	953.8	470.9	868.5	1,027.2	989.4	1,163.4	537.5	445.7	230.3	312.9
1960	7,028	101.9	561.1	318.5	491.8	993.8	528.4	874.3	1,035.9	996.3	1,107.4	563.3	369.6	232.6	314.3
1961	6,618	110.6	518.4	303.9	469.4	914.6	478.4	826.0	976.4	979.4	992.7	479.1	347.7	223.1	303.5
1962	6,935	119.3	526.7	319.6	477.7	937.3	476.3	863.7	1,037.8	1,050.7	1,059.9	534.0	349.1	229.1	313.2
1963	7,027	115.2	526.6	324.1	483.9	947.4	479.1	881.6	1,059.2	1,034.3	1,112.3	573.6	350.8	232.3	310.4
1964	7,213	104.1	531.6	337.0	493.8	1,003.6	515.6	914.3	1,120.4	1,036.5	1,119.6	579.2	338.6	234.0	317.9
1965	7,715	96.1	532.4	357.4	504.6	1,062.0	538.4	982.7	1,214.8	1,140.5	1,240.7	658.9	356.3	248.1	335.5
1966	8,370	127.3	536.4	382.5	517.3	1,099.9	530.9	1,051.9	1,343.6	1,325.3	1,365.5	670.[illegible]	446.4	274.7	346.1
1967	8,364	174.1	518.7	374.9	499.9	1,060.1	509.5	1,053.5	1,368.8	1,322.2	1,371.4	626.9	501.5	281.8	338.3
1968	8,457	191.7	520.9	389.7	508.9	1,046.2	506.2	1,071.8	1,342.5	1,319.1	1,441.2	680.8	505.5	284.9	340.4
1969	8,651	181.8	526.2	401.6	526.4	1,087.0	513.6	1,108.4	1,382.2	1,345.5	1,453.2	708.0	464.0	293.9	344.6
1970	8,042	131.5	492.7	378.8	508.9	1,043.2	509.6	1,051.3	1,322.9	1,265.1	1,241.0	604.2	369.3	278.0	328.7
1971	7,622	95.8	504.2	379.1	502.8	968.6	457.3	1,013.9	1,182.3	1,173.4	1,222.6	651.3	285.8	261.3	317.6
1972	8,005	91.3	535.8	416.2	526.3	988.0	456.4	1,067.4	1,253.6	1,245.0	1,266.5	668.6	275.9	277.0	338.2
1973	8,691	92.1	554.0	442.2	553.4	1,064.5	485.2	1,155.9	1,415.7	1,386.7	1,367.7	743.4	290.2	305.7	352.9
1974	8,641	84.9	533.2	423.1	552.4	1,074.1	486.9	1,150.0	1,494.7	1,372.2	1,284.6	682.3	296.3	321.8	350.2
1975	7,543	79.7	463.8	364.3	484.5	919.0	424.0	996.0	1,346.0	1,139.7	1,147.9	593.4	273.4	293.0	308.7
1976	7,866	71.5	507.8	401.9	498.4	932.8	423.6	1,045.6	1,339.3	1,210.4	1,226.2	661.8	250.0	310.1	321.9
1977[p]	8,220	70.5	546.8	419.0	519.3	942.0	424.0	1,100.2	1,420.5	1,286.5	1,273.7	692.5	243.7	322.6	319.1

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Includes other industries not shown seperately.

Table C-5. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total[1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total[1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)														
1947	1,357	5	62	40	66	165	81	163	288	225	236	142	62	54	54
1948	1,401	5	61	42	70	169	85	170	298	230	243	149	63	57	57
1949	1,367	6	61	43	71	166	83	167	282	224	234	138	67	58	58
1950	1,389	7	63	47	74	172	87	170	281	221	236	139	74	61	56
1951	1,609	17.7	69.0	50.1	79.9	189.2	94.2	194.8	326.9	247.8	302.0	151.5	119.4	72.0	59.9
1952	1,799	48.5	70.5	51.5	84.2	197.4	96.5	205.0	353.5	275.9	371.8	158.8	175.2	79.3	61.2
1953	1,956	60.7	70.8	54.0	87.7	210.5	105.7	219.0	371.5	304.7	426.2	177.9	209.3	87.3	64.2
1954	1,935	50.2	67.5	54.2	88.3	201.4	96.4	218.8	371.5	306.6	422.7	164.2	222.7	90.2	64.1
1955	1,993	49.5	67.3	56.8	92.8	206.7	102.4	224.6	379.3	316.6	440.5	172.9	235.8	93.6	65.8
1956	2,165	53.6	69.1	60.0	98.3	223.7	111.2	239.7	413.1	347.7	488.2	173.0	276.3	101.7	69.9
1957	2,306	59.8	67.3	61.3	102.6	237.4	119.8	254.1	442.8	385.1	514.1	167.6	304.4	109.0	71.9
1958	2,251	75.7	65.6	62.1	104.5	225.5	114.6	252.4	416.9	391.7	474.0	154.0	279.1	109.0	73.5
1959	2,340	105.5	66.6	64.0	107.8	228.8	116.4	254.0	424.9	427.0	471.6	154.8	274.9	115.0	74.8
1960	2,431	118.1	65.7	64.5	112.2	237.4	123.0	261.0	443.1	470.8	461.5	160.8	258.3	121.7	75.6
1961	2,452	133.6	64.5	63.6	112.6	228.1	117.1	258.5	442.2	493.9	455.9	153.2	262.0	124.3	74.7
1962	2,545	145.1	62.6	65.5	114.6	228.3	116.5	264.0	455.4	516.3	487.1	157.7	289.3	129.6	76.4
1963	2,589	150.3	66.0	65.8	116.9	224.8	110.8	268.5	470.1	519.6	497.4	167.7	288.4	132.5	76.4
1964	2,603	139.8	72.6	68.9	120.0	229.6	113.6	275.4	489.2	507.3	484.7	173.7	266.8	135.9	79.7
1965	2,691	129.7	74.5	73.3	123.7	239.0	118.9	286.3	520.5	518.7	499.9	183.8	267.9	140.9	84.0
1966	2,914	133.6	77.9	79.0	126.9	250.8	121.0	299.4	566.4	583.5	552.2	191.3	306.9	156.2	87.6
1967	3,075	143.1	78.1	80.5	128.4	262.0	125.7	309.6	600.8	636.7	577.1	188.9	332.1	169.0	90.1
1968	3,169	146.3	79.2	81.9	126.6	269.3	129.7	318.6	623.4	655.4	597.4	192.9	346.5	177.0	93.0
1969	3,244	134.4	80.5	82.3	130.0	273.8	130.2	332.0	650.4	674.4	607.3	203.4	340.4	182.7	96.4
1970	3,153	110.4	80.0	81.0	131.3	272.4	127.8	329.1	659.2	651.9	558.1	193.1	299.4	182.4	97.0
1971	2,975	95.0	81.7	81.9	130.8	260.5	120.6	320.2	628.7	599.0	507.2	191.3	247.5	176.5	94.1
1972	3,001	91.6	86.8	87.2	132.6	252.4	115.9	328.5	636.2	602.3	505.2	194.2	234.9	182.0	95.6
1973	3,148	90.5	88.8	93.3	138.0	259.2	118.2	344.0	676.4	633.6	536.0	211.9	242.4	190.9	97.8
1974	3,254	91.6	93.0	93.6	137.8	269.4	122.1	355.3	723.1	658.0	536.5	208.5	246.6	197.7	97.4
1975	3,136	90.9	93.1	86.4	129.0	260.7	120.8	339.8	722.8	620.9	501.2	180.7	241.0	195.8	95.7
1976	3,160	86.8	97.8	87.6	127.8	257.2	119.2	341.5	735.0	621.2	506.8	188.8	234.8	199.3	99.0
1977[p]	3.260	84.3	95.5	90.9	132.9	262.1	120.4	351.4	766.5	649.0	523.3	197.7	235.3	204.6	99.4
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment														
1947	16.2	18.5	7.3	11.9	12.3	12.9	12.3	16.5	20.9	21.7	18.5	18.5	25.9	20.2	12.8
1948	16.8	17.9	7.5	12.1	12.8	13.1	12.5	17.4	21.7	23.2	19.1	19.1	26.5	21.8	13.5
1949	18.3	23.1	8.2	13.6	13.8	14.6	13.6	19.0	23.9	26.0	19.3	18.4	25.4	24.3	15.1
1950	17.2	23.3	7.8	12.9	13.5	13.8	12.9	17.3	23.2	22.3	18.7	17.0	26.1	24.4	14.0
1951	17.7	23.0	8.2	14.0	13.6	13.9	13.2	18.1	22.4	22.3	19.9	18.2	25.5	24.5	14.8
1952	19.2	27.1	8.9	14.4	14.9	15.4	15.1	19.3	23.3	23.3	21.8	20.4	26.1	25.4	15.5
1953	19.3	25.9	9.2	14.6	15.1	15.2	14.6	18.9	23.9	22.9	21.6	19.4	26.3	25.9	15.3
1954	21.2	30.7	9.5	15.9	16.0	16.5	15.3	20.5	26.2	25.8	24.1	21.4	28.4	28.1	16.4
1955	20.9	35.1	9.1	15.6	15.8	15.6	14.4	20.0	26.2	25.5	23.8	19.4	31.0	29.0	16.6
1956	22.0	38.7	9.5	16.0	16.2	16.5	15.7	21.0	26.3	26.3	26.4	21.8	33.0	30.1	17.3
1957	23.4	42.7	10.3	16.4	17.2	17.5	16.7	21.8	27.9	28.7	26.9	21.8	34.0	31.9	18.6
1958	25.5	47.9	10.7	17.2	18.6	19.5	19.1	23.4	30.6	31.4	29.7	25.4	36.2	33.7	19.7
1959	25.0	51.8	10.1	16.6	17.8	19.3	19.8	22.6	29.3	30.6	28.8	22.4	38.1	33.3	19.3
1960	25.7	53.7	10.5	16.8	18.6	19.3	18.9	23.0	30.0	32.1	29.4	22.2	41.1	34.3	19.4
1961	27.0	54.7	11.1	17.3	19.3	20.0	19.6	23.8	31.2	33.5	31.5	24.2	43.0	35.8	19.8
1962	26.8	54.9	10.6	17.0	19.3	19.6	19.7	23.4	30.5	32.9	31.5	22.8	45.3	36.1	19.6
1963	26.9	56.6	11.1	16.9	19.5	19.2	18.8	23.3	30.7	33.4	30.9	22.6	45.1	36.3	19.8
1964	26.5	57.3	12.0	17.0	19.6	18.6	18.1	23.1	30.4	32.9	30.2	23.1	44.1	36.7	20.0
1965	25.9	57.4	12.3	17.0	19.7	18.4	18.1	22.6	30.0	31.3	28.7	21.8	42.9	36.2	20.0
1966	25.8	51.2	12.7	17.1	19.7	18.6	18.6	22.2	29.7	30.6	28.8	22.2	40.7	36.2	20.2
1967	26.9	45.1	13.1	17.7	20.4	19.8	19.8	22.7	30.5	32.5	29.6	23.2	39.8	37.5	21.0
1968	27.3	43.3	13.2	17.4	19.9	20.5	20.4	22.9	31.7	33.2	29.3	22.1	40.7	38.3	21.5
1969	27.3	42.5	13.3	17.0	19.8	20.1	20.2	23.0	32.0	33.4	29.5	22.3	42.3	38.3	21.9
1970	28.2	45.6	14.0	17.6	20.5	20.7	20.3	23.8	33.3	34.0	31.0	24.2	44.8	39.6	22.8
1971	28.1	49.8	13.9	17.8	20.6	21.2	20.9	24.0	34.7	33.8	29.3	22.7	46.4	40.3	22.9
1972	27.3	50.1	13.9	17.3	20.1	20.3	20.3	23.5	33.7	32.6	28.5	22.5	46.0	39.7	22.0
1973	26.6	49.6	13.8	17.4	20.0	19.6	19.6	22.9	32.3	31.4	28.2	22.2	45.5	38.4	21.7
1974	27.4	51.9	14.9	18.1	20.0	20.1	20.0	23.6	32.6	32.4	29.5	23.4	45.4	38.1	21.8
1975	29.4	53.3	16.7	19.2	21.0	22.1	22.2	25.4	34.9	35.3	30.4	23.3	46.9	40.1	23.7
1976	28.7	54.8	16.1	17.9	20.4	21.6	22.0	24.6	35.4	33.9	29.2	22.2	48.4	39.1	23.5
1977[p]	28.4	54.5	14.9	17.8	20.4	21.8	22.1	24.2	35.0	33.5	29.1	22.2	49.1	38.8	23.8

[p] Preliminary.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

Table C–6. Total Employment and Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–77

[Thousands]

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Total employment										
1947	7,159	1,799	118	1,299	1,154	465	721	649	221	323	412
1948	7,256	1,801	114	1,332	1,190	473	740	658	228	312	412
1949	6,953	1,778	109	1,187	1,173	455	740	618	221	283	389
1950	7,147	1,790	103	1,256	1,202	485	748	640	218	311	395
1951	7,304	1,823.2	104.1	1,237.7	1,207.2	511.2	767.6	707.0	231.3	334.4	380.0
1952	7,284	1,827.8	105.6	1,163.4	1,216.4	503.7	779.9	730.1	234.6	338.3	384.2
1953	7,438	1,838.9	103.6	1,154.8	1,248.0	530.4	802.8	768.2	241.4	361.0	389.2
1954	7,185	1,818.3	103.3	1,042.3	1,183.6	531.1	813.9	752.7	238.1	328.4	373.0
1955	7,340	1,824.7	102.5	1,050.2	1,219.2	550.0	834.7	773.1	237.1	363.3	385.9
1956	7,409	1,841.9	99.6	1,032.0	1,223.4	567.8	862.0	796.5	235.5	369.2	382.7
1957	7,319	1,806.4	97.0	981.1	1,210.1	570.6	870.0	810.0	232.2	371.9	372.7
1958	7,116	1,772.8	94.5	918.8	1,171.8	564.1	872.6	794.1	223.8	344.3	359.2
1959	7,303	1,789.6	94.5	945.7	1,225.9	587.2	888.5	809.2	215.5	372.7	374.0
1960	7,336	1,790.0	94.0	924.4	1,233.2	601.1	911.3	828.2	211.9	379.0	363.4
1961	7,256	1,775.2	90.7	893.4	1,214.5	601.3	917.3	828.2	201.9	375.3	358.2
1962	7,373	1,763.0	90.5	902.3	1,263.7	614.4	926.4	848.5	195.3	408.4	360.7
1963	7,380	1,752.0	88.6	885.4	1,282.8	618.5	930.6	865.3	188.7	418.5	349.2
1964	7,458	1,750.4	90.2	892.0	1,302.5	625.5	951.5	878.6	183.9	436.0	347.6
1965	7,656	1,756.7	86.8	925.6	1,354.2	639.1	979.4	907.8	182.9	470.8	352.9
1966	7,930	1,777.2	84.3	963.5	1,401.9	666.9	1,016.9	961.4	184.2	510.7	363.6
1967	8,008	1,786.3	86.5	958.5	1,397.5	679.1	1,047.8	1,001.4	183.2	516.4	350.9
1968	8,155	1,781.5	84.6	993.9	1,405.8	691.2	1,065.1	1,029.9	186.8	561.3	355.2
1969	8,272	1,790.8	83.0	1,002.5	1,409.1	711.1	1,093.6	1,059.9	182.3	596.3	343.2
1970	8,154	1,782.7	82.9	975.9	1,364.6	705.5	1,101.6	1,049.0	190.8	580.1	320.4
1971	7,975	1,755.0	77.1	958.3	1,345.4	681.9	1,072.2	1,009.8	192.8	580.5	301.8
1972	8,084	1,739.0	75.0	994.1	1,374.4	688.9	1,084.2	1,007.5	194.4	624.8	301.9
1973	8,229	1,718.5	79.0	1,026.2	1,405.5	701.3	1,104.4	1,032.5	193.4	677.1	290.8
1974	8,151	1,712.5	79.5	988.1	1,347.7	701.8	1,112.3	1,056.6	198.6	675.9	277.9
1975	7,668	1,676.4	78.3	901.5	1,235.1	642.7	1,079.3	1,012.5	197.4	587.6	256.8
1976	7,930	1,709.5	76.4	966.2	1,299.2	676.0	1,080.0	1,033.6	202.8	614.2	271.5
1977 [p]	8,075	1,719.9	69.8	981.9	1,288.7	698.9	1,109.4	1,057.8	209.4	675.4	264.3
	Production workers										
1947	5,962	1,395	110	1,220	1,047	406	487	488	170	263	374
1948	5,986	1,374	108	1,248	1,073	408	494	485	175	253	369
1949	5,669	1,341	101	1,103	1,053	390	488	449	169	226	348
1950	5,817	1,331	95	1,169	1,080	416	494	461	165	252	355
1951	5,888	1,338.4	98.0	1,146.2	1,081.3	435.1	504.5	502.5	172.5	270.5	340.8
1952	5,810	1,330.9	97.2	1,073.2	1,087.2	421.9	509.7	506.1	168.9	269.9	344.4
1953	5,901	1,329.7	95.7	1,063.9	1,114.8	442.9	522.0	522.9	173.2	287.8	348.7
1954	5,623	1,296.6	95.2	953.2	1,053/4	440.8	524.9	503.0	166.9	256.7	332.5
1955	5,740	1,291.7	94.4	981.6	1,086.4	453.5	530.0	518.1	163.2	288.3	344.0
1956	5,767	1,302.1	90.1	944.3	1,088.1	464.5	559.6	525.7	161.2	290.7	340.9
1957	5,638	1,283.2	85.3	893.3	1,072.0	463.4	563.7	519.7	156.6	290.1	331.0
1958	5,419	1,222.0	84.1	832.5	1,039.5	454.1	563.2	493.7	146.9	264.4	318.2
1959	5,570	1,222.1	83.9	857.4	1,091.4	471.8	575.1	505.6	139.9	289.8	332.9
1960	5,559	1,211.8	83.3	835.1	1,098.2	479.7	588.9	509.9	137.9	292.8	320.9
1961	5,465	1,191.1	79.6	805.0	1,079.6	478.0	591.7	505.0	129.9	288.3	316.4
1962	5,553	1,178.4	78.7	812.1	1,122.9	486.0	594.5	519.3	125.5	316.5	318.9
1963	5,527	1,167.1	76.6	793.4	1,138.0	486.4	590.3	525.3	119.9	322.7	307.8
1964	5,569	1,157.3	78.4	798.2	1,158.3	488.8	602.1	529.4	114.2	336.3	305.5
1965	5,719	1,159.1	74.8	828.7	1,205.6	497.7	620.6	546.1	112.9	365.9	310.0
1966	5,926	1,180.0	71.8	858.8	1,245.7	518.2	646.4	574.3	114.7	397.8	318.5
1967	5,944	1,187.3	73.9	850.2	1,237.2	526.3	661.6	592.3	114.7	397.0	303.7
1968	6,056	1,191.6	71.9	880.7	1,240.1	536.2	667.0	609.9	118.0	434.5	306.3
1969	6,116	1,201.8	69.6	884.0	1,237.9	550.6	681.7	621.9	112.2	461.7	294.4
1970	5,978	1,200.8	69.0	856.0	1,196.2	543.2	678.1	601.7	116.4	443.2	273.4
1971	5,845	1,184.3	63.4	840.1	1,177.0	521.8	655.2	580.8	118.3	447.5	257.1
1972	5,952	1,174.8	61.6	873.4	1,199.4	531.1	660.9	583.8	120.6	487.3	258.9
1973	6,069	1,163.3	65.6	901.0	1,220.7	543.6	669.5	600.2	122.4	533.6	248.9
1974	5,972	1,164.4	65.8	862.4	1,163.0	539.6	670.7	611.8	126.2	530.4	237.4
1975	5,528	1,136.0	64.8	782.1	1,061.3	482.6	636.3	569.8	124.9	450.4	219.4
1976	5,759	1,163.9	63.3	843.5	1,117.3	512.1	630.0	589.1	131.4	474.7	233.7
1977 [p]	5,847	1,166.2	56.3	856.0	1,104.6	525.1	639.5	606.6	137.2	529.3	226.0

[p] Preliminary.

Table C–7. Nonproduction Workers and Nonproduction Workers as Percent of Total Employment on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Nonproduction workers (thousands)										
1947	1,197	404	8	79	107	59	234	161	51	60	38
1948	1,270	427	8	84	117	65	246	170	53	59	43
1949	1,284	437	8	84	120	65	252	169	52	57	41
1950	1,330	459	8	87	122	69	254	179	53	59	40
1951	1,416	484.8	8.1	91.5	125.9	76.1	263.1	204.8	58.5	63.9	39.2
1952	1,474	496.9	8.4	90.2	129.2	81.8	270.2	224.0	65.7	66.4	39.8
1953	1,537	509.2	7.9	90.9	133.2	87.5	280.8	245.3	68.2	73.2	40.5
1954	1,562	521.7	8.1	89.1	130.2	90.3	289.0	249.7	71.2	71.7	40.8
1955	1,600	533.0	8.1	88.6	132.8	96.5	295.7	255.0	73.9	75.0	41.9
1956	1,642	539.8	9.5	87.7	135.3	103.3	302.4	270.8	74.3	78.5	41.8
1957	1,681	542.2	11.7	87.8	138.1	107.2	306.3	290.3	75.6	81.8	41.7
1958	1,697	550.8	10.4	86.3	132.3	110.0	309.4	300.4	76.9	79.9	41.0
1959	1,733	567.5	10.6	88.3	134.5	115.4	313.4	303.6	75.6	82.9	41.1
1960	1,777	578.2	10.7	89.3	135.0	121.4	322.4	318.3	74.0	86.2	42.5
1961	1,791	584.1	11.1	88.4	134.9	123.3	325.6	323.2	72.0	87.0	41.8
1962	1,820	584.6	11.8	90.2	140.8	128.4	331.9	329.2	69.8	91.9	41.4
1963	1,853	584.9	12.0	92.0	144.8	132.1	340.3	340.0	68.8	95.8	41.8
1964	1,889	593.1	11.8	93.8	144.2	136.7	349.4	349.2	69.7	99.7	42.1
1965	1,937	597.6	12.0	98.9	148.6	141.4	358.8	361.7	70.0	104.9	42.9
1966	2,004	597.2	12.5	104.7	156.2	148.7	370.5	387.1	69.5	112.9	45.1
1967	2,064	599.0	12.6	108.3	160.3	152.8	386.2	409.1	68.5	119.4	47.2
1968	2,099	589.9	12.7	113.2	165.7	155.0	398.1	420.0	68.8	126.8	48.9
1969	2,156	589.0	13.4	118.5	171.2	160.5	411.9	438.0	70.1	134.6	48.8
1970	2,178	581.9	13.9	119.9	168.4	162.3	423.5	447.3	74.4	136.9	47.0
1971	2,129	570.7	13.7	118.2	168.4	160.1	417.0	429.0	74.5	133.0	44.7
1972	2,132	564.2	13.4	120.7	175.0	157.8	423.3	423.7	73.8	137.5	43.0
1973	2,160	555.2	13.4	125.2	184.8	157.7	434.9	432.3	71.0	143.5	41.9
1974	2,179	548.1	13.7	125.7	184.7	162.2	441.6	444.8	72.4	145.5	40.5
1975	2,140	540.4	13.5	119.4	173.8	160.1	443.0	[illegible]	72.5	137.2	37.4
1976	2,171	545.6	13.1	122.7	181.9	163.9	450.0	444.5	71.4	139.5	37.8
1977 p	2,228	553.7	13.5	125.9	184.1	173.8	469.9	451.0	72.2	146.1	38.3
	Nonproduction workers as percent of total employment										
1947	16.7	22.5	6.8	6.1	9.3	12.7	32.5	24.8	23.1	18.6	9.2
1948	17.5	23.7	7.0	6.3	9.8	13.7	33.2	26.0	23.2	18.9	10.4
1949	18.5	24.6	7.3	7.1	10.2	14.3	34.1	27.3	23.5	20.1	10.8
1950	18.6	25.6	7.8	6.9	10.1	14.2	34.0	28.0	24.3	19.0	10.1
1951	19.4	26.6	7.8	7.4	10.4	14.9	34.3	28.9	25.4	19.1	10.3
1952	20.2	27.2	8.0	7.8	10.6	16.2	34.6	30.7	28.0	20.2	10.4
1953	20.7	27.7	7.6	7.9	10.7	16.5	35.0	31.9	28.3	20.3	10.4
1954	21.7	28.7	7.8	8.5	11.0	17.0	35.5	33.2	29.9	21.8	10.9
1955	21.8	29.2	7.9	8.4	10.9	17.5	35.4	33.0	31.2	20.6	10.9
1956	22.2	29.3	9.5	8.5	11.1	18.2	35.1	34.0	31.5	21.3	10.9
1957	23.0	30.0	12.1	8.9	11.4	18.8	35.2	35.8	32.6	22.0	11.2
1958	23.8	31.1	11.0	9.4	11.3	19.5	35.5	37.8	34.4	23.2	11.4
1959	23.7	31.7	11.2	9.3	11.0	19.7	35.3	37.5	35.1	22.2	11.0
1960	24.2	32.3	11.4	9.7	10.9	20.2	35.4	38.4	34.9	22.7	11.7
1961	24.7	32.9	12.2	9.9	11.1	20.5	35.5	39.0	35.7	23.2	11.7
1962	24.7	33.2	13.0	10.0	11.1	20.9	35.8	38.8	35.7	22.5	11.6
1963	25.1	33.4	13.5	10.4	11.3	21.4	36.6	39.3	36.5	22.9	11.9
1964	25.3	33.9	13.1	10.5	11.1	21.9	36.7	39.7	37.9	22.9	12.1
1965	25.3	34.0	13.8	10.7	11.0	22.1	36.6	39.8	38.3	22.3	12.2
1966	25.3	33.6	14.8	10.9	11.1	22.3	36.4	40.3	37.7	22.1	12.4
1967	25.8	33.5	14.6	11.3	11.5	22.5	36.9	40.9	37.4	23.1	13.5
1968	25.7	33.1	15.0	11.4	11.8	22.4	37.4	40.8	36.8	22.6	13.8
1969	26.1	32.9	16.1	11.8	12.1	22.6	37.7	41.3	38.5	22.6	14.2
1970	26.7	32.6	16.8	12.3	12.3	23.0	38.4	42.6	39.0	23.6	14.7
1971	26.7	32.5	17.8	12.3	12.5	23.5	38.9	42.5	38.6	22.9	14.8
1972	26.4	32.4	17.9	12.1	12.7	22.9	39.0	42.1	38.0	22.0	14.2
1973	26.2	32.3	17.0	12.2	13.1	22.5	39.4	41.9	36.7	21.2	14.4
1974	26.7	32.0	17.2	12.7	13.7	23.1	39.7	42.1	36.5	21.5	14.6
1975	27.9	32.2	17.2	13.2	14.1	24.9	41.0	43.7	36.7	23.3	14.6
1976	27.4	31.9	17.1	12.7	14.0	24.2	41.7	43.0	35.2	22.7	13.9
1977 p	27.6	32.2	19.3	12.8	14.3	24.9	42.4	42.6	34.5	21.6	14.5

p Preliminary

Table C–8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Average weekly hours														
1947	40.5	41.2	40.3	41.5	41.0	39.9	39.0	40.9	41.5	40.3	39.7	39.8	39.9	40.4	40.5
1948	40.4	41.3	40.0	41.0	40.7	40.2	39.5	40.7	41.3	40.1	39.4	39.2	41.0	40.2	40.6
1949	39.4	39.7	39.2	40.0	39.7	38.4	38.2	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.6	39.7	40.6	39.7	39.6
1950	41.1	41.6	39.5	41.8	41.1	40.9	39.9	41.5	41.9	41.1	41.4	42.1	41.6	41.3	40.8
1951	41.5	43.3	39.3	41.1	41.4	41.6	40.9	41.8	43.5	41.2	41.2	40.4	43.8	42.2	40.5
1952	41.5	42.5	39.7	41.4	41.1	40.8	40.0	41.7	43.0	41.2	41.8	41.4	43.0	42.0	40.7
1953	41.2	40.7	39.2	40.9	40.8	41.0	40.5	41.8	42.4	40.8	41.6	42.0	41.9	41.5	40.5
1954	40.1	39.9	39.1	40.0	40.5	38.8	37.8	40.8	40.7	39.8	40.9	41.5	40.9	40.0	39.6
1955	41.3	40.4	39.5	41.4	41.4	41.3	40.5	41.7	42.0	40.7	42.3	43.6	41.3	40.9	40.3
1956	41.0	41.5	38.8	40.7	41.1	41.0	40.5	41.3	42.3	40.8	41.4	41.2	42.1	41.0	40.0
1957	40.3	40.5	38.3	39.9	40.4	39.6	39.1	40.9	41.1	40.1	40.8	40.9	41.0	40.4	39.7
1958	39.5	40.8	38.6	39.3	40.0	38.3	37.5	39.9	39.8	39.6	40.0	39.7	40.5	39.8	39.2
1959	40.7	41.3	39.7	40.7	41.2	40.5	40.1	40.9	41.5	40.5	40.7	41.1	40.7	40.8	39.9
1960	40.1	40.9	39.0	40.0	40.6	39.0	38.2	40.5	41.0	39.8	40.7	41.0	40.9	40.4	39.3
1961	40.3	41.1	39.4	40.0	40.7	39.6	38.9	40.5	41.0	40.2	40.5	40.1	41.4	40.7	39.5
1962	40.9	41.2	39.8	40.7	40.9	40.2	39.2	41.1	41.7	40.6	42.0	42.7	41.8	40.9	39.7
1963	41.1	41.1	40.1	40.9	41.4	41.0	40.2	41.4	41.8	40.3	42.1	42.8	41.5	40.8	39.6
1964	41.4	40.5	40.4	41.2	41.7	41.8	41.2	41.7	42.4	40.5	42.1	43.0	41.4	40.8	39.6
1965	42.0	41.9	40.9	41.6	42.0	42.1	41.2	42.1	43.1	41.0	42.9	44.2	42.0	41.4	39.9
1966	42.1	42.2	40.8	41.5	42.0	42.1	41.0	42.4	43.8	41.2	42.6	42.8	43.3	42.1	40.0
1967	41.2	41.7	40.2	40.4	41.6	41.1	40.2	41.5	42.6	40.2	41.4	40.8	42.6	41.3	39.4
1968	41.4	41.5	40.6	40.6	41.8	41.6	41.0	41.7	42.1	40.3	42.2	43.1	42.0	40.5	39.4
1969	41.3	40.4	40.2	40.4	42.0	41.8	41.3	41.6	42.5	40.4	41.5	41.6	41.8	40.7	39.0
1970	40.3	40.5	39.7	39.2	41.2	40.5	40.0	40.7	41.1	39.8	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.1	38.7
1971	40.4	41.8	40.3	39.8	41.6	40.4	39.9	40.4	40.6	39.9	40.7	41.2	40.7	39.8	38.9
1972	41.3	42.0	41.0	40.5	41.9	41.6	41.0	41.2	42.0	40.5	41.8	43.0	41.6	40.6	39.3
1973	41.5	41.8	40.7	39.9	42.1	42.4	41.7	41.6	42.6	40.4	41.9	43.5	41.5	40.8	38.9
1974	40.7	41.7	39.7	39.0	41.4	41.7	41.4	40.8	42.3	39.8	40.1	40.6	40.5	40.2	38.5
1975	39.9	41.3	39.1	37.9	40.6	40.0	39.3	40.0	40.9	39.5	40.3	40.6	41.1	39.5	38.3
1976	40.6	40.7	40.2	38.7	41.2	40.6	40.0	40.7	41.1	40.0	41.5	43.0	40.8	40.4	38.7
1977 p	40.9	40.7	40.1	38.8	41.3	41.1	40.4	40.9	41.6	40.2	42.2	44.0	41.7	40.4	39.0
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)														
1947	$1.28	$1.31	$1.09	$1.10	$1.19	$1.39	$1.45	$1.27	$1.34	$1.25	$1.44	$1.47	$1.37	$1.20	$1.11
1948	1.40	1.39	1.19	1.19	1.31	1.52	1.59	1.38	1.46	1.36	1.57	1.61	1.49	1.31	1.18
1949	1.45	1.48	1.23	1.23	1.37	1.59	1.66	1.45	1.52	1.41	1.64	1.70	1.56	1.37	1.22
1950	1.52	1.56	1.30	1.28	1.44	1.65	1.70	1.52	1.60	1.44	1.72	1.78	1.64	1.45	1.28
1951	1.65	1.71	1.41	1.39	1.54	1.81	1.90	1.64	1.75	1.56	1.84	1.91	1.78	1.59	1.36
1952	1.75	1.82	1.49	1.47	1.61	1.90	2.00	1.72	1.85	1.65	1.95	2.05	1.89	1.69	1.45
1953	1.86	1.92	1.55	1.54	1.72	2.06	2.18	1.83	1.95	1.74	2.05	2.14	1.99	1.75	1.52
1954	1.90	2.00	1.57	1.57	1.77	2.10	2.22	1.88	2.00	1.79	2.11	2.20	2.07	1.80	1.56
1955	1.99	2.07	1.62	1.62	1.86	2.24	2.39	1.96	2.08	1.84	2.21	2.29	2.16	1.87	1.61
1956	2.08	2.21	1.69	1.69	1.96	2.36	2.54	2.05	2.20	1.95	2.29	2.35	2.27	1.97	1.69
1957	2.19	2.36	1.74	1.75	2.05	2.50	2.70	2.16	2.29	2.04	2.39	2.46	2.35	2.06	1.75
1958	2.28	2.51	1.79	1.78	2.12	2.64	2.88	2.25	2.37	2.12	2.51	2.55	2.50	2.15	1.79
1959	2.36	2.57	1.87	1.83	2.22	2.77	3.06	2.35	2.48	2.20	2.64	2.71	2.62	2.24	1.84
1960	2.43	2.65	1.89	1.88	2.28	2.81	3.04	2.43	2.55	2.28	2.74	2.81	2.70	2.31	1.89
1961	2.49	2.75	1.95	1.91	2.34	2.90	3.16	2.49	2.62	2.35	2.80	2.86	2.77	2.38	1.92
1962	2.56	2.83	1.99	1.95	2.41	2.98	3.25	2.55	2.71	2.40	2.91	2.99	2.87	2.44	1.98
1963	2.63	2.93	2.04	2.00	2.47	3.04	3.31	2.61	2.78	2.46	3.01	3.10	2.95	2.49	2.03
1964	2.71	3.03	2.11	2.05	2.53	3.11	3.36	2.68	2.87	2.51	3.09	3.21	3.02	2.54	2.08
1965	2.79	3.13	2.17	2.12	2.62	3.18	3.42	2.76	2.96	2.58	3.21	3.34	3.14	2.62	2.14
1966	2.90	3.17	2.25	2.21	2.72	3.28	3.53	2.88	3.09	2.65	3.33	3.44	3.31	2.73	2.22
1967	3.00	3.18	2.37	2.33	2.82	3.34	3.57	2.98	3.19	2.77	3.44	3.55	3.45	2.85	2.35
1968	3.19	3.26	2.57	2.47	2.99	3.55	3.76	3.16	3.36	2.93	3.69	3.90	3.62	2.98	2.50
1969	3.38	3.42	2.74	2.62	3.19	3.79	4.02	3.34	3.58	3.09	3.89	4.10	3.86	3.15	2.66
1970	3.55	3.61	2.96	2.77	3.40	3.93	4.16	3.53	3.77	3.28	4.05	4.22	4.11	3.35	2.83
1971	3.79	3.81	3.17	2.90	3.67	4.23	4.49	3.74	3.99	3.48	4.41	4.72	4.32	3.53	2.97
1972	4.06	4.08	3.36	3.06	3.94	4.67	5.05	4.00	4.28	3.68	4.73	5.12	4.65	3.73	3.11
1973	4.34	4.35	3.64	3.26	4.21	5.04	5.45	4.26	4.56	3.89	5.07	5.46	5.01	3.90	3.27
1974	4.69	4.71	3.91	3.50	4.52	5.60	6.25	4.59	4.92	4.17	5.48	5.90	5.40	4.20	3.50
1975	5.14	5.23	4.28	3.75	4.89	6.17	6.95	5.04	5.36	4.58	6.02	6.47	5.99	4.56	3.79
1976	5.55	5.72	4.71	3.98	5.29	6.80	7.68	5.43	5.76	4.91	6.54	7.10	6.45	4.87	4.01
1977 p	6.01	6.24	5.06	4.30	5.76	7.45	8.45	5.83	6.20	5.33	7.17	7.90	6.91	5.20	4.33

Footnotes at end of table.

Table C–8. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Durable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–77—Continued

Year	Durable goods														
	Total	Ordnance and accessories	Lumber and wood products	Furniture and fixtures	Stone, clay, and glass products	Primary metal industries		Fabricated metal products	Machinery, except electrical	Electrical equipment and supplies	Transportation equipment			Instruments and related products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
						Total [1]	Blast furnace and basic steel products				Total [1]	Motor vehicles and equipment	Aircraft and parts		
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)														
1947	$51.76	$53.81	$43.93	$45.53	$48.95	$55.38	$56.51	$51.74	$55.78	$50.25	$57.01	$58.63	$54.74	$48.36	$44.79
1948	56.36	57.28	47.60	48.87	53.19	61.18	62.84	56.33	60.38	54.54	61.74	63.15	60.97	52.58	48.07
1949	57.25	58.80	48.02	49.36	54.31	60.94	63.34	57.45	60.31	55.77	65.10	67.33	63.34	54.39	48.23
1950	62.43	65.06	51.27	53.59	59.10	67.36	67.95	63.04	67.08	59.35	71.29	74.85	68.10	59.80	52.02
1951	68.48	74.04	55.41	57.13	63.76	75.30	77.71	68.55	76.13	64.27	75.81	77.16	77.96	67.10	55.[illegible]
1952	72.63	77.35	59.15	60.86	66.17	77.52	80.00	71.72	79.55	67.98	81.51	84.87	81.27	70.98	59.02
1953	76.63	78.14	60.76	62.99	70.18	84.46	88.29	76.49	82.68	70.99	85.28	89.88	83.38	72.63	61.56
1954	76.19	79.80	61.39	62.80	71.69	81.48	83.92	76.70	81.40	71.24	86.30	91.30	84.66	72.00	61.78
1955	82.19	83.63	63.99	67.07	77.00	92.51	96.80	81.73	87.36	74.89	93.48	99.84	89.21	76.48	64.88
1956	85.28	91.72	65.57	68.78	80.56	96.76	102.87	84.67	93.06	79.56	94.81	96.92	95.57	80.77	67.60
1957	88.26	95.58	66.64	69.53	82.82	99.00	105.57	88.34	94.12	81.80	97.51	100.61	96.35	83.22	6[illegible].48
1958	89.27	102.41	69.09	69.95	84.80	101.11	108.00	89.78	94.33	83.95	100.40	101.24	101.25	85.57	70.17
1959	96.05	106.14	74.24	74.48	91.46	112.19	122.71	96.12	102.92	89.10	107.45	111.38	106.63	91.39	73.42
1960	97.44	108.39	73.71	75.20	92.57	109.50	116.13	98.42	104.55	90.74	111.52	115.21	110.43	93.32	74.28
1961	100.35	113.03	76.83	76.40	95.24	114.84	122.92	100.85	107.42	94.47	113.40	114.69	114.68	96.87	75.84
1962	104.70	116.60	79.20	79.37	98.57	119.80	127.40	104.81	113.01	97.44	122.22	127.67	119.97	99.80	78.61
1963	108.09	120.42	81.80	81.80	102.26	124.64	133.06	108.05	116.20	99.14	126.72	132.68	122.43	101.59	80.39
1964	112.19	122.72	85.24	84.46	105.50	130.00	138.43	111.76	121.69	101.66	130.09	138.03	125.03	103.63	82.37
1965	117.18	131.15	88.75	88.19	110.04	133.88	140.90	116.20	127.58	105.78	137.71	147.63	131.88	108.47	85.39
1966	122.09	133.77	91.80	91.72	114.24	138.09	144.73	122.11	135.34	109.18	141.86	147.23	143.32	114.93	88.80
1967	123.60	132.61	95.27	94.13	117.31	137.27	143.51	123.67	135.89	111.35	142.42	144.84	146.97	117.71	92.59
1968	132.07	135.29	104.34	100.28	124.98	147.68	154.16	131.77	141.46	118.08	155.72	168.09	152.04	120.69	98.50
1969	139.59	138.17	110.15	105.85	133.98	158.42	166.03	138.94	152.15	124.84	161.44	170.56	161.35	128.21	103.74
1970	143.07	146.21	117.51	108.58	140.08	159.17	166.40	143.67	154.95	130.54	163.22	170.07	168.51	134.34	109.52
1971	153.12	158.50	127.75	115.42	152.67	170.89	179.15	151.10	161.99	138.85	179.49	194.46	175.82	140.49	115.53
1972	167.68	171.36	137.76	123.93	165.09	194.27	207.05	164.80	179.76	149.04	197.71	220.16	193.44	151.44	122.22
1973	180.11	181.83	148.15	130.07	177.24	213.70	227.27	177.22	194.26	157.16	212.43	237.51	207.92	159.12	127.20
1974	190.88	196.41	155.23	136.50	187.13	233.52	258.75	187.27	208.12	165.97	219.75	239.54	218.70	168.84	134.75
1975	205.09	216.00	167.35	142.13	198.53	246.80	273.14	201.60	219.22	180.91	242.61	262.68	246.19	180.12	145.16
1976	225.33	232.80	189.34	154.03	217.95	276.08	307.20	221.00	236.74	196.40	272.08	305.30	263.16	196.75	155.19
1977 p	245.81	253.97	202.91	166.84	237.89	306.20	341.14	238.45	257.92	214.27	302.57	347.60	288.15	210.08	166.87

p Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] Includes other industries not shown separately.

Table C–9. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Average weekly hours										
1947	40.2	43.2	38.9	39.6	36.0	43.1	40.2	41.2	40.6	39.9	38.6
1948	39.6	42.4	38.3	39.2	35.8	42.8	39.4	41.2	40.6	39.2	37.2
1949	38.9	41.9	37.3	37.6	35.4	41.7	38.8	40.7	40.3	38.4	36.6
1950	39.7	41.9	38.1	39.6	36.0	43.3	38.9	41.2	40.8	41.0	37.6
1951	39.5	42.1	38.5	38.8	35.6	43.1	38.9	41.3	40.8	40.7	36.9
1952	39.7	41.9	38.4	39.1	36.3	42.8	38.9	40.9	40.5	40.8	38.4
1953	39.6	41.5	38.1	39.1	36.1	43.0	39.0	41.0	40.7	40.4	37.7
1954	39.0	41.3	37.6	38.3	35.3	42.3	38.5	40.8	40.7	39.8	36.9
1955	39.9	41.5	38.7	40.1	36.3	43.1	38.9	41.1	40.9	41.8	37.9
1956	39.6	41.3	38.8	39.7	36.0	42.8	38.9	41.1	41.0	40.4	37.6
1957	39.2	40.8	38.4	38.9	35.7	42.3	38.6	40.9	40.8	40.6	37.4
1958	38.8	40.8	39.1	38.6	35.1	41.9	38.0	40.7	40.9	39.2	37.6
1959	39.7	41.0	39.1	40.4	36.3	42.8	38.4	41.4	41.2	41.3	37.8
1960	39.2	40.8	38.2	39.5	35.4	42.1	38.4	41.3	41.1	39.9	36.9
1961	39.3	40.9	39.0	39.9	35.4	42.5	38.2	41.4	41.3	40.4	37.4
1962	39.6	41.0	38.6	40.6	36.2	42.5	38.3	41.6	41.6	41.0	37.6
1963	39.6	41.0	38.7	40.6	36.1	42.7	38.3	41.5	41.7	40.8	37.5
1964	39.7	41.0	38.8	41.0	35.9	42.8	38.5	41.6	41.8	41.3	37.9
1965	40.1	41.1	37.9	41.8	36.4	43.1	38.6	41.9	42.2	42.0	38.2
1966	40.2	41.2	38.9	41.9	36.4	43.4	38.8	42.0	42.4	42.0	38.6
1967	39.7	40.9	38.6	40.9	36.0	42.8	38.4	41.6	42.7	41.4	38.1
1968	39.8	40.8	37.9	41.2	36.1	42.9	38.3	41.8	42.5	41.5	38.3
1969	39.7	40.8	37.4	40.8	35.9	43.0	38.4	41.8	42.6	41.1	37.2
1970	39.1	40.5	37.8	39.9	35.3	41.9	37.7	41.6	42.7	40.3	37.2
1971	39.3	40.3	37.8	40.6	35.6	42.1	37.5	41.6	42.5	40.3	37.7
1972	39.7	40.4	37.5	41.4	36.0	42.8	37.9	41.8	42.3	41.2	38.3
1973	39.6	40.4	38.5	40.9	35.8	42.7	37.9	41.9	42.3	41.1	37.9
1974	39.1	40.4	38.0	39.4	35.1	42.1	37.8	41.6	42.5	40.4	37.2
1975	38.8	40.3	38.0	39.2	35.1	41.6	37.0	40.9	41.6	39.7	37.4
1976	39.3	40.3	37.8	40.1	35.6	42.4	37.5	41.6	42.2	40.7	37.3
1977 p	39.4	39.8	38.2	40.4	35.4	42.8	37.8	41.7	42.9	41.0	37.0
	Average hourly earnings (dollars)										
1947	$1.15	$1.06	$0.91	$1.04	$1.16	$1.15	$1.48	$1.22	$1.50	$1.30	$1.04
1948	1.25	1.15	.96	1.16	1.22	1.28	1.65	1.34	1.71	1.36	1.11
1949	1.30	1.21	1.00	1.18	1.21	1.33	1.77	1.42	1.80	1.41	1.12
1950	1.35	1.26	1.08	1.23	1.24	1.40	1.83	1.50	1.84	1.47	1.17
1951	1.44	1.35	1.14	1.32	1.31	1.51	1.91	1.62	1.99	1.58	1.25
1952	1.51	1.44	1.18	1.34	1.32	1.59	2.02	1.69	2.10	1.71	1.30
1953	1.58	1.53	1.25	1.36	1.35	1.67	2.11	1.81	2.22	1.80	1.35
1954	1.62	1.59	1.30	1.36	1.37	1.73	2.18	1.89	2.29	1.84	1.36
1955	1.67	1.66	1.34	1.38	1.37	1.81	2.26	1.97	2.37	1.96	1.39
1956	1.77	1.76	1.45	1.44	1.47	1.92	2.33	2.09	2.54	2.03	1.48
1957	1.85	1.85	1.53	1.49	1.51	2.02	2.40	2.20	2.66	2.11	1.52
1958	1.91	1.94	1.59	1.49	1.54	2.10	2.49	2.29	2.73	2.19	1.56
1959	1.98	2.02	1.64	1.56	1.56	2.18	2.59	2.40	2.85	2.27	1.59
1960	2.06	2.11	1.70	1.61	1.59	2.26	2.68	2.50	2.89	2.32	1.64
1961	2.11	2.17	1.78	1.63	1.64	2.34	2.75	2.58	3.01	2.38	1.98
1962	2.17	2.24	1.85	1.68	1.69	2.40	2.82	2.65	3.05	2.44	1.72
1963	2.22	2.30	1.91	1.71	1.73	2.48	2.89	2.72	3.16	2.47	1.76
1964	2.29	2.37	1.95	1.79	1.79	2.56	2.97	2.80	3.20	2.54	1.82
1965	2.36	2.43	2.09	1.87	1.83	2.65	3.06	2.89	3.28	2.61	1.88
1966	2.45	2.52	2.19	1.96	1.89	2.75	3.16	2.99	3.41	2.67	1.94
1967	2.57	2.64	2.27	2.06	2.03	2.87	3.28	3.10	3.58	2.74	2.07
1968	2.74	2.80	2.48	2.21	2.21	3.05	3.48	3.26	3.75	2.92	2.23
1969	2.91	2.96	2.62	2.34	2.31	3.24	3.69	3.47	4.00	3.07	2.39
1970	3.08	3.16	2.91	2.45	2.39	3.44	3.92	3.69	4.28	3.20	2.49
1971	3.26	3.38	3.16	2.57	2.49	3.67	4.20	3.94	4.57	3.40	2.60
1972	3.47	3.59	3.47	2.74	2.62	3.94	4.48	4.21	4.93	3.60	2.71
1973	3.68	3.82	3.74	2.95	2.78	4.19	4.68	4.48	5.21	3.80	2.81
1974	3.99	4.16	4.10	3.19	2.99	4.51	4.97	4.85	5.61	4.03	3.01
1975	4.35	4.57	4.51	3.40	3.19	4.99	5.36	5.37	6.42	4.35	3.23
1976	4.68	4.96	4.91	3.67	3.41	5.43	5.69	5.89	7.14	4.62	3.44
1977 p	5.07	5.34	5.50	3.97	3.62	5.92	6.09	6.39	7.72	5.12	3.64

Footnote at end of table.

Table C–9. Gross Average Weekly Hours, Average Hourly Earnings, and Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers on Payrolls of Manufacturing Nondurable Goods Industries: Annual Averages, 1947–77—Continued

Year	Nondurable goods										
	Total	Food and kindred products	Tobacco manufactures	Textile mill products	Apparel and other textile products	Paper and allied products	Printing and publishing	Chemicals and allied products	Petroleum and coal products	Rubber and plastics products, n.e.c.	Leather and leather products
	Average weekly earnings (dollars)										
1947	$46.03	$45.92	$35.20	$40.99	$41.80	$49.69	$59.34	$50.31	$60.98	$51.87	$40.07
1948	49.50	48.89	36.61	45.28	43.68	54.74	65.17	55.33	69.30	53.35	41.11
1949	50.28	50.53	37.26	44.41	42.80	55.42	68.64	57.67	72.46	54.14	41.07
1950	53.48	52.88	41.00	48.63	44.64	60.53	71.26	61.68	75.11	60.35	43.99
1951	56.88	56.84	43.89	51.22	46.64	65.06	74.30	66.91	81.19	64.31	46.13
1952	59.95	60.34	45.31	52.39	47.92	68.05	78.58	69.12	85.05	69.77	49.92
1953	62.57	63.50	47.63	53.18	48.74	71.81	82.29	74.21	90.35	72.72	50.90
1954	63.18	65.67	48.88	52.09	48.36	73.18	83.93	77.11	93.20	73.23	50.18
1955	66.63	68.89	51.86	55.34	49.73	78.01	87.91	80.97	96.93	81.93	52.68
1956	70.09	72.69	56.26	57.17	52.92	82.18	90.64	85.90	104.14	82.01	55.65
1957	72.52	75.48	58.75	57.96	53.91	85.45	92.64	89.98	108.53	85.67	56.85
1958	74.11	79.15	62.17	57.51	54.05	87.99	94.62	93.20	111.66	85.85	57.25
1959	78.61	82.82	64.12	63.02	56.63	93.30	99.46	99.36	117.42	93.75	60.10
1960	80.36	86.09	64.94	63.60	56.29	95.15	102.91	103.25	118.78	92.57	60.52
1961	82.92	88.75	69.42	65.04	58.06	99.45	105.05	106.81	124.31	96.15	62.83
1962	85.93	91.84	71.41	68.21	61.18	102.00	108.01	110.24	126.88	100.04	64.67
1963	87.91	94.30	73.92	69.43	62.45	105.99	110.69	112.88	131.77	100.78	66.00
1964	90.91	97.17	75.66	73.39	64.26	109.57	114.35	116.48	133.76	104.90	68.98
1965	94.64	99.87	79.21	78.17	66.61	114.22	118.12	121.09	138.42	109.62	71.82
1966	98.49	103.82	85.19	82.12	68.80	119.35	122.61	125.58	144.58	112.14	74.88
1967	102.03	107.98	87.62	84.25	73.08	122.84	125.95	128.96	152.87	113.44	78.87
1968	109.05	114.24	93.99	91.05	79.78	130.85	133.28	136.27	159.38	121.18	85.41
1969	115.53	120.77	97.99	95.47	82.93	139.32	141.70	145.06	170.40	126.18	87.79
1970	120.43	127.98	110.00	97.76	84.37	144.14	147.78	153.50	182.76	128.96	92.63
1971	128.12	136.21	119.45	104.34	88.64	154.51	157.50	163.90	194.23	137.02	98.02
1972	137.76	145.04	130.13	113.44	94.32	168.63	169.79	175.98	208.54	148.32	103.79
1973	145.73	154.33	143.99	120.66	99.52	178.91	177.37	187.71	220.38	156.18	106.50
1974	156.01	168.06	155.80	125.69	104.95	189.87	186.87	201.76	238.43	162.81	111.97
1975	168.78	184.17	171.38	133.28	111.97	207.58	198.32	219.63	267.07	172.70	120.80
1976	183.92	199.89	185.60	147.17	121.40	230.23	213.38	245.02	301.31	188.03	128.31
1977 p	199.76	212.53	210.10	160.39	128.15	253.38	230.20	266.46	331.19	209.92	134.68

p Preliminary unweighted average.

Table C–10. Selected Payroll Series on Hours, Earnings, and Labor Turnover: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Year	Average weekly overtime hours			Average hourly earnings index (1967=100) [1]				Aggregate weekly hours index (1967=100)		Aggregate weekly payroll index (1967=100)	
	Manufacturing	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Total private nonfarm		Manufacturing excluding overtime		Total private nonfarm	Manufacturing	Total private nonfarm	Manufacturing
				Current dollars	1967 dollars	Current dollars	1967 dollars				
1947	(2)	(2)	(2)	42.6	63.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	90.4	(2)	38.9
1948	(2)	(2)	(2)	46.0	63.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	89.0	(2)	41.8
1949	(2)	(2)	(2)	48.2	67.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	79.5	(2)	38.7
1950	(2)	(2)	(2)	50.0	69.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.5	(2)	44.5
1951	(2)	(2)	(2)	53.7	69.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.6	(2)	51.8
1952	(2)	(2)	(2)	56.4	70.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.6	(2)	54.5
1953	(2)	(2)	(2)	59.6	74.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	96.1	(2)	60.4
1954	(2)	(2)	(2)	61.7	76.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.5	(2)	55.1
1955	(2)	(2)	(2)	63.7	79.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.1	(2)	61.1
1956	2.8	3.0	2.4	67.0	82.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	93.5	(2)	64.6
1957	2.3	2.4	2.2	70.3	83.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	90.5	(2)	65.4
1958	2.0	1.9	2.2	73.2	84.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	81.0	(2)	60.3
1959	2.7	2.7	2.7	75.8	86.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.4	(2)	67.8
1960	2.4	2.4	2.5	78.4	88.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	86.1	(2)	68.9
1961	2.4	2.3	2.5	80.8	90.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	82.9	(2)	68.0
1962	2.8	2.8	2.7	83.5	92.2	(2)	(2)	(2)	86.8	(2)	73.4
1963	2.8	2.9	2.7	85.9	93.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	87.5	(2)	76.0
1964	3.1	3.3	2.9	88.2	95.0	90.1	97.0	91.4	89.6	80.5	80.2
1965	3.6	3.9	3.2	91.2	96.6	92.5	97.9	95.5	95.3	87.6	88.1
1966	3.9	4.3	3.4	95.3	98.0	95.6	98.4	99.6	101.8	95.3	97.8
1967	3.4	3.5	3.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1968	3.6	3.8	3.3	106.2	101.9	106.1	101.8	102.4	101.8	108.9	108.3
1969	3.6	3.8	3.4	113.2	103.1	112.4	102.3	105.8	103.3	120.3	116.6
1970	3.0	3.0	3.0	120.7	103.8	119.4	102.7	104.2	96.2	125.5	114.1
1971	2.9	2.8	3.0	129.2	106.5	127.3	105.0	103.8	92.5	133.4	116.7
1972	3.5	3.6	3.3	137.7	109.9	135.4	108.1	108.2	97.6	148.3	131.5
1973	3.8	4.1	3.4	146.5	110.0	143.6	107.9	113.0	103.5	165.4	149.2
1974	3.2	3.4	3.0	158.5	107.3	156.0	105.6	113.0	100.7	178.3	157.1
1975	2.6	2.5	2.7	172.5	107.0	171.6	106.5	107.5	88.8	182.2	151.0
1976	3.1	3.1	3.0	185.0	108.5	184.7	108.3	111.9	94.0	203.4	172.4
1977 [p]	3.4	3.6	3.1	198.5	109.4	199.2	109.8	115.6	97.6	226.4	194.4

Labor turnover rates per 100 employees, manufacturing

Year	Accessions		Separations			Year	Accessions		Separations		
	Total	New hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs		Total	New hires	Total	Quits	Layoffs
1947	6.2	(2)	5.7	4.1	1.1	1962	4.1	2.5	4.1	1.4	2.0
1948	5.4	(2)	5.4	3.4	1.6	1963	3.9	2.4	3.9	1.4	1.8
1949	4.3	(2)	5.0	1.9	2.9	1964	4.0	2.6	3.9	1.5	1.7
1950	5.3	(2)	4.1	2.3	1.3	1965	4.3	3.1	4.1	1.9	1.4
1951	5.3	4.1	5.3	2.9	1.4	1966	5.0	3.8	4.6	2.6	1.2
1952	5.4	4.1	4.9	2.8	1.4	1967	4.4	3.3	4.6	2.3	1.4
1953	4.8	3.6	5.1	2.8	1.6	1968	4.6	3.5	4.6	2.5	1.2
1954	3.6	1.9	4.1	1.4	2.3	1969	4.7	3.7	4.9	2.7	1.2
1955	4.5	3.0	3.9	1.9	1.5	1970	4.0	2.8	4.8	2.1	1.8
1956	4.2	2.8	4.2	1.9	1.7	1971	3.9	2.6	4.2	1.8	1.6
1957	3.6	2.2	4.2	1.6	2.1	1972	4.4	3.3	4.2	2.2	1.1
1958	3.6	1.7	4.1	1.1	2.6	1973	4.8	3.9	4.6	2.7	.9
1959	[3] 4.2	2.6	[3] 4.1	1.5	2.0	1974	4.2	3.2	4.8	2.3	1.5
1960	3.8	2.2	4.3	1.3	2.4	1975	3.7	2.0	4.2	1.4	2.1
1961	4.1	2.2	4.0	1.2	2.2	1976	3.9	2.6	3.8	1.7	1.3
						1977 [p]	4.0	2.8	3.8	1.9	1.2

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[p] Preliminary (hours earnings and payroll averages are unweighted).

[1] Adjusted for interindustry employment shifts.

[2] Not available.

[3] Transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations beginning 1959; therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

Table C–11. Spendable Average Weekly Earnings in Current and Constant Dollars, by Industry Division: Annual Averages, 1947–77

Year	Spendable average weekly earnings, married worker with three dependents [1]							
	Total private	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, real estate [2]	Services
	In current dollars							
1947	$44.64	$56.42	$55.53	$47.58	(3)	$37.69	$42.70	(3)
1948	48.51	62.85	62.60	52.31	(3)	40.39	45.03	(3)
1949	49.74	60.10	64.55	52.95	(3)	42.50	47.15	(3)
1950	52.04	63.81	65.94	56.36	(3)	43.88	49.76	(3)
1951	55.79	68.88	71.21	60.18	(3)	47.07	53.23	(3)
1952	57.87	71.30	75.51	62.98	(3)	48.46	55.07	(3)
1953	60.31	75.65	78.36	65.60	(3)	50.57	57.02	(3)
1954	60.85	78.58	80.76	65.65	(3)	51.89	58.86	(3)
1955	63.41	81.04	82.16	69.79	(3)	53.36	60.37	(3)
1956	65.82	85.57	86.65	72.25	(3)	55.21	61.77	(3)
1957	67.71	88.30	89.63	74.31	(3)	56.76	63.09	(3)
1958	69.11	86.20	92.51	75.23	(3)	58.48	65.15	(3)
1959	71.86	91.94	95.82	79.40	(3)	60.44	67.06	(3)
1960	72.96	92.92	99.15	80.11	(3)	61.38	68.59	(3)
1961	74.48	94.13	103.29	82.18	(3)	62.48	70.15	(3)
1962	76.99	96.90	106.78	85.53	(3)	64.37	73.07	(3)
1963	78.56	99.69	110.18	87.58	(3)	65.67	75.36	(3)
1964	82.57	104.40	116.40	92.18	$104.92	68.93	78.14	$65.36
1965	86.30	110.27	122.83	96.78	111.64	71.12	81.20	68.71
1966	88.66	113.98	127.38	99.45	112.20	72.70	83.29	71.10
1967	90.86	118.52	134.33	101.26	114.56	74.75	85.79	73.64
1968	95.28	122.52	139.98	106.75	119.54	78.49	90.66	76.53
1969	99.99	131.44	152.80	111.44	125.78	81.66	95.50	81.49
1970	104.61	140.50	166.05	115.90	133.52	85.86	99.76	86.66
1971	112.41	148.45	181.44	124.24	146.02	91.12	107.19	93.43
1972	121.09	161.82	191.23	135.56	162.23	96.91	113.78	100.49
1973	127.41	170.46	199.14	143.20	173.26	100.49	117.04	105.71
1974	134.37	185.96	207.93	151.25	183.93	106.26	123.36	113.41
1975	145.93	211.11	223.10	165.33	199.27	119.34	136.08	126.86
1976	156.50	231.39	239.07	180.03	218.22	125.22	143.64	133.88
1977 [p]	170.32	255.32	250.15	198.43	237.04	133.54	154.15	145.32
	In 1967 dollars							
1947	$66.73	$84.34	$83.00	$71.12	(3)	$56.34	$63.83	(3)
1948	67.28	87.17	86.82	72.55	(3)	56.02	62.45	(3)
1949	69.66	84.17	90.41	74.16	(3)	59.52	66.04	(3)
1950	72.18	88.50	91.46	78.17	(3)	60.86	69.02	(3)
1951	71.71	88.53	91.53	77.35	(3)	60.50	68.42	(3)
1952	72.79	89.69	94.98	79.22	(3)	60.96	69.27	(3)
1953	75.29	94.44	97.83	81.90	(3)	63.13	71.19	(3)
1954	75.59	93.89	100.32	81.55	(3)	64.46	73.12	(3)
1955	79.06	101.05	102.44	87.02	(3)	66.53	75.27	(3)
1956	80.86	105.12	106.45	88.76	(3)	67.83	75.88	(3)
1957	80.32	104.74	106.32	88.15	(3)	67.33	74.84	(3)
1958	79.80	99.54	106.82	86.87	(3)	67.53	75.23	(3)
1959	82.31	105.32	109.76	90.95	(3)	69.23	76.82	(3)
1960	82.25	104.76	111.78	90.32	(3)	69.20	77.33	(3)
1961	83.13	105.06	115.28	91.72	(3)	69.73	78.29	(3)
1962	84.98	106.95	117.86	94.40	(3)	71.05	80.65	(3)
1963	85.67	108.71	120.15	95.51	(3)	71.61	82.18	(3)
1964	88.88	112.38	125.30	99.22	$112.94	74.20	84.11	$70.[illegible]
1965	91.32	116.69	129.98	102.41	118.14	75.26	85.93	72.71
1966	91.21	117.26	131.05	102.31	115.43	74.79	85.69	73.15
1967	90.86	118.52	134.33	101.26	114.56	74.75	85.79	73.64
1968	91.44	117.58	134.34	102.45	114.72	75.33	87.01	73.45
1969	91.07	119.71	139.16	101.49	114.55	74.37	86.98	74.22
1970	89.95	120.81	142.78	99.66	114.81	73.83	85.78	74.51
1971	92.67	122.38	149.58	102.42	120.38	75.12	88.37	77.02
1972	96.64	129.15	152.62	108.19	129.47	77.34	90.81	80.20
1973	95.73	128.07	149.62	107.59	130.17	75.50	87.93	79.42
1974	90.97	125.90	140.78	102.40	124.53	71.94	83.52	76.78
1975	90.53	130.96	138.40	102.56	123.62	74.03	84.42	78.70
1976	91.79	135.71	140.22	105.59	127.99	73.44	84.25	78.52
1977 [p]	93.78	140.67	137.75	109.25	130.53	73.55	84.89	80.02

[p] Preliminary unweighted average.

[1] Spendable earnings are calculated by taking the average weekly earnings for all production or non-supervisory jobs, both full-time and part-time, and then deducting social security and Federal income taxes applicable to a married worker with three dependents who earned the average amount.

[2] Excludes data for nonoffice salespersons.

[3] Separate data not available.

NOTE: Data for earnings series for mining and manufacturing refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; for all other divisions, to nonsupervisory workers.

Table D–1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1948–77 [1]

[Thousands]

Region and State	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Region I	3, 372	3, 234	3, 345	3, 507	3, 514	3, 587	3, 492	3, 549	3, 645	3, 645	3, 528	3, 646	3, 699	3, 716	3, 793
Maine	265	252	254	272	276	276	270	275	279	274	265	273	278	277	280
New Hampshire	173	164	168	175	176	178	177	184	187	189	188	196	201	202	208
Vermont	99	95	97	100	100	104	102	102	106	106	104	107	108	107	111
Massachusetts	1, 760	1, 712	1, 761	1, 823	2, 810	1, 845	1, 792	1, 818	1, 864	1, 869	1, 821	1, 885	1, 905	1, 915	1, 946
Rhode Island	299	281	299	308	304	304	291	295	296	285	277	287	292	292	298
Connecticut	776	730	766	829	848	880	860	875	913	922	873	898	915	923	950
Region II	7, 253	7, 069	7, 233	7, 523	7, 632	7, 786	7, 649	7, 782	8, 027	8, 147	7, 938	8, 099	8, 199	8, 192	8, 357
New York	5, 596	5, 473	5, 576	5, 755	5, 828	5, 936	5, 828	5, 917	6, 093	6, 179	6, 027	6, 128	6, 182	6, 158	6, 261
New Jersey	1, 657	1, 596	1, 657	1, 768	1, 804	1, 850	1, 821	1, 865	1, 934	1, 968	1, 911	1, 971	2, 017	2, 034	2, 096
Region III	6, 357	6, 141	6, 307	6, 577	6, 707	6, 797	6, 484	6, 623	6, 820	6, 874	6, 614	6, 696	6, 777	6, 729	6, 894
Pennsylvania	3, 725	3, 555	3, 643	3, 838	3, 819	3, 910	3, 692	3, 748	3, 826	3, 843	3, 660	3, 677	3, 713	3, 635	3, 692
Delaware	115	113	121	129	134	139	135	144	157	154	149	151	154	152	156
Maryland	697	686	716	769	793	815	803	835	870	882	855	876	896	911	949
District of Columbia	483	489	498	534	537	517	499	503	509	514	513	526	536	548	567
Virginia	786	775	805	869	898	903	880	912	956	972	967	1, 001	1, 018	1, 035	1, 082
West Virginia	551	523	524	538	526	513	475	481	502	509	470	465	460	448	448
Region IV	5, 031	4, 899	5, 148	5, 527	5, 733	5, 868	5, 789	6, 063	6, 331	6, 462	6, 463	6, 749	6, 911	6, 947	7, 211
North Caroiina	895	868	928	987	1, 007	1, 024	1, 012	1, 059	1, 099	1, 101	1, 109	1, 164	1, 196	1, 209	1, 259
South Carolina	456	443	461	506	544	544	520	533	543	545	546	567	583	587	610
Georgia	779	770	807	872	905	930	915	960	994	997	989	1, 030	1, 051	1, 051	1, 093
Florida	658	657	704	760	809	849	883	966	1, 060	1, 153	1, 186	1, 273	1, 321	1. 334	1, 38
Kentucky	557	537	557	599	620	631	599	620	649	657	635	647	654	648	674
Tennessee	754	722	759	806	827	853	842	868	887	887	875	907	926	934	969
Alabama	629	605	620	663	681	693	678	703	735	755	742	764	776	775	792
Mississippi	303	297	312	334	340	344	340	354	364	367	381	397	404	409	426
Region V	11, 121	10, 712	11, 171	11, 776	11, 915	12, 444	11, 919	12, 385	12, 660	12, 643	[2] 11, 980	12, 406	12, 603	12, 324	12, 647
Ohio	2, 786	2, 655	2, 760	2, 953	3, 006	3, 150	3, 028	3, 129	3, 220	3, 230	3, 007	3, 113	3, 147	3, 044	3, 099
Indiana	1, 227	1, 188	1, 272	1, 353	1, 360	1, 422	1, 320	1, 377	1, 406	1, 408	1, 333	[2] 1, 397	1, 431	1, 408	1, 461
Illinois	3, 206	3, 088	3, 160	3, 297	3, 350	3, 444	3, 317	3, 410	3, 538	3, 558	3, 412	3, 500	3, 522	3, 487	3, 557
Michigan	2, 094	2, 019	2, 154	2, 266	2, 275	2, 456	2, 321	2, 479	2, 440	2, 376	[2] 2, 204	2, 297	2, 351	2, 247	2, 337
Wisconsin	1, 015	987	1, 022	1, 071	1, 080	1, 097	1, 070	1, 108	1, 147	1, 152	1, 115	1, 166	1, 192	1, 180	1, 207
Minnesota	793	775	803	836	844	875	863	882	909	919	909	933	960	958	986
Region VI	3, 359	3, 359	3, 484	3, 758	3, 907	3, 970	3, 926	4, 072	4, 262	4, 365	4, 347	4, 468	4, 507	4, 524	4, 662
Arkansas	294	288	298	319	323	320	311	321	333	337	344	359	367	376	397
Louisiana	618	623	636	670	684	711	709	726	772	803	783	789	790	781	795
Oklahoma	463	466	477	504	527	535	531	551	563	565	557	573	582	587	602
Texas	1, 850	1, 841	1, 921	2, 104	2, 202	2, 225	2, 200	2, 291	2, 396	2, 450	2, 442	2, 513	2, 532	2, 544	2, 625
Mew Mexico	134	141	152	161	171	179	175	183	198	210	221	234	236	236	243
Region VII	2, 514	2, 496	2, 578	2, 733	2, 801	2, 833	2, 775	2, 817	2, 870	2, 886	2, 848	2, 936	2, 966	2, 955	3, 001
Iowa [3]	596	593	610	631	630	632	619	632	649	654	647	675	681	680	686
Missouri	1, 162	1, 143	1, 185	1, 257	1, 289	1, 308	1, 267	1, 286	1, 314	1, 322	1, 298	1, 333	1, 345	1, 327	1, 350
Nebraska	313	312	319	334	344	349	348	355	357	356	357	369	381	387	393
Kansas	443	448	464	511	538	544	541	544	550	554	546	559	559	561	572
Region VIII	972	970	1, 005	1, 065	1, 105	1, 121	1, 110	1, 150	1, 198	1, 219	1, 219	1, 271	1, 312	1, 348	1, 391
North Dakota	103	106	109	109	113	115	117	116	120	121	123	128	126	126	131
South Dakota	115	116	119	120	122	125	125	128	133	132	133	138	142	147	153
Montana	145	147	149	151	155	157	157	162	169	165	162	165	167	167	172
Wyoming	80	79	80	83	86	88	86	86	88	88	88	93	97	97	96
Colorado [1]	345	338	358	393	413	417	412	433	452	471	471	493	515	537	552
Utah	184	184	190	209	216	219	213	225	236	242	242	254	265	274	287
Region IX	3, 371	3, 293	3, 425	3, 758	4, 002	4, 161	4, 151	4, 394	4, 689	4, 886	4, 874	5, 357	5, 522	5, 647	5, 905
Arizona	155	154	162	181	198	208	209	226	251	273	287	309	334	347	365
Nevada	53	51	54	59	66	72	76	85	86	88	88	96	103	110	127
California	3, 163	3, 088	3, 209	3, 518	3, 738	3, 881	3, 866	4, 083	4, 352	4, 525	4, 499	4, 775	4, 896	4, 996	5, 218
Hawaii	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	177	189	194	195
Region X	1, 244	1, 216	1, 254	1, 336	1, 352	1, 354	1, 330	1, 382	1, 422	1, 431	1, 416	1, 466	1, 534	1, 544	1, 609
Idaho	125	126	132	139	138	136	133	139	145	148	151	155	155	159	165
Washington	686	671	684	735	746	749	741	768	785	803	790	813	813	819	857
Oregon	433	419	438	462	468	469	456	475	492	480	475	498	509	509	528
Alaska	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	--------	57	57	59

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–1. Employees on Payrolls of Nonagricultural Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1948–77 [1]—Continued

Region and State	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 [4]	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 [p]
Region I	3,815	3,869	4,004	4,202	4,327	4,424	4,544	4,544	4,472	4,577	4,753	4,810	4,657	4,797	4,880
Maine	280	285	295	309	317	323	330	332	332	344	355	362	357	374	387
New Hampshire	209	213	221	235	244	252	259	260	261	279	298	300	293	312	331
Vermont	112	114	121	131	136	140	146	148	148	154	161	163	162	168	175
Massachusetts	1,947	1,962	2,017	2,102	2,162	2,208	2,269	2,262	2,224	2,252	2,334	2,354	2,272	2,309	2,358
Rhode Island	298	304	317	330	338	343	346	344	343	358	366	367	349	366	374
Connecticut	969	991	1,033	1,095	1,130	1,158	1,194	1,198	1,164	1,190	1,239	1,264	1,224	1,238	1,255
Region II	8,403	8,540	8,775	9,068	9,279	9,487	9,753	9,764	9,617	9,712	9,895	9,864	9,534	9,514	9,579
New York	6,274	6,371	6,519	6,710	6,858	7,002	7,182	7,155	7,005	7,039	7,135	7,081	6,834	6,771	6,781
New Jersey	2,129	2,169	2,256	2,358	2,421	2,485	2,571	2,609	2,612	2,673	2,760	2,783	2,700	2,743	2,798
Region III	6,993	7,178	7,473	7,822	8,044	8,257	8,488	[1] 8,584	8,567	8,814	9,106	9,198	9,079	9,255	9,373
Pennsylvania	3,692	3,773	3,914	4,073	4,167	4,260	4,371	4,347	4,287	4,399	4,506	4,514	4,436	4,492	4,510
Delaware	163	171	184	193	197	202	210	213	217	232	239	233	230	237	237
Maryland	979	1,012	1,060	1,135	1,182	1,227	1,276	1,301	1,316	1,415	1,472	1,494	1,482	1,508	1,533
District of Columbia	585	598	619	641	664	675	681	686	689	572	574	580	577	576	578
Virginia	1,124	1,163	1,219	1,285	1,330	1,385	1,438	[1] 1,520	1,558	1,655	1,753	1,805	1,779	1,848	1,908
West Virginia	450	461	477	495	504	508	512	517	520	541	562	572	575	594	607
Region IV	7,480	7,791	8,233	8,776	9,104	9,501	9,942	10,160	10,438	11,200	11,980	12,262	11,872	12,331	12,768
North Carolina	1,299	1,354	1,431	1,534	1,601	1,679	1,747	1,783	1,818	1,912	2,018	2,044	1,966	2,047	2,111
South Carolina	631	651	686	735	754	783	820	842	863	920	984	1,016	983	1,039	1,076
Georgia	1,140	1,187	1,257	1,338	1,395	1,456	1,532	1,558	1,603	1,695	1,803	1,828	1,756	1,843	1,913
Florida	1,447	1,527	1,619	1,727	1,816	1,932	2,070	2,152	2,249	2,513	2,779	2,864	2,750	2,783	2,884
Kentucky	703	722	759	803	835	869	895	910	932	989	1,036	1,071	1,064	1,109	1,139
Tennessee	1,003	1,046	1,109	1,184	1,219	1,264	1,310	1,328	1,357	1,450	1,531	1,558	1,506	1,557	1,636
Alabama	813	844	887	936	952	970	1,000	1,010	1,022	1,072	1,136	1,170	1,155	1,206	1,250
Mississippi	444	460	485	519	532	548	568	577	594	649	693	711	692	727	759
Region V	12,892	13,276	13,960	14,758	15,125	15,515	16,038	15,911	15,795	16,225	16,983	17,205	16,664	17,096	17,562
Ohio	3,145	3,216	3,364	3,537	3,620	3,751	3,887	3,881	3,840	3,938	4,113	4,169	4,016	4,100	4,201
Indiana	1,499	1,546	1,631	1,737	1,777	1,817	1,880	1,849	1,841	1,922	2,028	2,031	1,942	2,010	2,061
Illinois	3,599	3,696	3,864	4,078	4,192	4,267	4,358	4,329	4,280	4,310	4,461	[5] 4,541	4,419	4,484	4,564
Michigan	2,412	2,518	2,687	2,862	2,904	2,963	3,085	3,005	2,997	3,115	3,282	3,278	3,136	3,264	3,402
Wisconsin	1,234	1,271	1,332	1,394	1,431	1,472	1,525	1,530	1,525	1,581	1,661	1,703	1,677	1,724	1,779
Minnesota	1,003	1,029	1,082	1,150	1,201	1,245	1,303	1,317	1,312	1,359	1,438	1,483	[6] 1,474	1,514	1,555
Region VI	4,793	4,966	5,197	5,506	5,734	5,965	6,214	6,275	6,391	6,736	7,132	7,470	7,607	7,963	8,223
Arkansas	415	429	455	485	498	513	531	534	549	582	615	641	624	658	691
Louisiana	817	856	906	966	1,005	1,028	1,041	1,042	1,064	1,129	1,176	1,221	1,250	1,298	1,308
Oklahoma	612	624	648	682	706	727	755	770	780	813	853	888	900	931	975
Texas	2,700	2,801	2,925	3,101	3,252	3,420	3,599	3,636	3,692	3,884	4,142	4,360	4,463	4,687	4,838
New Mexico	249	256	263	272	273	277	288	293	306	328	346	360	370	389	411
Region VII	3,051	3,125	3,242	3,416	3,524	3,608	3,701	3,704	3,709	3,867	4,050	4,142	4,093	4,201	4,292
Iowa [3]	701	720	755	807	837	857	879	883	889	932	975	1,000	993	1,014	1,035
Missouri	1,378	1,413	1,472	1,548	1,590	1,625	1,666	1,662	1,655	1,700	1,771	1,790	1,741	1,782	1,818
Nebraska	399	406	416	431	447	456	472	482	489	517	541	562	558	574	584
Kansas	573	586	599	630	650	670	684	677	676	718	763	790	801	831	855
Region VIII	1,421	1,438	1,743	1,535	1,581	1,637	1,698	1,750	1,816	1,952	2,082	2,158	2,184	2,276	2,354
North Dakota	136	142	146	148	151	155	157	163	167	176	184	194	204	215	223
South Dakota	152	151	155	159	163	167	172	175	179	190	199	207	209	219	225
Montana	175	176	181	187	190	195	198	201	207	215	225	234	238	249	263
Wyoming	97	98	79	98	100	103	108	109	112	117	126	137	146	155	167
Colorado [3]	566	577	593	625	649	680	713	743	780	861	933	952	947	975	994
Utah	295	294	301	318	328	337	350	359	371	393	415	434	440	463	482
Region IX	6,132	6,353	6,580	6,974	7,222	7,547	7,919	7,992	8,014	8,376	8,887	9,152	9,164	9,507	9,925
Arizona	377	389	404	435	446	473	517	547	583	646	715	746	729	758	787
Nevada	143	149	157	162	166	177	194	203	211	223	245	256	263	280	301
California	5,412	5,607	5,800	6,145	6,368	6,642	6,932	6,948	6,918	7,194	7,599	7,814	7,829	8,120	8,488
Hawaii	200	208	219	232	242	255	276	294	302	313	328	336	343	349	349
Region X	1,627	1,662	1,753	1,886	1,962	2,051	2,116	2,090	2,107	2,214	2,330	2,430	2,491	2,603	2,688
Idaho	165	169	178	185	188	193	201	208	217	237	252	267	273	291	305
Washington	851	855	897	989	1,046	1,100	1,121	1,080	1,065	1,100	1,152	1,197	1,219	1,268	1,327
Oregon	549	573	607	639	651	678	707	709	727	774	816	838	837	872	904
Alaska	62	65	71	73	77	80	87	93	98	103	110	128	162	172	152

[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Data for 1947 were published in the *1977 Employment and Training Report.*

[2] Data are not strictly comparable with earlier years from this year forward.

[3] Based on the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

[4] Beginning in 1972, data for most States are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual; the exceptions are noted.

[5] Beginning in 1974, data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

[6] Beginning in 1975, data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1948–77 [1]

[Thousands]

Region and State	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Region I	1,531	1,390	1,469	1,564	1,553	1,599	1,472	1,484	1,521	1,488	1,382	1,451	1,452	1,429	1,454
Maine	114	106	109	116	116	115	107	108	111	107	100	103	105	103	104
New Hampshire	83	75	79	83	82	83	80	83	84	84	81	87	87	86	89
Vermont	39	35	37	40	39	41	38	37	39	37	33	36	35	34	36
Massachusetts	733	685	716	747	733	752	692	701	719	706	666	698	698	685	688
Rhode Island	154	135	148	151	146	146	130	132	129	121	113	120	120	117	119
Connecticut	408	354	380	427	437	462	425	423	439	433	389	407	407	404	418
Region II	2,763	2,575	2,672	2,828	2,878	2,975	2,808	2,818	2,877	2,859	2,642	2,694	2,688	2,614	2,651
New York	1,977	1,853	1,916	2,007	2,045	2,119	2,006	2,007	2,042	2,024	1,867	1,893	1,879	1,823	1,838
New Jersey	786	722	756	821	833	856	802	811	835	835	775	801	809	791	813
Region III	2,256	2,061	2,145	2,308	2,287	2,401	2,198	2,240	2,288	2,294	2,113	2,140	2,179	2,106	2,149
Pennsylvania	1,567	1,419	1,481	1,588	1,558	1,648	1,489	1,510	1,535	1,536	1,397	1,408	1,440	1,378	1,399
Delaware	50	48	51	56	59	61	57	59	61	62	58	58	59	55	56
Maryland	240	224	233	259	263	275	259	266	277	278	258	257	260	257	259
District of Columbia	19	19	19	20	20	20	19	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
Virginia	238	222	230	245	251	259	247	255	263	265	258	270	275	276	292
West Virginia	142	129	131	140	136	138	127	131	133	133	122	127	125	120	123
Region IV	1,725	1,601	1,709	1,814	1,839	1,916	1,860	1,979	2,033	2,035	1,994	2,109	2,147	2,130	2,238
North Carolina	415	387	418	433	435	449	437	460	471	470	470	497	509	509	531
South Carolina	211	201	210	220	222	227	220	231	234	232	227	238	245	247	260
Georgia	282	265	287	307	311	321	312	335	339	331	320	339	341	333	350
Florida	98	95	102	114	121	129	135	147	160	175	180	199	207	211	222
Kentucky	141	132	140	153	151	162	154	168	175	172	161	171	172	166	175
Tennessee	261	238	250	268	278	294	280	297	305	302	290	308	316	314	332
Alabama	227	206	216	225	226	235	226	236	242	246	233	238	237	231	240
Mississippi	90	77	86	94	95	99	96	105	107	107	113	119	120	119	128
Region V	4,757	4,388	4,695	5,019	5,043	5,398	4,849	5,110	5,107	5,000	[2] 4,455	4,710	4,726	4,461	4,657
Ohio	1,260	1,140	1,218	1,337	1,355	1,444	1,312	1,368	1,391	1,369	1,197	1,263	1,263	1,181	1,216
Indiana	561	520	580	624	626	681	590	629	623	617	548	584	594	568	602
Illinois	1,230	1,142	1,198	1,262	1,271	1,340	1,228	1,275	1,315	1,294	1,172	1,226	1,211	1,165	1,199
Michigan	1,058	981	1,063	1,112	1,097	1,222	1,061	1,164	1,081	1,026	[2] 887	952	968	879	944
Wisconsin	444	412	435	470	474	480	442	458	471	464	432	460	460	439	456
Minnesota	204	193	201	214	220	231	216	216	226	230	219	225	230	229	240
Region VI	657	631	661	731	765	795	773	803	839	845	816	835	838	831	863
Arkansas	77	70	76	83	82	83	81	86	90	88	90	99	102	105	113
Louisiana	157	144	145	151	155	166	156	155	155	153	144	143	142	136	139
Oklahoma	67	64	66	73	80	85	83	89	93	90	85	87	87	87	90
Texas	347	344	364	413	437	450	442	461	487	499	481	489	490	487	504
New Mexico	9	9	10	11	11	11	11	12	14	15	16	17	17	16	17
Region VII	650	630	655	726	770	802	750	751	756	759	720	753	753	729	747
Iowa [3]	155	150	154	171	174	176	165	171	173	170	165	178	177	171	174
Missouri	356	340	354	378	395	421	388	389	395	397	375	391	393	376	387
Nebraska	52	51	52	57	62	64	61	62	61	61	60	64	67	67	68
Kansas	87	89	95	120	139	141	136	129	127	131	120	120	116	115	118
Region VIII	131	128	133	144	146	149	145	150	156	161	161	171	183	190	197
North Dakota	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	7
South Dakota	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	14
Montana	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	20	21	20	20	20	20	20	22
Wyoming	7	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	7
Colorado [3]	60	57	62	69	70	71	68	69	72	76	75	81	88	92	93
Utah	28	29	29	32	32	34	33	35	37	39	39	42	47	50	54
Region IX	754	720	781	921	1,028	1,095	1,082	1,160	1,261	1,331	1,263	1,389	1,397	1,401	1,469
Arizona	16	15	17	24	29	29	28	33	37	41	41	46	49	51	55
Nevada	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5	6	6
California	734	702	760	893	995	1,061	1,049	1,121	1,218	1,284	1,217	1,313	1,317	1,318	1,383
Hawaii	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	26	26	25
Region X	341	323	339	372	269	371	358	380	389	391	382	402	396	392	413
Idaho	22	21	22	25	24	24	24	26	28	26	26	29	29	30	31
Washington	179	174	179	197	197	201	195	208	213	226	219	226	217	218	233
Oregon	140	128	138	150	148	146	139	146	148	139	137	147	144	139	143
Alaska	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	5	6

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–2. Employees on Payrolls of Manufacturing Establishments, by Region and State: Annual Averages, 1948–77 [1]—Continued

Region and State	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972 [4]	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 [p]
Region I	1,425	1,412	1,460	1,549	1,565	1,553	1,540	1,456	1,343	1,356	1,423	1,438	1,302	1,348	1,379
Maine	103	104	108	115	116	118	116	110	103	102	105	105	96	102	106
New Hampshire	86	86	90	96	98	100	98	92	86	91	96	94	85	94	99
Vermont	35	35	39	43	44	44	43	41	38	39	42	43	40	41	43
Massachusetts	664	650	666	696	700	690	683	648	600	610	634	639	578	593	607
Rhode Island	116	116	121	128	127	127	128	121	115	121	126	126	113	122	125
Connecticut	421	421	436	471	480	474	472	444	401	400	420	431	390	396	399
Region II	2,613	2,601	2,674	2,773	2,768	2,764	2,765	2,624	2,455	2,425	2,462	2,401	2,169	2,193	2,207
New York	1,804	1,795	1,838	1,895	1,886	1,879	1,871	1,761	1,633	1,602	1,619	1,575	1,422	1,440	1,448
New Jersey	809	806	836	878	882	885	894	863	822	823	843	826	747	753	759
Region III	2,158	2,204	2,294	2,405	2,412	2,435	2,460	2,376	2,258	2,291	2,359	2,342	2,141	2,160	2,176
Pennsylvania	1,397	1,429	1,489	1,560	1,557	1,565	1,583	1,523	1,433	1,444	1,480	1,465	1,335	1,332	1,333
Delaware	59	62	68	71	72	73	73	71	70	69	74	71	66	69	68
Maryland	260	258	265	280	283	281	282	271	252	249	257	255	231	232	234
District of Columbia	20	20	20	21	21	21	20	19	18	18	17	17	16	15	16
Virginia	298	309	323	340	346	363	371	365	362	388	402	402	372	388	399
West Virginia	124	126	129	133	133	132	131	127	123	123	129	132	121	124	126
Region IV	2,213	2,406	2,567	2,776	2,847	2,958	3,091	3,070	3,056	3,237	3,427	3,403	3,073	3,266	3,372
North Carolina	542	562	596	644	664	692	720	718	722	757	797	789	714	758	788
South Carolina	270	278	293	314	320	327	342	340	337	354	375	376	340	371	376
Georgia	363	378	403	431	438	452	476	466	460	477	495	484	439	477	490
Florida	229	237	252	275	293	310	328	322	317	351	381	376	337	343	357
Kentucky	183	192	206	226	231	240	248	253	251	268	288	291	260	271	277
Tennessee	345	362	387	425	436	455	470	465	461	489	519	513	459	487	507
Alabama	247	257	277	295	298	307	325	324	319	333	351	354	322	340	351
Mississippi	134	140	153	166	167	175	182	182	189	208	221	220	202	219	226
Region V	4,739	4,869	5,157	5,481	5,459	5,528	5,666	5,351	5,110	5,236	5,572	5,500	4,919	5,062	5,207
Ohio	1,235	1,257	1,324	1,402	1,399	1,431	1,468	1,407	1,332	1,347	1,426	1,417	1,268	1,294	1,331
Indiana	615	631	674	720	716	723	752	710	683	709	758	737	647	682	701
Illinois	1,204	1,238	1,302	1,393	1,393	1,387	1,400	1,342	1,267	1,280	1,347	[5] 1,345	1,200	1,199	1,221
Michigan	981	1,026	1,103	1,169	1,139	1,162	1,193	1,072	1,049	1,094	1,177	1,114	984	1,057	1,102
Wisconsin	461	470	492	509	509	510	521	501	480	495	532	546	507	512	522
Minnesota	243	247	262	288	303	315	332	319	299	311	332	341	[6] 313	318	330
Region VI	891	935	986	1,068	1,123	1,189	1,252	1,239	1,213	1,275	1,363	1,415	1,361	1,432	1,484
Arkansas	119	125	134	148	152	159	168	168	172	185	200	204	179	195	209
Louisiana	146	152	158	165	173	178	181	175	174	183	191	193	186	192	196
Oklahoma	91	97	103	113	116	122	130	134	131	142	153	157	151	156	164
Texas	518	543	574	624	664	712	753	741	714	739	790	831	816	859	884
New Mexico	17	18	17	18	18	18	20	21	22	26	29	30	29	30	31
Region VII	756	775	800	872	899	913	922	882	849	896	956	963	884	906	932
Iowa [3]	179	183	192	212	219	223	225	216	209	223	240	249	230	231	239
Missouri	394	403	417	445	454	459	462	446	427	442	460	452	405	422	435
Nebraska	67	68	69	75	80	83	87	85	83	85	91	93	85	88	90
Kansas	116	121	122	140	146	148	148	135	130	146	165	169	164	165	168
Region VIII	200	194	191	202	206	214	225	230	233	254	271	283	270	282	288
North Dakota	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	13	15	16	16	15
South Dakota	15	13	14	14	15	16	16	16	17	18	20	21	20	22	23
Montana	22	22	22	23	22	23	24	24	24	25	25	25	22	24	24
Wyoming	7	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9
Colorado [3]	93	91	90	99	103	107	115	118	120	131	140	144	136	141	143
Utah	55	52	49	50	50	52	54	55	55	61	65	70	68	71	74
Region IX	1,484	1,481	1,508	1,640	1,705	1,756	1,788	1,683	1,595	1,669	1,799	1,842	1,723	1,789	1,839
Arizona	58	60	65	78	79	85	94	91	89	99	110	113	100	106	111
Nevada	7	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	9	10	12	12	12	13	14
California	1,394	1,389	1,411	1,531	1,594	1,640	1,661	1,558	1,472	1,535	1,653	1,694	1,587	1,647	1,690
Hawaii	25	25	25	24	25	24	25	26	25	25	24	23	24	23	24
Region X	405	409	424	475	484	506	506	460	438	460	498	509	484	502	523
Idaho	30	32	33	36	35	38	40	40	41	44	47	48	48	52	54
Washington	224	219	227	265	277	287	279	239	215	224	244	254	244	246	257
Oregon	145	152	158	167	165	174	180	172	174	184	197	197	182	193	201
Alaska	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	9	8	8	10	10	10	11	11

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[p] Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Data for 1947 were published in the *1977 Employment and Training Report.*

[2] Beginning 1958, data are not strictly comparable with earlier years.

[3] Based on the 1967 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

[4] Beginning in 1972, data for most States are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual; the exceptions are noted.

[5] Beginning in 1974, data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

[6] Beginning in 1975, data are based on the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual.

NOTE: Data for several States have been revised because of recent benchmark adjustments.

SOURCE: State agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor

Table D–3. Civilian Labor Force by State: Annual Averages, 1973–77

State	Labor force (thousands)				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Alabama	1,390.0	1,415.0	1,442.0	1,480.0	1,533.0
Alaska	102.5	117.9	146.5	157.0	174.0
Arizona	858.4	907.1	938.3	947.0	976.0
Arkansas	795.9	824.6	850.7	869.0	915.0
California	8,811.0	9,180.0	9,387.0	9,708.0	10,140.0
Colorado	1,094.0	1,136.0	1,153.0	1,217.0	1,250.0
Connecticut	1,423.0	1,440.0	1,456.0	1,475 0	1,502.0
Delaware	247.1	248.5	254.9	259.0	270.0
District of Columbia	349.0	326.0	339.0	333.0	328.0
Florida	3,096.0	3,326.0	3,438.0	3,476.0	3,520.0
Georgia	2,086.0	2,120.0	2,147.0	2,206.0	2,259.0
Hawaii	375.7	383.7	390.5	400.0	404.0
Idaho	317.8	335.3	345.5	366.0	390.0
Illinois	4,875.0	4,955.0	5,023.0	5,076.0	5,215.0
Indiana	2,324.0	2,378.0	2,396.0	2,427.0	2,459.0
Iowa	1,288.3	1,303.5	1,315.4	1,335.0	1,385.0
Kansas	1,004.5	1,033.9	1,057.1	1,086.0	1,119.0
Kentucky	1,377.0	1,411.0	1,405.0	1,448.0	1,509.0
Louisiana	1,374.0	1,375.0	1,448.0	1,485.0	1,568.0
Maine	434.6	451.2	457.1	472.0	470.0
Maryland	1,747.0	1,792.0	1,853.0	1,900.0	1,947.0
Massachusetts	2,562.0	2,638.0	2,730.0	2,762.0	2,780.0
Michigan	3,808.0	3,943.0	3,906.0	3,997.0	4,118.0
Minnesota	1,774.0	1,778.0	1,798.0	1,865.0	1,918.0
Mississippi	875.7	908.1	917.8	943.0	964.0
Missouri	2,024.0	2,057.0	2,074.0	2,126.0	2,220.0
Montana	310.9	326.1	330.1	331.0	343.0
Nebraska	679.2	706.4	703.2	719.0	752.0
Nevada	257.5	273.8	288.4	305.0	321.0
New Hampshire	360.7	368.4	374.6	387.0	409.0
New Jersey	3,175.0	3,210.0	3,251.0	3,307.0	3,367.0
New Mexico	404.2	424.2	444.8	466.0	503.0
New York	7,419.0	7,547.0	7,655.0	7,735.0	7,762.0
North Carolina	2,397.0	2,453.0	2,509.0	2,556.0	2,620.0
North Dakota	244.9	258.0	265.6	279.0	291.0
Ohio	4,620.0	4,708.0	4,719.0	4,730.0	4,811.0
Oklahoma	1,100.0	1,126.0	1,156.0	1,159.0	1,223.0
Oregon	999.0	1,015.0	1,039.0	1,070.0	1,127.0
Pennsylvania	4,990.0	5,041.0	5,088.0	5,120.0	5,168.0
Puerto Rico	869.4	881.5	874.6	912.5	936.6
Rhode Island	434.7	438.8	440.2	430.0	440.0
South Carolina	1,098.0	1,144.0	1,181.0	1,256.0	1,280.0
South Dakota	295.7	305.1	308.1	311.0	317.0
Tennessee	1,756.0	1,828.0	1,807.0	1,826.0	1,906.0
Texas	4,969.0	5,141.0	5,281.0	5,535.0	5,786.0
Utah	455.8	477.1	496.9	513.0	528.0
Vermont	202.1	204.8	210.4	216.0	227.0
Virginia	2,065.0	2,159.0	2,256.0	2,306.0	2,383.0
Washington	1,464.0	1,509.0	1,539.0	1,587.0	1,640.0
West Virginia	638.0	651.8	666.1	679.0	693.0
Wisconsin	2,047.0	2,082.0	2,121.0	2,175.0	2,217.0
Wyoming	143.0	153.1	165.9	179.0	193.0

NOTE: See Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey and State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–4. Total Unemployment and Unemployment Rates [1] by State: Annual Averages, 1973–77

State	Unemployment (thousands)					Unemployment rate [2]				
	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
Alabama	62.0	78.0	111.0	100.0	114.0	4.5	5.5	7.7	6.8	7.4
Alaska	8.6	9.2	10.0	13.0	16.0	8.4	7.8	6.8	8.0	9.4
Arizona	42.6	61.7	113.1	93.0	80.0	5.0	6.8	12.1	9.8	8.2
Arkansas	34.4	42.6	80.4	62.0	60.0	4.3	5.2	9.5	7.1	6.6
California	617.0	669.0	926.0	889.0	834.0	7.0	7.3	9.9	9.2	8.2
Colorado	46.0	46.0	80.0	71.0	78.0	4.1	4.1	6.9	5.9	6.2
Connecticut	89.0	88.0	133.0	139.0	106.0	6.3	6.1	9.1	9.5	7.0
Delaware	12.5	16.6	25.1	23.0	23.0	5.1	6.7	9.8	8.9	8.4
District of Columbia	22.0	20.0	26.0	30.0	32.0	6.3	6.1	7.6	9.1	9.7
Florida	133.0	208.0	366.0	314.0	289.0	4.3	6.2	10.7	9.0	8.2
Georgia	82.0	109.0	185.0	179.0	156.0	3.9	5.2	8.6	8.1	6.9
Hawaii	27.2	30.7	31.9	39.0	30.0	7.3	8.0	8.2	9.8	7.3
Idaho	15.2	17.1	21.4	21.0	23.0	4.8	5.1	6.2	5.7	5.9
Illinois	202.0	224.0	357.0	332.0	321.0	4.1	4.5	7.1	6.5	6.2
Indiana	101.0	123.0	206.0	148.0	141.0	4.3	5.2	8.6	6.1	5.7
Iowa	26.6	28.2	55.8	53.0	56.0	2.1	2.2	4.2	4.0	4.9
Kansas	30.0	34.6	48.4	46.0	45.0	3.0	3.4	4.6	4.2	4.1
Kentucky	51.0	64.0	103.0	81.0	70.0	3.7	4.5	7.3	5.6	4.7
Louisiana	94.0	97.0	106.0	101.0	109.0	6.8	7.1	7.4	6.8	7.0
Maine	24.9	29.1	47.1	42.0	39.0	5.7	6.4	10.3	8.9	8.4
Maryland	71.0	84.0	128.0	128.0	118.0	4.1	4.7	6.9	6.8	6.1
Massachusetts	171.0	190.0	304.0	263.0	225.0	6.7	7.2	11.2	9.5	8.1
Michigan	223.0	337.0	488.0	374.0	337.0	5.9	8.5	12.5	9.4	8.2
Minnesota	80.0	77.0	107.0	110.0	98.0	4.5	4.3	5.9	5.9	5.1
Mississippi	33.9	41.2	75.4	62.0	71.0	3.9	4.5	8.2	6.6	7.4
Missouri	78.0	95.0	142.0	133.0	131.0	3.9	4.6	6.9	6.2	5.9
Montana	15.1	16.8	20.7	20.0	22.0	4.9	5.2	6.3	6.1	6.4
Nebraska	13.8	18.4	27.7	24.0	28.0	2.0	2.6	3.9	3.3	3.7
Nevada	15.4	20.7	27.8	27.0	23.0	6.0	7.6	9.7	9.0	7.0
New Hampshire	16.0	20.4	34.0	25.0	24.0	4.4	5.5	9.1	6.4	5.9
New Jersey	179.0	203.0	333.0	345.0	316.0	5.6	6.3	10.2	10.4	9.4
New Mexico	29.7	34.1	44.0	43.0	39.0	7.4	8.0	9.9	9.1	7.8
New York	404.0	482.0	729.0	794.0	708.0	5.4	6.4	9.5	10.3	9.1
North Carolina	83.0	111.0	217.0	159.0	155.0	3.5	4.5	8.6	6.2	5.9
North Dakota	8.9	9.0	9.7	10.0	14.0	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.8
Ohio	198.0	225.0	429.0	369.0	311.0	4.3	4.8	9.1	7.8	6.5
Oklahoma	33.0	49.0	83.0	65.0	61.0	3.0	4.4	7.2	5.6	5.0
Oregon	62.0	76.0	110.0	102.0	83.0	6.2	7.5	10.6	9.5	7.4
Pennsylvania	241.0	258.0	423.0	406.0	398.0	4.8	5.1	8.3	7.9	7.7
Puerto Rico	101.7	117.5	159.2	178.8	186.7	11.7	13.3	18.2	19.6	19.9
Rhode Island	19.9	23.3	48.1	35.0	38.0	4.6	5.3	10.9	8.1	8.6
South Carolina	45.0	68.0	103.0	87.0	92.0	4.1	5.9	8.7	6.9	7.2
South Dakota	7.5	8.3	11.4	11.0	10.0	2.6	2.7	3.7	3.4	3.3
Tennessee	68.0	92.0	151.0	110.0	120.0	3.9	5.1	8.3	6.0	6.3
Texas	194.0	220.0	294.0	318.0	310.0	3.9	4.3	5.6	5.7	5.3
Utah	23.8	26.1	33.6	29.0	28.0	5.2	5.5	6.8	5.7	5.3
Vermont	10.7	13.1	19.8	19.0	16.0	5.3	6.4	9.4	8.7	7.0
Virginia	73.0	98.0	145.0	136.0	127.0	3.6	4.5	6.4	5.9	5.3
Washington	115.0	108.0	147.0	137.0	144.0	7.9	7.2	9.5	8.7	8.8
West Virginia	43.2	45.1	57.0	51.0	49.0	6.8	6.9	8.6	7.5	7.1
Wisconsin	83.0	94.0	148.0	122.0	109.0	4.0	4.5	6.9	5.6	4.9
Wyoming	4.8	5.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.1	3.6

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[1] Revised. Data are not comparable with those published in earlier *Manpower Reports*. For explanation see Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

[2] Unemployment as percent of labor force.

Source: Current Population Survey and State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–5. Insured Unemployment and Insured Unemployment Rates Under State Programs, by State: Annual Averages, 1971–77 [1]

State	Insured unemployment (thousands)							Insured unemployment as percent of average covered employment						
	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 p	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 p
United States	2,150.5	1,848.5	1,632.5	2,248.5	3,991.9	2,991.5	2,437.8	4.1	3.5	2.7	3.5	6.0	4.6	3.6
Alabama	24.4	20.7	16.9	26.5	58.3	41.3	38.0	3.4	2.9	2.0	2.9	6.3	4.6	4.0
Alaska	5.4	5.6	5.7	6.0	7.0	9.7	11.5	9.4	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.0	8.1	8.9
Arizona	11.3	9.7	10.1	19.2	38.6	26.7	17.0	2.9	2.3	1.9	3.3	6.2	4.5	2.7
Arkansas	15.4	12.9	12.0	18.3	41.2	26.2	21.3	3.8	3.1	2.5	3.3	6.6	5.1	3.9
California	296.9	242.3	228.0	284.4	421.4	358.0	271.4	5.7	4.7	3.9	4.5	6.4	5.5	3.8
Colorado	7.8	7.0	7.6	11.5	25.1	21.8	21.2	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.6	3.3	3.0	2.6
Connecticut	69.4	48.9	36.3	49.1	84.0	67.9	47.3	6.8	4.5	3.2	4.0	6.9	5.8	4.0
Delaware	4.8	4.3	4.0	6.8	11.7	8.4	7.5	2.8	2.5	2.0	4.0	5.5	4.1	3.5
District of Columbia	6.7	7.0	7.0	8.5	13.5	12.0	9.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.3	3.7	3.4	2.8
Florida	38.3	30.7	27.7	56.3	129.6	98.4	68.4	2.5	1.9	1.3	2.4	3.7	3.7	2.6
Georgia	22.1	18.3	15.1	32.8	84.2	48.8	42.3	2.0	1.6	1.1	2.3	5.7	3.5	2.9
Hawaii	10.4	11.2	10.5	12.4	14.5	16.0	12.7	4.0	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.7	5.0	3.9
Idaho	6.8	6.7	6.6	8.0	11.6	10.2	9.7	4.4	4.2	3.5	4.0	5.4	4.6	4.1
Illinois	96.5	87.3	68.4	90.0	216.8	197.9	136.5	3.0	2.8	1.9	2.3	5.6	5.3	3.6
Indiana	40.8	30.0	21.8	41.9	86.5	41.2	33.8	2.9	2.2	1.4	2.5	5.1	2.6	2.0
Iowa	15.3	12.7	10.9	12.1	29.2	24.6	20.3	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.5	3.6	3.1	2.4
Kansas	16.2	10.4	8.9	10.6	20.7	16.9	16.3	3.7	2.4	1.6	1.7	3.4	2.7	2.5
Kentucky	22.8	18.9	17.2	23.7	49.9	34.8	25.7	3.6	2.9	2.3	2.8	5.8	4.2	2.9
Louisiana	28.1	24.8	26.6	29.6	43.5	38.1	41.6	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.1	4.3	3.7	3.8
Maine	14.9	12.5	10.9	13.8	23.2	17.9	17.6	6.7	5.7	4.0	4.8	8.0	6.3	5.9
Maryland	32.6	29.8	24.2	32.3	61.5	43.5	38.9	3.4	3.1	2.2	2.8	5.3	3.8	3.4
Massachusetts	95.8	86.1	85.6	106.7	155.7	106.6	86.9	5.5	5.1	4.5	5.5	7.7	5.6	4.5
Michigan	125.6	102.6	79.1	163.4	255.3	161.4	118.1	5.3	4.4	3.1	5.9	9.3	5.7	3.9
Minnesota	32.9	32.1	29.2	37.3	60.1	49.7	33.3	3.3	3.3	2.6	2.9	4.4	3.6	2.3
Mississippi	9.7	7.0	7.1	10.0	29.9	18.6	17.6	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	5.4	3.5	3.1
Missouri	44.9	38.4	35.1	44.5	84.5	57.3	50.6	3.8	3.3	2.5	3.1	5.8	4.1	3.4
Montana	5.5	5.7	5.7	10.4	10.2	9.8	9.3	4.4	4.4	3.7	5.9	6.0	5.1	4.2
Nebraska	6.4	5.9	6.7	8.7	16.4	10.9	8.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.1	3.7	2.5	2.0
Nevada	7.9	8.5	7.6	10.5	14.0	11.9	9.8	4.9	5.0	4.2	5.1	6.5	5.5	4.2
New Hampshire	6.9	4.9	3.7	7.5	16.8	8.9	5.3	3.5	2.5	1.6	2.9	6.5	3.6	1.9
New Jersey	112.1	104.0	100.5	131.1	178.8	141.0	106.2	5.4	5.1	4.5	5.7	7.7	6.5	4.7
New Mexico	8.0	7.2	7.5	9.6	14.7	11.9	10.6	4.3	3.7	3.2	3.7	5.7	4.6	3.7
New York	265.1	244.6	206.9	264.2	394.1	316.1	275.9	4.7	4.2	3.5	4.9	6.7	5.6	4.9
North Carolina	33.1	22.4	17.9	37.4	114.8	61.6	48.7	2.5	1.6	1.1	2.2	6.6	3.7	2.8
North Dakota	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.9	5.1	6.1	3.9	3.9	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.5	3.9
Ohio	93.0	65.8	47.0	82.0	189.3	114.6	100.7	3.2	2.3	1.4	2.4	4.9	3.1	2.7
Oklahoma	18.0	15.7	14.3	16.7	29.1	24.3	18.4	3.6	3.1	2.2	2.3	4.0	3.5	2.4
Oregon	29.3	25.4	25.0	35.4	54.7	43.1	39.1	5.4	4.5	4.0	4.6	7.1	5.6	4.9
Pennsylvania	140.0	139.9	118.6	152.7	285.2	229.0	215.3	4.2	4.2	3.2	3.8	7.4	6.1	5.7
Puerto Rico [2]	51.9	54.6	53.6	59.5	73.7	69.1	54.5	10.8	11.3	10.2	10.9	15.0	12.8	11.9
Rhode Island	16.6	14.1	13.8	17.6	30.0	19.6	18.7	5.9	5.1	4.4	5.4	9.2	6.4	5.7
South Carolina	17.7	12.2	10.0	20.9	60.6	31.0	24.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	7.3	4.0	2.9
South Dakota	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.5	4.6	4.1	3.7	2.3	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.9	2.6	2.2
Tennessee	32.7	24.4	22.1	32.8	85.7	52.2	42.3	3.4	2.5	1.9	2.8	6.7	4.3	3.3
Texas	45.7	35.3	32.3	40.4	81.4	62.6	54.8	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.7	1.4
Utah	8.9	8.4	8.2	9.9	16.1	13.1	11.4	3.8	3.5	2.8	3.0	4.8	3.8	3.1
Vermont	5.7	5.6	5.1	7.0	10.8	8.3	6.9	5.6	5.6	4.0	5.4	8.1	6.4	5.1
Virginia	13.5	10.2	9.0	15.3	47.8	29.7	23.1	1.3	1.0	.7	1.1	3.5	2.1	1.6
Washington	73.4	57.7	53.4	61.7	83.8	73.8	55.9	9.4	7.1	6.0	6.3	8.6	7.4	5.3
West Virginia	14.4	14.9	13.2	15.8	25.8	20.1	17.1	4.0	4.1	3.0	3.4	5.6	4.4	3.6
Wisconsin	42.2	36.4	30.8	38.5	89.0	63.4	53.4	3.8	3.2	2.3	2.9	5.7	4.0	3.4
Wyoming	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.0	1.7

p Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Data for 1957–62 were published in the *1970 Manpower Report;* data for 1963–70 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report.*

[2] Program for sugarcane workers effective July 1963; however, the rates exclude sugarcane workers, since comparable covered employment data are not available.

NOTE: Comparability between years for a given State or for the same year among States is affected by changes or differences in statutory or administrative factors.

SOURCE: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973–76

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Alabama:				
Birmingham	325.8	334.6	342.6	350.5
Mobile	146.0	151.1	157.9	164.9
Arizona:				
Phoenix	506.2	534.7	548.8	551.5
Arkansas:				
Little Rock-North Little Rock	150.8	158.6	163.5	166.1
California:				
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	710.0	734.0	786.0	825.0
Fresno	198.1	207.7	215.1	228.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach	3,082.0	3,176.0	3,250.0	3,280.0
Riverside-San Bernadino-Ontario	457.0	486.0	482.0	485.0
Sacramento	341.8	355.6	364.8	389.0
San Diego	548.0	597.0	624.0	654.0
San Francisco-Oakland	1,384.0	1,455.0	1,462.0	1,522.0
San Jose	544.0	561.0	554.0	568.0
Stockton	130.9	134.8	137.3	143.4
Colorado:				
Denver-Boulder	639.0	676.0	679.0	718.0
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport	183.2	185.4	185.3	184.6
Hartford	336.3	339.1	342.6	348.1
New Britain	69.5	70.1	70.9	70.6
New Haven-West Haven	194.3	194.5	194.7	197.4
Stamford	100.6	101.4	103.5	107.1
Waterbury	102.9	105.4	106.2	107.2
Delaware:				
Wilmington	219.7	220.8	224.6	226.9
District of Columbia:				
Washington	1,380.0	1,388.0	1,418.0	1,456.0
Florida:				
Jacksonville	262.1	281.7	287.1	293.2
Miami	613.0	654.0	682.0	673.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg	481.1	513.8	531.5	542.0
Georgia:				
Atlanta	828.0	844.0	855.0	868.0
Augusta	102.8	105.7	108.8	114.1
Columbus	78.2	78.8	79.5	80.6
Macon	91.4	94.4	98.9	99.9
Savannah	77.9	79.0	79.7	81.5
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	303.0	309.9	313.6	320.3
Illinois:				
Chicago	3,072.0	3,128.0	3,164.0	3,198.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	(1)	(1)	(1)	175.1
Peoria	(1)	(1)	(1)	170.8
Rockford	(1)	(1)	(1)	134.4
Indiana:				
Evansville	125.4	129.1	129.1	131.2
Fort Wayne	168.8	177.3	176.7	177.7
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	261.2	276.1	275.1	276.9
Indianapolis	520.0	522.0	540.0	555.0
South Bend	126.8	134.6	133.2	132.8
Terre Haute	72.8	76.7	75.8	75.7
Iowa:				
Cedar Rapids	(1)	(1)	77.1	78.4
Des Moines	(1)	(1)	160.7	162.8
Kansas:				
Witchita	172.6	182.7	190.7	191.1
Kentucky:				
Louisville	394.2	394.3	381.4	385.9
Louisiana:				
Baton Rouge	161.6	167.0	180.5	187.0
New Orleans	423.6	414.7	434.5	438.8
Shreveport	130.8	130.4	138.3	139.4
Maine:				
Portland	78.8	82.0	83.3	85.6
Maryland:				
Baltimore	880.0	910.0	946.0	964.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973–76—Continued

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Massachusetts:				
Boston	1,282.0	1,309.0	1,339.0	1,353.0
Brockton	68.2	71.5	73.3	75.3
Fall River	67.5	69.6	72.3	73.7
Lawrence-Haverhill	122.9	127.2	133.4	130.4
Lowell	95.6	99.2	103.3	105.8
New Bedford	74.1	75.5	77.8	79.1
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	245.8	253.2	264.2	265.2
Worcester	173.6	178.6	190.6	191.4
Michigan:				
Battle Creek	80.5	82.4	81.4	82.8
Detroit	1,853.0	1,903.0	1,881.0	1,897.0
Flint	204.0	209.8	209.9	212.8
Grand Rapids	256.2	266.1	261.5	267.1
Kalamazoo-Portage	116.2	121.4	121.5	127.3
Lansing-East Lansing	197.2	204.1	201.3	212.2
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	70.5	74.2	73.2	76.7
Saginaw	92.5	94.8	92.0	99.6
Minnesota:				
Duluth-Superior	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis-St. Paul	936.0	957.0	963.0	1,007.0
Mississippi:				
Jackson	121.7	127.7	129.4	133.9
Missouri:				
Kansas City	590.0	613.0	602.0	602.0
St. Louis	1,016.0	1,013.0	1,026.0	1,036.0
Nebraska:				
Omaha	244.2	251.8	244.7	252.9
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	64.4	64.8	64.8	64.0
New Jersey:				
Atlantic City	76.5	76.6	77.5	78.9
Jersey City	256.7	254.9	256.4	255.1
Newark	876.0	906.0	900.0	923.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	277.7	282.8	284.0	285.3
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	207.3	201.8	203.1	203.6
Trenton	143.4	143.7	144.7	146.6
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque	150.2	156.5	163.2	171.8
New York:				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	337.2	352.3	355.1	360.1
Binghamton	(1)	125.6	127.5	130.8
Buffalo	544.0	532.0	568.0	570.0
New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties	3,628.0	3,625.0	3,650.0	3,660.0
Nassau-Suffolk	1,037.0	1,078.0	1,103.0	1,124.0
Rochester	419.9	443.7	447.0	453.3
Syracuse	269.0	281.1	280.8	286.8
Utica-Rome	131.2	135.6	137.3	139.1
North Carolina:				
Asheville	76.2	78.2	78.0	77.9
Charlotte-Gastonia	286.7	297.1	310.3	311.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	358.1	378.4	387.5	395.3
Raleigh-Durham	220.7	236.1	244.4	250.8
Ohio:				
Akron	290.9	293.8	291.8	291.7
Canton	173.6	177.4	174.6	175.2
Cincinnati	572.0	601.0	608.0	586.0
Cleveland	853.0	860.0	891.0	891.0
Columbus	492.0	500.6	494.9	504.0
Dayton	362.7	363.1	357.3	361.3
Hamilton-Middletown	97.1	99.8	101.7	102.8
Lorain-Elyria	113.0	117.0	116.1	115.7
Steubenville-Weirton	(1)	(1)	64.2	65.4
Toledo	343.7	347.4	345.7	349.7
Youngstown-Warren	235.5	239.1	236.4	234.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–6. Civilian Labor Force in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973–76—Continued

Major labor area	Labor force (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma City	336.6	339.8	346.5	343.6
Tulsa	248.9	259.9	271.9	280.2
Oregon:				
Portland	(1)	(1)	(1)	518.1
Pennsylvania:				
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	278.8	289.3	296.5	301.0
Altoona	55.4	55.5	56.1	56.5
Erie	115.2	120.4	120.7	121.7
Harrisburg	199.9	205.9	207.1	208.2
Johnstown	98.0	100.2	103.9	108.1
Lancaster	159.1	160.9	160.3	161.7
Northeast Pennsylvania	274.5	276.8	275.8	277.4
Philadelphia	2,047.0	2,033.0	2,035.0	2,035.0
Pittsburgh	929.0	947.0	981.0	992.0
Reading	141.2	143.7	141.7	145.4
York	154.7	155.8	155.5	157.7
Puerto Rico:				
Mayagues	41.6	43.5	44.7	43.7
Ponce	66.1	67.0	69.3	67.7
San Juan	296.1	332.0	330.6	328.8
Rhode Island:				
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	437.2	442.6	445.3	434.5
South Carolina:				
Charleston	116.7	122.5	128.7	138.3
Greenville-Spartanburg	225.5	233.7	235.2	247.4
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga	175.4	179.7	175.2	177.3
Knoxville	175.5	188.5	188.3	190.2
Memphis	351.8	367.7	359.0	358.0
Nashville-Davidson	343.7	352.6	355.3	362.6
Texas:				
Austin	(1)	180.2	185.3	193.0
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	(1)	149.5	152.9	161.2
Corpus Christi	(1)	122.4	122.1	128.1
Dallas-Fort Worth	1,143.0	1,155.0	1,204.0	1,256.0
El Paso	(1)	148.7	151.5	160.5
Houston	971.0	1,026.0	1,077.0	1,147.0
San Antonio	(1)	368.9	368.9	385.3
Utah:				
Salt Lake City-Ogden	304.6	319.4	332.0	339.9
Virginia:				
Newport News-Hampton	135.4	139.7	149.0	153.5
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	270.2	285.9	298.6	303.3
Richmond	273.2	288.3	300.5	303.8
Roanoke	98.7	102.5	108.4	109.0
Washington:				
Seattle	632.0	647.0	675.0	701.0
Spokane	(1)	(1)	122.9	125.8
Tacoma	(1)	(1)	149.4	151.9
West Virginia:				
Charleston	(1)	(1)	108.7	109.3
Huntington-Ashland	(1)	(1)	110.6	111.7
Wheeling	(1)	(1)	78.1	77.8
Wisconsin:				
Kenosha	(1)	(1)	63.3	62.4
Madison	(1)	(1)	163.4	169.8
Milwaukee	634.0	652.0	661.0	685.0
Racine	(1)	(1)	86.7	88.0

[1] Not available.

Note: See Note on Historic Comparability of Labor Force Statistics at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix. These estimates will be revised to conform to new estimating procedures effective January 1978. For a description of the procedures, see "Explanatory Note for State and Area Unemployment Data" published monthly in *Employment and Earnings*.

Source: Current Population Survey and State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973–76

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Alabama:				
Birmingham	14.6	17.2	23.1	23.4
Mobile	7.2	8.3	9.7	10.3
Arizona:				
Phoenix	24.1	37.5	72.1	55.0
Arkansas:				
Little Rock-North Little Rock	3.8	5.4	11.4	8.7
California:				
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	37.0	39.0	60.0	49.0
Fresno	16.8	16.5	19.3	19.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach	201.0	215.0	315.0	290.0
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	31.0	42.0	47.0	48.0
Sacramento	26.8	27.1	32.4	33.2
San Diego	33.0	46.0	72.0	78.0
San Francisco-Oakland	105.0	110.0	160.0	157.0
San Jose	31.0	33.0	51.0	44.0
Stockton	11.9	11.1	13.5	14.3
Colorado:				
Denver-Boulder	23.0	25.0	49.0	43.0
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport	14.3	14.3	20.1	19.9
Hartford	18.9	18.2	25.9	29.6
New Britain	4.8	4.5	7.8	7.7
New Haven-West Haven	12.0	11.9	17.7	19.6
Stamford	6.0	5.4	6.7	7.5
Waterbury	6.4	6.8	11.5	11.5
Delaware:				
Wilmington	9.5	14.5	22.0	20.5
District of Columbia:				
Washington	58.0	61.0	78.0	75.0
Florida:				
Jacksonville	12.8	15.1	19.6	18.4
Miami	25.0	39.0	77.0	63.0
Tampa-St. Petersburg	18.4	27.7	54.7	51.0
Georgia:				
Atlanta	30.0	42.0	77.0	69.0
Augusta	5.0	6.3	9.0	9.8
Columbus	4.1	4.9	6.1	7.0
Macon	4.6	4.9	7.4	10.2
Savannah	3.3	3.6	5.9	7.0
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	20.9	23.7	24.3	30.2
Illinois:				
Chicago	128.0	142.0	226.0	213.0
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.4
Peoria	(1)	(1)	(1)	7.7
Rockford	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.1
Indiana:				
Evansville	5.0	5.4	9.2	6.5
Fort Wayne	5.4	6.8	17.2	10.0
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	12.2	12.8	21.8	17.6
Indianapolis	22.0	25.0	34.0	37.0
South Bend	4.8	6.1	10.3	6.8
Terre Haute	3.6	3.3	5.1	4.3
Iowa:				
Cedar Rapids	(1)	(1)	2.9	2.9
Des Moines	(1)	(1)	7.0	7.0
Kansas:				
Wichita	5.9	6.5	10.5	10.2
Kentucky:				
Louisville	13.1	16.6	29.1	24.7
Louisiana:				
Baton Rouge	11.3	10.4	11.2	10.5
New Orleans	29.0	31.9	32.6	32.5
Shreveport	7.0	8.6	10.4	10.0
Maine:				
Portland	3.5	4.5	8.4	7.2
Maryland:				
Baltimore	40.0	47.0	77.0	76.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973–76—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Massachusetts:				
Boston	88.0	94.0	142.0	121.0
Brockton	4.6	5.3	8.5	8.0
Fall River	4.2	5.5	8.2	7.0
LawrenceHaverhill	8.7	9.5	18.1	16.3
Lowell	6.7	8.2	12.3	11.1
New Bedford	5.3	5.9	10.8	9.3
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	15.4	16.7	29.7	24.5
Worcester-	11.0	11.6	21.2	17.5
Michigan:				
Battle Creek	4.1	5.8	8.9	8.0
Detroit	116.0	171.0	247.0	173.0
Flint	11.2	24.3	29.0	20.3
Grand Rapids	12.3	17.1	26.4	20.6
Kalamazoo-Portage	5.0	7.1	11.2	9.5
Lansing-East Lansing	8.7	15.8	21.5	18.0
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	4.7	5.8	9.7	7.4
Saginaw	4.0	6.6	9.4	8.5
Minnesota:				
Duluth-Superior	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Minneapolis-St. Paul	41.0	44.0	65.0	66.0
Mississippi:				
Jackson	3.7	4.4	7.4	7.2
Missouri:				
Kansas City	25.0	32.0	47.0	38.0
St. Louis	54.0	59.0	81.0	76.0
Nebraska:				
Omaha	6.4	9.5	13.6	13.2
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	3.3	4.2	6.6	4.4
New Jersey:				
Atlantic City	5.5	6.1	9.2	9.7
Jersey City	20.4	21.2	33.9	36.0
Newark	44.0	57.0	92.0	94.0
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	14.0	15.3	27.4	29.1
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	15.5	15.6	25.9	25.9
Trenton	6.3	7.5	11.7	11.6
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque	10.2	12.4	16.2	16.8
New York:				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	14.7	17.5	26.4	29.5
Binghamton	(1)	6.1	9.9	10.2
Buffalo	39.0	46.0	68.0	62.0
New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties	214.0	253.0	371.0	396.0
Nassau-Suffolk	43.0	56.0	82.0	110.0
Rochester	14.6	17.7	35.0	37.4
Syracuse	12.6	14.7	26.5	27.8
Utica-Rome	7.9	8.5	13.3	15.0
North Carolina:				
Asheville	2.0	3.1	7.6	4.6
Charlotte-Gastonia	7.1	9.6	26.4	18.0
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	11.4	13.9	30.6	22.6
Raleigh-Durham	5.6	6.5	12.7	11.0
Ohio:				
Akron	11.9	12.7	27.2	24.4
Canton	8.0	7.9	16.5	15.5
Cincinnati	29.0	32.0	52.0	49.0
Cleveland	36.0	37.0	69.0	61.0
Columbus	16.6	19.3	35.9	34.2
Dayton	14.1	16.5	29.3	23.7
Hamilton-Middleton	5.0	6.2	12.1	9.2
Loraine-Elyria	5.0	5.8	10.9	8.4
Steubenville-Weirton	(1)	(1)	4.3	3.5
Toledo	15.4	19.7	33.8	28.3
Youngstown-Warren	10.4	12.7	26.4	23.2
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma City	9.9	14.5	25.4	19.6
Tulsa	6.9	9.7	17.0	14.7
Oregon:				
Portland	(1)	(1)	(1)	48.1

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–7. Total Unemployment in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973–76—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment (thousands)			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Pennsylvania:				
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	7.8	9.3	22.4	21.5
Altoona	2.8	3.1	5.5	4.0
Erie	4.7	5.0	10.9	10.6
Harrisburg	4.6	5.8	13.0	11.2
Johnstown	5.3	5.3	7.3	7.5
Lancaster	3.7	5.2	10.6	8.2
Northeast Pennsylvania	12.9	17.3	30.8	26.5
Philadelphia	115.0	119.0	172.0	179.0
Pittsburgh	53.0	54.0	73.0	80.0
Reading	3.3	4.2	10.2	9.2
York	4.4	5.3	12.8	10.3
Puerto Rico:				
Mayaguez	5.5	6.0	7.2	6.3
Ponce	12.9	12.0	14.9	13.1
San Juan	29.1	32.0	43.1	43.8
Rhode Island:				
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	20.0	23.0	48.4	35.4
South Carolina:				
Charleston	5.7	8.0	9.6	10.0
Greenville-Spartanburg	5.4	9.9	19.1	15.0
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga	5.8	8.6	12.3	9.9
Knoxville	5.5	7.6	12.4	9.7
Memphis	13.3	16.6	26.7	22.0
Nashville-Davidson	10.1	13.8	23.2	17.7
Texas:				
Austin	(1)	5.6	7.9	9.3
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	(1)	8.6	11.3	11.9
Corpus Christi	(1)	7.7	7.9	9.0
Dallas-Forth Worth	31.0	41.0	64.0	58.0
El Paso	(1)	10.2	12.0	17.3
Houston	43.0	41.0	56.0	63.0
San Antonio	(1)	20.7	27.4	30.4
Utah:				
Salt Lake City-Ogden	15.5	17.1	22.0	19.0
Virginia:				
Newport News-Hampton	5.0	6.6	9.4	10.4
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	10.6	14.6	19.0	21.0
Richmond	6.3	8.9	12.7	13.8
Roanoke	2.7	3.8	6.9	6.7
Washington:				
Seattle	48.0	44.0	62.0	63.0
Spokane	(1)	(1)	11.8	9.4
Tacoma	(1)	(1)	15.9	15.1
West Virginia:				
Charleston	(1)	(1)	7.4	6.0
Huntington-Ashland	(1)	(1)	8.9	7.7
Wheeling	(1)	(1)	6.9	5.9
Wisconsin:				
Kenosha	(1)	(1)	4.2	4.7
Madison	(1)	(1)	8.2	6.4
Milwaukee	23.0	29.0	48.0	43.0
Racine	(1)	(1)	6.1	5.4

[1] Not available.

NOTE: These estimates will be revised to conform to new estimating procedures effective January 1978. For a description of the procedures, see "Explanatory Note for State and Area Unemployment Data" published monthly in *Employment and Earnings*.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey and State employment security agencies cooperating with U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–8. Total Unemployment Rates [1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973–76

Major labor area	Unemployment rate [1]			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Alabama:				
Birmingham	4.5	5.1	6.7	6.7
Mobile	4.9	5.5	6.1	6.2
Arizona:				
Phoenix	4.8	7.0	13.1	10.0
Arkansas:				
Little Rock-North Little Rock	2.5	3.4	7.0	5.3
California:				
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	5.2	5.4	7.7	5.9
Fresno	8.5	7.9	9.0	8.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach	6.5	6.8	9.7	8.8
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	6.8	8.6	9.8	9.8
Sacramento	7.8	7.6	8.9	8.5
San Diego	6.1	7.7	11.6	11.8
San Francisco-Oakland	7.6	7.6	11.0	10.3
San Jose	5.8	5.9	9.2	7.7
Stockton	9.1	8.2	9.8	9.9
Colorado:				
Denver-Boulder	3.6	3.7	7.3	6.1
Connecticut:				
Bridgeport	7.8	7.7	10.9	10.8
Hartford	5.6	5.4	7.6	8.5
New Britain	7.0	6.5	11.0	10.9
New Haven-West Haven	6.2	6.1	9.1	9.9
Stamford	6.0	5.3	6.4	7.0
Waterbury	6.2	6.5	10.9	10.8
Delaware:				
Wilmington	4.3	6.5	9.8	9.0
District of Columbia:				
Washington	4.2	4.4	5.5	5.2
Florida:				
Jacksonville	4.9	5.4	6.8	6.3
Miami	4.1	6.0	11.3	9.4
Tampa-St. Petersburg	3.8	5.4	10.3	9.4
Georgia:				
Atlanta	3.6	5.0	9.0	7.8
Augusta	4.9	5.9	8.3	8.6
Columbus	5.2	6.3	7.6	8.6
Macon	5.0	5.2	7.4	10.3
Savannah	4.2	4.6	7.5	8.6
Hawaii:				
Honolulu	6.9	7.6	7.7	9.4
Illinois:				
Chicago	4.2	4.5	7.2	6.7
Davenport-Rock Island-Mobile	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.8
Peoria	(2)	(2)	(2)	4.5
Rockford	(2)	(2)	(2)	7.5
Indiana:				
Evansville	4.0	4.2	7.1	4.9
Fort Wayne	3.2	3.8	9.7	5.6
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	4.7	4.7	7.9	6.3
Indianapolis	4.3	4.8	6.4	6.7
South Bend	3.8	4.5	7.7	5.1
Terre Haute	5.0	4.4	6.7	5.7
Iowa:				
Cedar Rapids	(2)	(2)	3.8	3.7
Des Moines	(2)	(2)	4.4	4.3
Kansas:				
Wichita	3.4	3.6	5.5	5.4
Kentucky:				
Louisville	3.3	4.2	7.6	6.4
Louisiana:				
Baton Rouge	7.0	6.2	6.2	5.6
New Orleans	6.8	7.7	7.5	7.4
Shreveport	5.4	6.6	7.5	7.1
Maine:				
Portland	4.4	5.4	10.1	8.4
Maryland:				
Baltimore	4.5	5.2	8.1	7.9

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–8. Total Unemployment Rates [1] in 150 Major Areas: Annual Averages: 1973-76—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment rate [1]			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Massachusetts:				
Boston	6.9	7.2	10.6	9.0
Brockton	6.8	7.5	11.6	10.6
Fall River	6.3	7.9	11.4	9.5
Lawrence-Haverhill	7.1	7.5	13.6	12.5
Lowell	7.0	8.3	11.9	10.5
New Bedford	7.2	7.9	13.9	11.7
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	6.2	6.6	11.2	9.2
Worcester	6.4	6.5	11.1	9.1
Michigan:				
Battle Creek	5.1	7.0	10.9	9.6
Detroit	6.3	9.0	13.1	9.1
Flint	5.5	11.6	13.8	9.5
Grand Rapids	4.8	6.4	10.1	7.7
Kalamazoo-Portage	4.3	5.8	9.2	7.5
Lansing-East Lansing	4.4	7.7	10.7	8.5
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	6.6	7.8	13.3	9.7
Saginaw	4.4	7.0	10.2	8.6
Minnesota:				
Duluth-Superior	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Minneapolis-St. Paul	4.4	4.7	6.8	6.5
Mississippi:				
Jackson	3.1	3.5	5.7	5.4
Missouri:				
Kansas City	4.2	5.1	7.7	6.3
St. Louis	5.3	5.9	7.9	7.3
Nebraska:				
Omaha	2.6	3.8	5.5	5.2
New Hampshire:				
Manchester	5.1	6.4	10.2	6.9
New Jersey:				
Atlantic City	7.2	8.0	11.8	12.3
Jersey City	8.0	8.3	13.2	14.1
Newark	5.0	6.4	10.1	10.2
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	5.1	5.4	9.6	10.2
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	7.5	7.7	12.8	12.7
Trenton	4.4	5.2	8.1	7.9
New Mexico:				
Albuquerque	6.8	7.9	9.9	9.8
New York:				
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	4.3	5.0	7.4	8.2
Binghamton	(2)	4.9	7.8	7.8
Buffalo	7.2	8.7	11.9	10.9
New York City, plus Putnam, Rockland, and Westchester Counties	5.9	7.0	10.2	10.8
Nassau-Suffolk	4.2	5.2	7.4	9.8
Rochester	3.5	4.0	7.8	8.2
Syracuse	4.7	5.2	9.4	9.7
Utica-Rome	6.1	6.2	9.7	10.8
North Carolina:				
Asheville	2.6	3.9	9.7	5.9
Charlotte-Gastonia	2.5	3.2	8.5	5.8
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	3.2	3.7	7.9	5.7
Raleigh-Durham	2.5	2.7	5.2	4.4
Ohio:				
Akron	4.1	4.3	9.3	8.4
Canton	4.6	4.4	9.4	8.8
Cincinnati	5.1	5.4	8.7	8.4
Cleveland	4.2	4.3	7.8	6.9
Columbus	3.4	3.8	7.2	6.8
Dayton	3.9	4.5	8.2	6.6
Hamilton-Middleton	5.2	6.2	11.9	8.9
Lorain-Elyria	4.4	5.0	9.4	7.3
Steubenville-Weirton	(2)	(2)	6.7	5.3
Toledo	4.5	5.7	9.8	8.1
Youngstown-Warren	4.4	5.3	11.2	9.9

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–8. Total Unemployment Rates [1] in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1973–76—Continued

Major labor area	Unemployment rate [1]			
	1973	1974	1975	1976
Oklahoma:				
Oklahoma City	2.9	4.3	7.3	5.7
Tulsa	2.8	3.8	6.2	5.2
Oregon:				
Portland	(2)	(2)	(2)	8.7
Pennsylvania:				
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	2.8	3.2	7.5	7.1
Altoona	5.0	5.6	9.9	7.1
Erie	4.0	4.1	9.1	8.7
Harrisburg	2.3	2.8	6.3	5.4
Johnstown	5.4	5.3	7.0	6.9
Lancaster	2.3	3.2	6.6	5.1
Northeast Pennsylvania	4.7	6.3	11.2	9.5
Philadelphia	5.6	5.9	8.5	8.8
Pittsburgh	5.7	5.7	7.5	8.1
Reading	2.3	2.9	7.2	6.3
York	2.8	3.4	8.2	6.6
Puerto Rico:				
Mayaguez	13.2	13.8	16.1	14.5
Ponce	19.4	18.0	21.6	19.3
San Juan	10.0	9.7	13.0	13.3
Rhode Island:				
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	4.6	5.[illegible]	10.9	8.2
South Carolina:				
Charleston	4.9	6.5	7.5	7.2
Greenville-Spartanburg	2.4	4.2	8.1	6.1
Tennessee:				
Chattanooga	3.3	4.8	7.0	5.6
Knoxville	3.1	4.0	6.6	5.1
Memphis	3.8	4.5	7.4	6.1
Nashville-Davidson	2.9	3.9	6.5	4.9
Texas:				
Austin	(2)	3.1	4.2	4.8
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	(2)	5.7	7.4	7.4
Corpus Christi	(2)	6.3	6.5	7.0
Dallas-Fort Worth	2.7	3.5	5.3	4.6
El Paso	(2)	6.9	7.9	10.8
Houston	4.4	3.9	5.2	5.5
San Antonio	(2)	5.6	7.4	7.9
Utah:				
Salt Lake City-Ogden	5.1	5.4	6.6	5.6
Virginia:				
Newport News-Hampton	3.7	4.7	6.3	6.8
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	3.9	5.1	6.4	6.9
Richmond	2.3	3.1	4.2	4.5
Roanoke	2.8	3.7	6.4	6.2
Washington:				
Seattle	7.6	6.8	9.1	9.1
Spokane	(2)	(2)	9.6	7.4
Tacoma	(2)	(2)	10.6	9.9
West Virginia:				
Charleston	(2)	(2)	6.8	5.5
Huntington-Ashland	(2)	(2)	8.0	6.9
Wheeling	(2)	(2)	8.8	7.6
Wisconsin:				
Kenosha	(2)	(2)	6.6	7.6
Madison	(2)	(2)	5.0	3.8
Milwaukee	3.5	4.5	7.4	6.3
Racine	(2)	(2)	7.0	6.1

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[1] Unemployment as percent of labor force.
[2] Not available.

NOTE: These estimates will be revised to conform to new estimating procedures effective January 1978. For a description of the procedures, see "Explanatory Note for State and Area Unemployment Data" published monthly in *Employment and Earnings*.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey and State employment security agencies cooperating with U.S. Department of Labor.

Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1972–77

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 [p]
Alabama:						
Birmingham	8.5	6.9	8.1	11.5	9.1	8.5
Mobile	2.3	2.8	3.2	5.4	4.1	4.8
Arizona:						
Phoenix	5.8	5.8	11.7	26.4	15.4	11.8
Arkansas:						
Little Rock-North Little Rock	1.1	.9	1.6	6.0	3.8	2.9
California:						
Anaheim-Santa Ana-Garden Grove	14.6	12.9	16.9	32.6	23.8	18.1
Fresno	5.7	5.7	6.1	9.0	8.3	9.3
Los Angeles-Long Beach	91.7	79.9	96.0	153.5	122.4	103.7
Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario	12.1	11.3	13.5	22.4	19.6	17.2
Sacramento	10.2	10.6	11.4	17.0	16.1	15.0
San Diego	16.6	15.7	19.4	34.4	28.7	24.5
San Francisco-Oakland	43.3	39.8	44.6	64.6	58.1	49.4
San Jose	13.1	11.9	13.9	27.8	19.4	15.5
Stockton	5.1	4.6	4.7	7.4	7.4	7.6
Colorado:						
Denver-Boulder	3.0	3.5	5.6	16.2	11.3	12.7
Connecticut:						
Bridgeport	9.0	5.7	9.8	11.5	9.4	6.9
Hartford	11.3	6.8	11.5	16.2	14.8	11.7
New Britain	2.8	3.1	2.8	4.5	3.8	3.1
New Haven-West Haven	7.0	4.9	8.0	9.8	9.3	8.6
Stamford	2.6	2.0	3.3	5.4	6.2	4.7
Waterbury	4.9	1.9	4.7	6.5	3.6	3.2
Delaware:						
Wilmington	4.1	3.5	6.6	10.7	7.9	7.3
District of Columbia:						
Washington	12.8	10.9	14.2	28.7	24.0	23.7
Florida:						
Jacksonville	.7	.8	1.8	5.1	5.1	4.6
Miami	8.3	8.2	19.2	30.7	21.0	17.6
Tampa-St. Petersburg	3.8	3.2	7.8	21.6	19.2	14.6
Georgia:						
Atlanta	5.2	4.0	9.5	28.7	17.6	15.8
Augusta	1.4	1.0	2.0	5.4	3.6	3.3
Columbus	1.0	.7	1.2	4.4	3.8	2.4
Macon	.8	.6	1.2	4.1	2.9	2.3
Savannah	.8	.5	.9	3.4	2.2	1.9
Hawaii:						
Honolulu	9.4	8.5	9.2	12.6	14.1	10.9
Illinois:						
Chicago	52.7	40.3	52.3	141.3	121.6	111.6
Davenport-Rock Island-Moline	2.5	1.8	1.4	4.3	4.4	4.0
Peoria	2.8	1.8	2.1	3.6	4.2	5.1
Rockford	1.8	1.1	3.0	7.7	5.5	4.4
Indiana:						
Evansville	1.5	1.2	1.8	4.6	2.4	1.9
Fort Wayne	1.0	1.4	1.6	7.8	3.5	2.2
Gary-Hammond-East Chicago	4.3	2.4	3.6	8.8	5.6	4.8
Indianapolis	4.9	3.5	6.1	14.5	8.0	7.1
South Bend	1.5	1.2	2.1	4.3	2.3	2.1
Terre Haute	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.5
Iowa:						
Cedar Rapids	1.1	.6	.5	1.7	1.6	1.5
Des Moines	1.3	1.3	1.5	3.7	3.6	2.9
Kansas:						
Wichita	2.1	1.7	1.9	5.0	4.5	4.3
Kentucky:						
Louisville	8.5	6.0	9.5	13.6	9.3	7.7
Lousiana:						
Baton Rouge	1.8	2.1	2.9	4.5	4.0	5.6
New Orleans	6.9	7.2	8.8	12.4	11.7	12.5
Shreveport	2.5	1.4	2.9	4.8	4.3	3.8
Maine:						
Portland	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1972–77—Continued

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 p
Maryland:						
Baltimore	20.0	14.4	17.1	36.9	27.5	25.2
Massachusetts:						
Boston	37.4	39.1	44.4	60.2	48.2	38.0
Brockton	2.6	3.0	3.6	5.1	3.0	2.7
Fall River	3.1	3.1	4.4	6.6	4.0	3.9
Lawrence-Haverhill	4.5	4.1	5.0	8.7	6.8	5.6
Lowell	2.9	3.1	4.0	6.5	4.0	3.1
New Bedford	3.6	3.2	4.0	7.5	4.6	3.7
Springfield-Chicopee-Holyoke	8.3	7.2	8.5	14.9	10.1	7.7
Worcester	4.5	3.9	5.0	7.9	6.3	4.9
Michigan:						
Battle Creek	2.1	1.6	2.6	5.3	3.8	3.4
Detroit	49.0	34.6	73.8	131.1	77.5	69.4
Flint	5.8	3.3	15.9	15.6	8.1	7.4
Grand Rapids	5.5	4.4	7.6	14.3	8.6	6.9
Kalamazoo-Portage	1.8	1.4	2.9	5.2	3.9	3.0
Lansing-East Lansing	3.8	2.7	8.4	11.6	7.4	6.9
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	2.4	1.7	2.6	6.2	4.1	3.8
Saginaw	1.5	1.3	3.3	5.3	3.1	2.6
Minnesota:						
Duluth-Superior	2.5	3.8	2.3	3.8	3.4	3.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul	12.8	10.5	21.5	31.1	23.5	17.5
Mississippi:						
Jackson	.6	.6	.7	2.6	1.9	1.6
Missouri:						
Kansas City	8.3	8.3	10.1	23.1	14.8	13.6
St. Louis	23.2	19.3	24.6	48.7	34.9	31.1
Nebraska:						
Omaha	2.4	4.5	4.3	9.2	6.5	5.8
New Hampshire:						
Manchester	1.0	.8	1.4	3.4	2.1	1.4
New Jersey:						
Atlantic City	3.4	3.4	4.4	6.3	5.2	4.8
Jersey City	13.6	12.7	15.0	18.7	16.0	15.1
Newark	26.9	25.3	34.0	48.7	36.6	30.9
New Brunswick-Perth Amboy-Sayreville	10.2	9.1	10.2	15.2	11.4	10.0
Paterson-Clifton-Passaic	20.8	20.8	13.7	14.5	11.2	10.7
Trenton	2.7	2.8	4.1	5.6	4.3	3.8
New Mexico:						
Albuquerque	2.4	3.0	3.9	6.4	5.8	5.1
New York:						
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	6.6	5.7	6.4	13.9	11.0	9.9
Binghamton	2.5	2.2	2.8	5.3	3.8	3.6
Buffalo	19.6	12.6	19.0	32.1	22.3	21.6
New York City combined area	(1)	(1)	177.1	253.2	213.2	185.1
New York City	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 134.6
Westchester	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 10.4
Rockland	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 2.9
Nassau-Suffolk	(1)	(1)	32.3	53.2	45.8	39.7
Nassau	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 20.1
Suffolk	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 15.0
Rochester	7.8	5.6	8.0	19.4	14.3	10.9
Monroe County	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[3] 6.9
Syracuse	6.5	5.0	6.0	15.3	9.8	7.8
Utica-Rome	5.4	3.3	3.9	7.6	5.8	5.2
Elmira	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 1.0
Poughkeepsie	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	[2] 1.8
North Carolina:						
Asheville	.5	.4	.9	4.1	1.8	1.4
Charlotte-Gastonia	1.3	.9	2.1	13.7	6.3	4.5
Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point	2.3	1.7	3.5	15.1	7.6	6.9
Raleigh-Durham	.5	.4	1.2	3.9	3.1	3.1
Ohio:						
Akron	3.8	2.9	4.2	12.4	8.0	6.3
Canton	2.7	1.8	2.5	8.1	5.6	4.9
Cincinnati	8.0	5.2	7.4	17.8	13.1	12.0
Cleveland	14.1	8.3	12.3	31.5	19.6	17.6
Columbus	3.5	3.3	5.7	15.6	11.1	10.0
Dayton	4.0	3.4	6.3	13.6	7.4	6.7
Hamilton-Middletown	2.1	1.4	2.6	6.2	3.2	3.3
Lorain-Elyria	1.5	1.0	1.8	4.9	2.6	2.1
Steubenville-Weirton	.9	.7	.7	2.1	1.3	1.5
Toledo	4.4	3.6	6.7	15.6	9.5	9.0
Youngstown-Warren	4.7	2.7	5.0	14.1	8.8	6.9

Footnotes at end of table.

Table D–9. Insured Unemployment Under State, Federal Employee, and Ex-Servicemen's Programs in 150 Major Labor Areas: Annual Averages, 1972–77—Continued

Major labor area	Insured unemployment (thousands)					
	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977 p
Oklahoma:						
Oklahoma City	3.5	3.2	4.2	8.3	6.7	4.7
Tulsa	2.7	2.2	3.0	6.0	5.8	5.0
Oregon:						
Portland	11.6	10.8	14.0	26.0	19.4	17.2
Pennsylvania:						
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	6.3	4.5	6.5	17.0	15.0	13.2
Altoona	1.8	1.5	1.9	3.7	2.5	2.2
Erie	2.5	2.1	2.5	7.0	6.4	4.6
Harrisburg	2.4	1.8	3.1	8.3	6.4	5.6
Johnstown	3.8	3.0	3.5	5.9	5.0	6.8
Lancaster	1.8	1.2	2.7	7.5	4.7	4.3
Northeast Pennsylvania	14.2	9.7	15.3	24.9	20.7	18.3
Philadelphia	51.6	46.2	58.4	112.0	90.9	91.2
Pittsburgh	28.0	21.4	22.1	41.9	37.9	36.3
Reading	3.0	2.0	3.3	7.4	5.5	4.7
York	2.4	1.9	3.2	8.6	6.2	5.4
Puerto Rico:						
Mayaguez	2.2	1.3	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.4
Ponce	2.9	2.9	4.0	4.0	4.7	4.4
San Juan	8.6	7.7	9.6	13.2	15.0	13.7
Rhode Island:						
Providence-Warwick-Pawtucket	14.8	13.9	17.3	32.5	19.5	19.1
South Carolina:						
Charleston	1.3	1.1	1.7	4.9	3.3	2.8
Greenville-Spartanburg	1.7	1.2	2.7	14.4	5.9	5.0
Tennessee:						
Chattanooga	1.3	1.3	2.4	6.8	4.0	4.4
Knoxville	1.5	1.1	2.2	8.1	5.5	5.0
Memphis	2.5	2.3	3.6	15.0	13.3	10.4
Nashville-Davidson	2.1	2.1	4.4	12.6	7.6	5.8
Texas:						
Austin	.5	.6	.7	2.8	2.3	2.2
Beaumont-Port Arthur-Orange	2.5	2.2	1.5	3.9	2.9	2.9
Corpus Christi	1.0	.9	1.0	2.2	1.5	2.0
Dallas-Fort Worth	8.7	6.5	8.2	23.2	14.4	12.4
El Paso	1.5	1.7	2.0	4.5	5.4	5.5
Houston	5.7	4.2	4.0	9.8	9.1	8.5
San Antonio	1.7	1.6	2.3	7.7	5.9	5.7
Utah:						
Salt Lake City-Ogden	8.4	8.2	6.0	8.3	[illegible].9	[illegible].4
Virginia:						
Newport News-Hampton	.6	.7	.8	3.0	2.5	2.3
Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Portsmouth	1.1	1.1	2.2	6.2	5.1	4.5
Richmond	.9	.5	1.1	4.1	2.9	2.9
Roanoke	.4	.3	.5	2.9	1.8	1.7
Washington:						
Seattle	28.2	24.2	25.8	35.5	32.5	26.9
Spokane	4.3	4.1	5.1	7.6	6.1	5.2
Tacoma	6.6	8.5	9.1	9.5	9.5	7.4
West Virginia:						
Charleston	1.6	1.3	1.5	2.9	2.4	2.1
Huntington-Ashland	2.8	1.9	2.5	4.5	3.2	3.5
Wheeling	1.6	1.2	2.6	3.6	2.9	2.3
Wisconsin:						
Kenosha	1.0	.7	.9	2.3	3.2	2.7
Madison	2.1	1.7	2.1	6.5	5.1	4.6
Milwaukee	11.0	7.4	8.9	26.3	15.4	12.5
Racine	2.2	.9	1.0	3.3	3.1	2.6

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p Preliminary (11-month) average.

[1] Not available.

[2] New major labor area; 3-month average beginning in September.

[3] New major labor area; 2-month average beginning in October.

Source: State employment security agencies cooperating with the U.S. Department of Labor.

Table E–1. Total Population, 1950 to 1970, and Revised Projections, by Selected Fertility Assumptions and Age, 1980 and 1990[1]

[Numbers in thousands]

Age	Actual			Projected		Number change				Percent change			
	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1950–60	1960–70	1970–80	1980–90	1950–60	1960–70	1970–80	1980–90
	Series II—Intermediate fertility projections												
Total	152,271	180,684	204,878	222,159	243,513	28,413	24,194	17,281	21,354	18.7	13.4	8.4	9.6
Under 16 years	43,131	58,868	61,922	53,825	58,433	15,737	3,054	−8,097	4,608	36.5	5.2	−13.1	8.6
Under 5 years	16,410	20,364	17,148	16,020	19,437	3,954	−3,216	−1,128	3,417	24.1	−15.8	−6.6	21.3
5 to 15 years	26,721	38,504	44,774	37,805	38,994	11,783	6,270	−6,969	1,189	44.1	16.3	−15.6	3.1
16 years and over	109,141	121,814	142,956	168,335	185,082	12,673	21,142	25,379	16,747	11.6	17.4	17.8	9.9
16 to 19 years	8,542	10,698	15,275	16,701	13,540	2,156	4,577	1,426	−3,161	25.2	42.8	9.3	−18.9
20 to 24 years	11,680	11,116	17,184	20,918	17,953	−564	6,068	3,734	−2,965	−4.8	54.6	21.7	−14.2
25 to 34 years	24,036	22,911	25,294	36,172	41,086	−1,125	2,383	6,878	4,914	- 4.7	10.4	23.5	13.6
35 to 44 years	21,637	24,223	23,142	25,721	36,592	2,586	−1,081	2,579	10,871	12.0	−4.5	11.1	42.3
45 to 54 years	17,453	20,581	23,310	22,698	25,311	3,128	2,729	−612	2,613	17.9	13.3	−2.6	11.5
55 to 64 years	13,396	15,627	18,664	21,198	20,776	2,231	3,037	2,534	−422	16.7	19.4	13.6	−2.0
65 years and over	12,397	16,658	20,087	24,927	29,824	4,261	3,429	4,840	4,897	34.4	20.6	24.1	19.6
	Series I—High fertility projections[2]												
Total	----------	----------	204,878	224,066	254,715	----------	----------	19,188	30,649	----------	----------	9.4	13.7
Under 5 years	----------	----------	17,148	17,927	24,616	----------	----------	779	6,689	----------	----------	4.5	37.3
5 to 15 years	----------	----------	44,774	37,804	45,017	----------	----------	−6,969	7,212	----------	----------	−15.6	19.1
16 years and over	----------	----------	142,956	168,335	185,082	----------	----------	25,379	16,747	----------	----------	17.8	9.9
	Series III—Low fertility projections[2]												
Total	----------	----------	204,878	220,732	236,264	----------	----------	15,854	15,532	----------	----------	7.7	7.0
Under 5 years	----------	----------	17,148	14,593	16,211	----------	----------	−2,555	1,618	----------	----------	−15.0	11.1
5 to 15 years	----------	----------	44,774	37,804	34,971	----------	----------	−6,969	−2,834	----------	----------	−15.6	−7.5
16 years and over	----------	----------	142,956	168,335	185,082	----------	----------	29,379	16,747	----------	----------	17.8	9.9

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[1] Data relate to July 1 and include the Armed Forces abroad, Alaska, and Hawaii.

[2] Series II fertility projections assume 2.1 children per woman during lifetime for women beginning their childbearing after July 1, 1974; Series I, 2.7; Series III, 1.7. For further details, see source, No. 704.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25: for 1950 data, No. 311; for 1960, No. 314; for 1970, No. 614; and for 1980 and 1990, No. 704.

Table E-2. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Sex and Age, 1970 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Total population, July 1					Total labor force, annual averages					Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent of population in labor force)				
	Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected			Actual		Projected		
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
BOTH SEXES															
16 years and over	142,958	155,767	167,659	176,529	183,746	85,902	94,798	103,759	110,688	115,925	60.1	60.9	61.9	62.7	63.1
MALE															
16 years and over	68,715	74,699	80,322	84,425	87,741	54,343	57,712	61,988	64,891	67,208	79.1	77.3	77.2	76.9	76.6
16 to 19 years	7,747	8,514	8,466	7,286	6,897	4,395	5,127	5,239	4,515	4,310	56.7	60.2	61.9	62.0	62.5
20 to 24 years	8,645	9,673	10,502	10,302	9,028	7,378	8,186	8,852	8,578	7,454	85.3	84.6	84.3	83.3	82.6
25 to 34 years	12,521	15,349	17,967	19,790	20,389	11,974	14,460	16,925	18,557	19,101	95.6	94.2	94.2	93.9	93.7
35 to 44 years	11,316	11,158	12,557	15,353	17,937	10,818	10,583	11,878	14,470	16,849	95.6	94.8	94.6	94.2	93.9
45 to 54 years	11,251	11,488	10,998	10,875	12,253	10,487	10,464	9,929	9,746	10,938	93.2	91.1	90.3	89.6	89.3
55 to 64 years	8,828	9,341	9,920	10,132	9,719	7,127	6,985	7,275	7,162	6,704	80.7	74.8	73.3	70.7	69.0
55 to 59 years	4,779	5,023	5,377	5,256	4,947	4,221	4,187	4,448	4,283	3,990	88.3	83.4	82.7	81.5	80.7
60 to 64 years	4,049	4,318	4,543	4,876	4,772	2,906	2,798	2,827	2,879	2,714	71.8	64.8	62.2	59.0	56.9
65 years and over	8,407	9,176	9,914	10,684	11,518	2,164	1,907	1,890	1,843	1,852	25.7	20.8	19.1	17.3	16.1
65 to 69 years	3,137	3,587	3,827	4,040	4,341	1,278	1,108	1,125	1,104	1,125	40.7	30.9	29.4	27.3	25.9
70 years and over	5,270	5,589	6,087	6,644	7,177	886	799	765	739	727	16.8	14.3	12.6	11.1	10.1
FEMALE															
16 years and over	74,243	81,068	87,337	92,104	96,005	31,559	37,086	41,771	45,797	48,717	42.5	45.7	47.8	49.7	50.7
16 to 19 years	7,528	8,280	8,216	7,069	6,661	3,250	4,059	4,246	3,782	3,669	43.2	49.0	51.7	53.5	55.1
20 to 24 years	8,539	9,567	10,406	10,194	8,927	4,893	6,116	7,116	7,379	6,709	57.3	63.9	68.4	72.4	75.1
25 to 34 years	12,772	15,592	18,190	20,055	20,673	5,704	8,473	10,417	12,233	13,100	44.7	54.3	57.3	61.0	63.4
35 to 44 years	11,826	11,674	13,144	15,975	18,608	5,970	6,495	7,638	9,728	11,683	50.5	55.6	58.1	60.9	62.8
45 to 54 years	12,059	12,285	11,646	11,504	12,961	6,533	6,667	6,609	6,761	7,795	54.2	54.3	56.7	58.8	60.1
55 to 64 years	9,838	10,442	11,126	11,332	10,760	4,153	4,244	4,628	4,740	4,514	42.2	40.6	41.6	41.8	42.0
55 to 59 years	5,220	5,516	5,925	5,732	5,339	2,547	2,618	2,891	2,870	2,703	48.8	47.5	48.8	50.1	50.6
60 to 64 years	4,618	4,926	5,201	5,600	5,421	1,606	1,626	1,737	1,870	1,811	34.8	33.0	33.4	33.4	33.4
65 years and over	11,681	13,228	14,609	15,975	17,415	1,056	1,032	1,117	1,174	1,250	9.0	7.8	7.6	7.3	7.2
65 to 69 years	3,885	4,513	4,836	5,121	5,519	644	640	692	721	768	16.6	14.2	14.3	14.1	13.9
70 years and over	7,796	8,715	9,773	10,854	11,896	412	392	425	453	482	5.3	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.1

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25: for 1970, No. 614; for 1975, estimates from the Current Population Survey; for 1980 to 1990, No. 601. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 197.

Table E–3. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Sex and Age, 1970 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Actual		Projected			Number change				Percent change			
	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1970–75	1975–80	1980–85	1985–90	1970–75	1975–80	1980–85	1985–90
BOTH SEXES													
16 years and over	85, 901	94, 798	103, 759	110, 688	115, 925	8, 896	8, 961	6, 929	5, 237	10. 4	9. 5	6. 7	4. 7
16 to 24 years	19, 916	23, 488	25, 453	24, 254	22, 139	3, 572	1, 965	−1, 199	−2, 115	17. 9	8. 4	−4. 7	−8. 7
25 to 54 years	51, 486	57, 142	63, 396	71, 515	79, 466	5, 656	6, 254	8, 119	7, 951	11. 0	10. 9	12. 1	11. 1
25 to 34 years	17, 678	22, 933	27, 342	30, 810	32, 201	5, 255	4, 409	3, 468	1, 391	29. 7	19. 2	12. 7	4. 5
35 to 44 years	16, 788	17, 078	19, 516	24, 198	28, 532	290	2, 438	4, 682	4, 334	1. 7	14. 3	24. 0	17. 9
45 to 54 years	17, 020	17, 131	16, 538	16, 507	18, 733	111	−593	−31	2, 226	. 7	−3. 5	−. 2	13. 5
55 years and over	14, 500	14, 168	14, 910	14, 919	14, 320	−332	742	9	−599	−2. 3	5. 2	. 1	−4. 0
55 to 64 years	11, 280	11, 229	11, 903	11, 902	11, 218	−51	674	−1	−684	−. 5	6. 0	0	−5. 7
65 years and over	3, 220	2, 939	3, 007	3, 017	3, 102	−281	68	10	85	−8. 7	2. 3	. 3	2. 8
MALE													
16 years and over	54, 343	57, 712	61, 988	64, 891	67, 208	3, 369	4, 276	2, 903	2, 317	6. 2	7. 4	4. 7	3. 6
16 to 24 years	11, 773	13, 313	14, 091	13, 093	11, 764	1, 540	778	−998	−1, 329	13. 1	5. 8	−7. 1	−10. 2
25 to 54 years	33, 279	35, 507	38, 732	42, 793	46, 888	2, 228	3, 225	4, 061	4, 095	6. 7	9. 1	10. 5	9. 6
25 to 34 years	11, 974	14, 460	16, 925	18, 557	19, 101	2, 486	2, 465	1, 652	524	20. 8	17. 0	9. 8	2. 8
35 to 44 years	10, 818	10, 583	11, 878	14, 470	16, 849	−235	1, 295	2, 592	2, 379	−2. 2	12. 2	21. 8	16. 4
45 to 54 years	10, 487	10, 464	9, 929	9, 746	10, 938	−23	−535	−183	1, 192	−. 2	−5. 1	−1. 8	12. 2
55 years and over	9, 291	8, 892	9, 165	9, 005	8, 556	−399	273	−160	−449	−4. 3	3. 1	−1. 7	−5. 0
55 to 64 years	7, 127	6, 985	7, 275	7, 162	6, 704	−142	290	−113	−458	−2. 0	4. 2	−1. 6	−6. 4
65 years and over	2, 164	1, 907	1, 890	1, 843	1, 852	−257	−17	−47	9	−11. 9	−. 9	−2. 5	. 5
FEMALE													
16 years and over	31, 559	37, 086	41, 771	45, 797	48, 717	5, 527	4, 685	4, 026	2, 920	17. 5	12. 6	9. 6	6. 4
16 to 24 years	8, 143	10, 175	11, 362	11, 161	10, 375	2, 032	1, 187	−201	−786	25. 0	11. 7	−1. 8	−7. 0
25 to 54 years	18, 207	21, 635	24, 664	28, 722	32, 578	3, 428	3, 029	4, 058	3, 856	18. 8	14. 0	16. 5	13. 4
25 to 34 years	5, 704	8, 473	10, 417	12, 233	13, 100	2, 769	1, 944	1, 816	867	48. 8	22. 9	17. 4	7. 1
35 to 44 years	5, 970	6, 495	7, 638	9, 728	11, 683	525	1, 143	2, 090	1, 955	8. 8	17. 6	27. 4	20. 1
45 to 54 years	6, 533	6, 667	6, 609	6, 761	7, 795	134	−58	152	1, 034	2. 1	−. 9	2. 3	15. 3
55 years and over	5, 209	5, 276	5, 745	5, 914	5, 764	67	469	169	−150	1. 3	8. 9	2. 9	−2. 5
55 to 64 years	4, 153	4, 244	4, 628	4, 740	4, 514	91	384	112	−226	2. 2	9. 0	2. 4	−4. 8
65 years and over	1, 056	1, 032	1, 117	1, 174	1, 250	−24	85	57	76	−2. 3	8. 2	5. 1	6. 5

SOURCE: See table E-2.

Table E–4. Total Population, Total Labor Force, and Labor Force Participation Rates, by Race, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Race, sex, and age	Total population, July 1				Total labor force, annual averages				Labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)			
	Actual		Projected		Actual		Projected		Actual		Projected	
	1960	1970	1980	1985	1960	1970	1980	1985	1960	1970	1980	1985
TOTAL												
16 years and over	121, 817	142, 366	166, 554	176, 282	72, 104	85, 903	100, 727	107, 156	59. 2	60. 3	60. 5	60. 8
WHITE												
Both sexes												
16 years and over	109, 279	126, 781	146, 919	154, 651	64, 210	76, 376	88, 634	93, 738	58. 8	60. 2	60. 3	60. 6
Male												
16 years and over	53, 408	61, 271	70, 997	74, 729	44, 119	48, 835	56, 374	59, 616	82. 6	79. 7	79. 4	79. 8
16 to 19 years	4, 763	6, 614	7, 300	6, 520	2, 801	3, 901	4, 193	3, 722	58. 8	59. 0	57. 4	57. 1
20 to 24 years	4, 905	7, 593	9, 117	9, 040	4, 370	6, 493	7, 599	7, 497	89. 1	85. 5	83. 3	82. 9
25 to 34 years	10, 092	11, 145	16, 209	17, 674	9, 777	10, 671	15, 646	17, 062	96. 9	95. 7	96. 5	96. 5
35 to 44 years	10, 675	10, 085	11, 179	13, 828	10, 346	9, 722	10, 791	13, 343	96. 9	96. 4	96. 5	96. 5
45 to 54 years	9, 166	10, 193	9, 624	9, 437	8, 690	9, 553	9, 078	8, 897	94. 8	93. 7	94. 3	94. 3
55 to 64 years	6, 874	7, 952	8, 855	8, 904	5, 892	6, 518	7, 152	7, 129	85. 7	82. 0	80. 8	80. 1
65 years and over	6, 933	7, 688	8, 713	9, 324	2, 243	1, 977	1, 915	1, 966	32. 4	25. 7	22. 0	21. 1
Female												
16 years and over	55, 871	65, 510	75, 922	79, 923	20, 091	27, 541	32, 260	34, 122	36. 0	42. 0	42. 5	42. 7
16 to 19 years	4, 630	6, 392	7, 001	6, 244	1, 853	2, 897	2, 935	2, 585	40. 0	45. 3	41. 9	41. 4
20 to 24 years	4, 842	7, 408	8, 897	8, 758	2, 215	4, 263	5, 110	5, 040	45. 7	57. 5	57. 4	57. 5
25 to 34 years	10, 172	11, 152	16, 005	17, 436	3, 451	4, 796	7, 204	8, 025	33. 9	43. 0	45. 0	46. 0
35 to 44 years	11, 017	10, 300	11, 252	13, 830	4, 537	5, 115	5, 846	7, 330	41. 2	49. 7	52. 0	53. 0
45 to 54 years	9, 404	10, 846	10, 087	9, 820	4, 532	5, 783	5, 496	5, 400	48. 2	53. 3	54. 5	55. 0
55 to 64 years	7, 357	8, 860	10, 201	10, 236	2, 633	3, 735	4, 595	4, 596	35. 8	42. 2	45. 0	44. 9
65 years and over	8, 449	10, 553	12, 482	13, 599	870	952	1, 074	1, 146	10. 3	9. 0	8. 6	8. 4
BLACK AND OTHER												
Both sexes												
16 years and over	12, 538	15, 585	19, 635	21, 631	7, 894	9, 526	12, 093	13, 418	63. 0	61. 1	61. 6	62. 0
Male												
16 years and over	6, 011	7, 370	9, 336	10, 299	4, 814	5, 507	7, 238	8, 102	80. 1	74. 7	77. 5	78. 7
16 to 19 years	635	1, 035	1, 325	1, 229	361	493	702	651	56. 8	47. 6	53. 0	53. 0
20 to 24 years	648	1, 076	1, 479	1, 634	569	885	1, 196	1, 309	87. 8	82. 2	80. 9	80. 1
25 to 34 years	1, 255	1, 456	2, 348	2, 744	1, 163	1, 303	2, 169	2, 539	92. 7	89. 5	92. 4	92. 5
35 to 44 years	1, 203	1, 217	1, 397	1, 802	1, 108	1, 095	1, 295	1, 677	92. 1	90. 0	92. 7	93. 1
45 to 54 years	982	1, 090	1, 102	1, 117	878	934	1, 004	1, 024	89. 4	85. 7	91. 1	91. 7
55 to 64 years	690	790	890	924	553	609	697	723	80. 1	77. 1	78. 3	78. 2
65 years and over	598	706	794	850	182	188	175	179	30. 4	26. 6	22. 0	21. 1
Female												
16 years and over	6, 527	8, 215	10, 299	11, 332	3, 060	4, 019	4, 855	5, 316	47. 2	48. 9	47. 1	46. 9
16 to 19 years	645	1, 041	1, 313	1, 218	208	353	514	481	32. 2	33. 9	39. 1	39. 5
20 to 24 years	706	1, 100	1, 504	1, 636	343	630	881	957	48. 7	57. 3	58. 6	58. 5
25 to 34 years	1, 433	1, 591	2, 435	2, 846	708	908	1, 223	1, 406	49. 4	57. 1	50. 2	49. 4
35 to 44 years	1, 331	1, 440	1, 549	1, 924	788	855	862	1, 067	59. 2	59. 4	55. 6	55. 5
45 to 54 years	1, 034	1, 260	1, 335	1, 331	618	750	763	755	59. 8	59. 5	57. 2	56. 7
55 to 64 years	713	902	1, 086	1, 172	331	419	508	538	46. 4	46. 5	46. 8	45. 6
65 years and over	666	880	1, 057	1, 204	84	104	104	112	12. 6	11. 8	9. 7	9. 3

SOURCE: Population data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25: for 1960, No. 241; for 1970, estimates from the Current Population Survey; for 1975-85, No. 381, Series C.

All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics Special Labor Force Report No. 199. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of labor force by race are not yet available.

Table E-5. Changes in the Total Labor Force, by Race, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1980

[Numbers in thousands]

Race, sex, and age	Actual		Projected 1980	Number change		Percent change	
	1960	1970		1960-70	1970-80	1960-70	1970-80
TOTAL							
16 years and over	72,104	85,903	100,727	13,799	14,824	19.1	17.3
WHITE							
Both sexes							
16 years and over	64,210	76,376	88,634	12,166	12,258	18.9	16.0
16 to 24 years	11,239	17,554	19,837	6,315	2,283	56.2	13.0
25 to 44 years	28,111	30,304	39,487	2,193	9,183	7.8	30.3
45 years and over	24,860	28,518	29,310	3,658	792	14.7	2.8
45 to 64 years	21,747	25,589	26,321	3,842	732	17.7	2.9
65 years and over	3,113	2,929	2,989	−184	60	−5.9	2.0
Male							
16 years and over	44,119	48,835	56,374	4,716	7,539	10.7	15.4
16 to 24 years	7,171	10,394	11,792	3,223	1,398	44.9	13.4
25 to 44 years	20,123	20,393	26,437	270	6,044	1.3	29.6
45 years and over	16,825	18,048	18,145	1,223	97	7.3	.5
45 to 64 years	14,582	16,071	16,230	1,489	159	10.2	1.0
65 years and over	2,243	1,977	1,915	−266	−62	−11.9	−3.1
Female							
16 years and over	20,091	27,541	32,260	7,450	4,719	37.1	17.1
16 to 24 years	4,068	7,160	8,045	3,092	885	76.0	12.4
25 to 44 years	7,988	9,911	13,050	1,923	3,139	24.1	31.7
45 years and over	8,035	10,470	11,165	2,435	695	30.3	6.6
45 to 64 years	7,165	9,518	10,091	2,353	572	32.8	6.0
65 years and over	870	953	1,074	82	122	9.4	12.8
BLACK AND OTHER							
Both sexes							
16 years and over	7,894	9,526	12,093	1,632	2,567	20.7	26.9
16 to 24 years	1,481	2,361	3,293	880	932	59.4	39.5
25 to 44 years	3,767	4,161	5,549	394	1,388	10.5	33.4
45 years and over	2,646	3,004	3,215	538	247	13.5	8.2
45 to 64 years	2,380	2,712	2,972	332	260	13.9	9.6
65 years and over	266	292	279	26	−13	9.3	−4.5
Male							
16 years and over	4,814	5,507	7,238	693	1,731	14.4	31.4
16 to 24 years	930	1,378	1,898	448	520	48.2	37.7
25 to 44 years	2,271	2,398	3,464	127	1,066	5.6	44.5
45 years and over	1,613	1,731	1,876	118	145	7.3	8.4
45 to 64 years	1,431	1,543	1,701	112	158	7.8	10.2
65 years and over	182	188	175	6	−13	3.3	−6.9
Female							
16 years and over	3,080	4,019	4,855	939	836	30.5	20.9
16 to 24 years	551	983	1,395	432	412	78.4	41.3
25 to 44 years	1,496	1,763	2,085	267	322	17.8	18.0
45 years and over	1,033	1,273	1,375	240	102	23.2	8.8
45 to 64 years	949	1,169	1,271	220	102	23.2	8.7
65 years and over	84	104	104	20	....	23.8	....

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of labor force by race are not yet available.

Table E–6. Percent Distribution of the Total Labor Force, by Race, Sex, and Age, 1960 to 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Actual						Projected					
	1960			1970			1980			1985		
	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other	Total	White	Black and other
BOTH SEXES												
16 years and over:												
Number	72,104	64,210	7,894	85,903	76,376	9,526	100,727	88,634	12,093	107,156	93,738	13,418
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	17.6	17.5	18.8	23.2	23.0	24.8	23.0	22.4	27.2	20.8	20.1	25.3
25 to 44 years	44.2	43.8	47.7	40.1	39.7	43.7	44.7	44.6	45.9	48.9	48.8	49.8
45 to 64 years	33.5	33.9	30.1	32.9	33.5	28.5	29.1	29.7	24.6	27.1	27.8	22.7
65 years and over	4.7	4.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.1	3.2	3.4	2.3	3.2	3.3	2.2
MALE												
16 years and over:												
Number	48,933	44,119	4,814	54,343	48,835	5,507	63,612	56,374	7,238	67,718	59,616	8,102
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	16.6	16.3	19.3	21.7	21.3	25.0	21.5	20.9	26.2	19.5	18.8	24.2
25 to 44 years	45.8	45.6	47.2	41.9	41.8	43.5	47.0	46.9	47.9	51.1	51.0	52.0
45 to 64 years	32.7	33.1	29.7	32.4	32.9	28.0	28.2	28.8	23.5	26.2	26.9	21.6
65 years and over	5.0	5.1	3.8	4.0	4.0	3.4	3.3	3.4	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.2
FEMALE												
16 years and over:												
Number	23,171	20,091	3,080	31,560	27,514	4,019	37,115	32,260	4,855	39,438	34,122	5,316
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
16 to 24 years	19.9	20.2	17.9	25.8	26.0	24.5	25.4	24.9	28.7	23.0	22.3	27.0
25 to 44 years	40.9	39.8	48.6	37.0	36.0	43.9	40.8	40.5	42.9	45.2	45.0	46.5
45 to 64 years	35.0	35.7	30.8	33.9	34.6	29.1	30.6	31.3	26.2	28.6	29.3	24.3
65 years and over	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.3	3.5	2.6	3.2	3.3	2.1	3.2	3.4	2.1

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of labor force by race are not yet available.

Table E–7. Projected Total and Civilian Labor Force and Labor Force Participation Rates Based on Noninstitutional Population,[1] by Sex and Age, 1980 to 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Sex and age	Projected total labor force, annual averages						Projected civilian labor force, annual averages					
	Number			Percent			Number			Percent		
	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990	1980	1985	1990
BOTH SEXES												
16 years and over	103,750	110,688	115,925	62.8	63.6	64.0	101,673	108,602	113,839	62.3	63.2	63.6
MALE												
16 years and over	61,988	64,891	67,208	78.4	78.1	77.8	60,000	62,903	65,220	77.8	77.5	77.3
16 to 19 years	5,230	4,515	4,310	62.6	62.7	63.2	4,905	4,181	3,976	61.0	60.9	61.3
20 to 24 years	8,852	8,578	7,454	85.4	84.4	83.6	8,069	7,795	6,671	84.2	83.0	82.1
25 to 34 years	16,925	18,577	19,101	95.3	95.0	94.8	16,369	18,021	18,545	95.2	94.9	94.7
35 to 44 years	11,878	14,470	16,849	95.6	95.2	94.9	11,600	14,192	16,571	95.5	95.1	94.8
45 to 54 years	9,929	9,746	10,938	91.3	90.6	90.2	9,892	9,709	10,901	91.2	90.6	90.2
55 to 64 years	7,275	7,162	6,704	74.3	71.6	69.9	7,275	7,162	6,704	74.2	71.6	69.9
55 to 59 years	4,448	4,283	3,990	83.7	82.5	81.6	4,448	4,283	3,990	83.7	82.5	81.6
60 to 64 years	2,827	2,879	2,714	63.1	59.9	57.7	2,827	2,879	2,714	63.1	59.9	57.7
65 years and over	1,890	1,843	1,852	19.9	18.0	16.8	1,890	1,843	1,852	19.9	18.0	16.8
65 to 69 years	1,125	1,104	1,125	30.1	28.0	26.6	1,125	1,104	1,125	30.1	28.0	26.6
70 years and over	765	739	727	13.3	11.8	10.7	765	739	727	13.3	11.8	10.7
FEMALE												
16 years and over	41,771	45,797	48,717	48.5	50.4	51.5	41,673	45,699	48,619	48.4	50.3	51.4
16 to 19 years	4,246	3,782	3,669	51.9	53.7	55.3	4,226	3,762	3,649	51.8	53.6	55.2
20 to 24 years	7,116	7,379	6,706	68.6	72.6	75.3	7,066	7,329	6,656	68.4	72.5	75.2
25 to 34 years	10,417	12,233	13,100	57.5	61.2	63.6	10,394	12,210	13,077	57.4	61.2	63.5
35 to 44 years	7,636	9,728	11,683	58.4	61.2	63.0	7,633	9,723	11,678	58.3	61.1	63.0
45 to 54 years	6,609	6,761	7,795	57.1	59.1	60.5	6,609	6,761	7,795	57.1	59.1	60.3
55 to 64 years	4,628	4,740	4,514	41.9	42.2	42.3	4,628	4,740	4,514	41.9	42.2	42.3
55 to 59 years	2,891	2,870	2,703	49.2	50.4	51.0	2,891	2,870	2,703	49.2	50.4	51.0
60 to 64 years	1,737	1,870	1,811	33.7	33.7	33.7	1,737	1,870	1,811	33.7	33.7	33.7
65 years and over	1,117	1,174	1,250	8.1	7.8	7.6	1,117	1,174	1,250	8.1	7.8	7.6
65 to 69 years	692	721	768	14.6	14.3	14.2	692	721	768	14.6	14.3	14.2
70 years and over	425	453	482	4.7	4.5	4.4	425	453	482	4.7	4.5	4.4

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[1] Total labor force participation rates based on total noninstitutional population and civilian labor force participation rates based on civilian noninstitutional population to facilitate comparison with historical data shown in tables A-2 and A-3 of this publication.

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 197.

Table E–8. Civilian Noninstitutional Population, Civilian Labor Force, and Participation Rates, by Race, Sex, and Age, Projected 1980 and 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Race, sex, and age	Civilian noninstitutional population, July 1		Civilian labor force, annual averages		Civilian labor force participation rates, annual averages (percent)	
	1980	1985	1980	1985	1980	1985
TOTAL						
16 years and over	161,424	170,974	97,989	104,418	60.7	61.1
WHITE						
Both sexes						
16 years and over	142,451	150,055	86,117	91,221	60.5	60.8
Male						
16 years and over	67,461	71,133	53,885	57,127	79.9	80.3
16 to 19 years	6,754	5,983	3,731	3,260	55.2	54.5
20 to 24 years	8,135	8,059	6,726	6,624	82.7	82.2
25 to 34 years	15,340	16,789	14,955	16,371	97.5	97.5
35 to 44 years	10,679	13,299	10,414	12,966	97.5	97.5
45 to 54 years	9,428	9,243	8,997	8,816	95.4	95.4
55 to 64 years	8,705	8,752	7,147	7,124	82.1	81.4
65 years and over	8,420	9,008	1,915	1,966	22.7	21.8
Female						
16 years and over	74,990	78,922	32,232	34,094	43.0	43.2
16 to 19 years	6,956	6,203	2,928	2,578	42.1	41.6
20 to 24 years	8,861	8,723	5,101	5,031	57.6	57.7
25 to 34 years	15,935	17,360	7,198	8,019	45.2	46.2
35 to 44 years	11,192	13,757	5,842	7,326	52.2	53.3
45 to 54 years	10,014	9,749	5,494	5,398	54.9	55.4
55 to 64 years	10,089	10,123	4,595	4,596	45.5	45.4
65 years and over	11,943	13,007	1,074	1,146	9.0	8.8
BLACK AND OTHER						
Both Sexes						
16 years and over	18,973	20,919	11,872	13,197	62.6	63.1
Male						
16 years and over	8,780	9,703	7,019	7,883	79.9	81.2
16 to 19 years	1,246	1,152	663	612	53.2	53.1
20 to 24 years	1,340	1,488	1,119	1,232	83.5	82.8
25 to 34 years	2,168	2,545	2,099	2,469	96.8	97.0
35 to 44 years	1,318	1,708	1,268	1,650	96.2	96.6
45 to 54 years	1,066	1,081	998	1,018	93.6	94.2
55 to 64 years	869	902	697	723	80.2	80.2
65 years and over	773	827	175	179	22.6	21.6
Female						
16 years and over	10,193	11,216	4,853	5,314	47.6	47.4
16 to 19 years	1,302	1,208	514	481	39.5	39.8
20 to 24 years	1,494	1,626	880	956	58.9	58.8
25 to 34 years	2,415	2,822	1,222	1,405	50.6	49.8
35 to 44 years	1,537	1,909	862	1,067	56.1	55.9
45 to 54 years	1,322	1,318	763	755	57.7	57.3
55 to 64 years	1,073	1,158	508	538	47.3	46.5
65 years and over	1,060	1,176	104	112	9.9	9.5

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 119. These data antedate the projections shown in tables E-1 through E-3 and E-7 because revised projections of labor force by race are not yet available.

Table E–9. Employment by Occupation Group, 1976 and Projected 1985 Requirements

[Numbers in thousands]

Occupation group	Actual 1976		Projected 1985 [1]		Change 1976-85		Average annual rate of change,[2] 1976-85
	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent distribution	Number	Percent [3]	
Total employment [4]	87,485	100.0	104,300	100.0	16,815	19.2	2.0
Professional and technical workers	13,329	15.2	15,800	15.1	2,471	18.2	1.9
Managers and administrators, except farm	9,315	10.7	11,300	10.8	1,985	21.0	2.2
Sales workers	5,497	6.3	6,400	6.1	903	16.6	1.7
Clerical workers	15,558	17.8	20,000	19.2	4,442	28.8	2.9
Craft and kindred workers	11,278	12.9	13,700	13.2	2,422	21.6	2.2
Operatives	13,356	15.3	15,600	15.0	2,244	16.9	1.8
Nonfarm laborers	4,325	4.9	4,800	4.6	475	11.3	1.2
Service workers	12,005	13.7	14,800	14.2	2,795	23.4	2.4
Farmers and farm laborers	2,823	3.2	1,900	1.8	−923	−34.1	−3.3

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[1] The projections in this table were completed in July 1977. Among the assumptions underlying these projections is a 4-percent unemployment rate in 1985. More detailed assumptions are described in the *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 1978–79 edition.

[2] Compound interest rate between terminal years.

[3] Percentages were calculated using unrounded numbers.

[4] Represents total employment as covered by the Current Population Survey.

Table E–10. Total Employment [1] by Major Industry Sector, 1960, 1974, and Projected 1980 and 1985

[Numbers in thousands]

Industry sector	Actual		Projected [2]		Percent distribution				Number change			Average annual rate of change [3]		
	1960	1974	1980	1985	1960	1974	1980	1985	1960–74	1974–80	1980–85	1960–74	1974–80	1980–85
Total	68,860	90,958	101,866	109,565	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	22,089	10,908	7,699	2.0	1.9	1.5
Government [4]	8,353	14,177	16,800	19,350	12.1	15.6	16.5	17.7	5,824	2,623	2,550	3.9	2.9	2.9
Total private	60,516	76,781	85,066	90,215	87.9	84.4	83.5	82.3	16,265	8,285	5,149	1.7	1.7	1.2
Agriculture	5,389	3,466	2,750	2,300	7.8	3.8	2.7	2.1	−1,923	−716	−450	−3.1	−3.8	−3.5
Nonagriculture	55,124	73,315	82,316	87,915	80.0	80.6	80.8	80.2	18,191	9,001	5,599	2.1	1.9	1.3
Mining	748	710	788	823	1.1	.8	.8	.8	−38	78	35	−.4	1.8	.9
Contract construction	3,654	4,783	5,178	5,798	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.3	1,129	395	620	1.9	1.3	2.3
Manufacturing	17,197	20,434	21,937	22,597	25.0	22.5	21.5	20.6	3,237	1,503	660	1.2	1.2	.6
Durable goods	9,681	12,093	13,148	13,661	14.1	13.3	12.9	12.5	2,412	1,055	513	1.6	1.4	.8
Nondurable goods	7,516	8,341	8,789	8,936	10.9	9.2	8.6	8.2	825	448	147	.7	.9	.3
Transportation and public utilities	4,214	4,926	5,186	5,381	6.1	5.4	5.1	4.9	712	260	195	1.1	.9	.7
Transportation	2,743	2,973	3,049	3,081	4.0	3.3	3.0	2.8	230	76	32	.6	.4	.2
Communication	844	1,193	1,308	1,423	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	349	115	115	2.5	1.5	1.7
Public utilities	624	760	829	877	.9	.8	.8	.8	136	69	48	1.4	1.5	1.1
Wholesale and retail trade	14,177	19,797	22,457	23,187	20.6	21.8	22.0	21.2	5,620	2,660	730	2.4	2.1	.6
Wholesale	3,295	4,568	5,029	5,109	4.8	5.0	4.9	4.7	1,273	461	80	2.4	1.6	.3
Retail	10,882	15,229	17,428	18,078	15.8	16.7	17.1	16.5	4,347	2,199	650	2.4	2.3	.7
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,985	4,531	5,392	5,964	4.3	5.0	5.3	5.4	1,546	861	572	3.0	2.9	2.0
Other services [5]	12,152	18,134	21,378	24,165	17.6	19.9	21.0	22.1	5,982	3,244	2,787	2.9	2.8	2.5

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[1] Employment in this table is on a "jobs" rather than a "persons" concept and includes, in addition to wage and salary workers, self-employed and unpaid family workers. Employment on a job concept differs from employment on a person concept by separately counting each job held by a multiple jobholder.

[2] Among the assumptions underlying these projections is a 4-percent unemployment rate. More detailed assumptions are described in an article published in the November 1976 *Monthly Labor Review*.

[3] Compound interest rate between terminal years.

[4] Includes domestic wage and salary workers and government enterprise employees; does not include employees paid from nonappropriated funds.

[5] Includes paid household employment.

Table E-11. Projected Educational Attainment of the Civilian Labor Force 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age, 1980 and 1990

[Numbers in thousands]

Year, sex, and years of school completed	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over					
				Total, 25 years and over	25 to 34 years	35 to 44 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
1980									
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number	99,809	8,098	14,484	77,227	26,299	18,450	16,397	12,784	3,297
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	27.3	58.3	12.6	26.9	16.0	24.4	33.4	37.4	51.9
4 years of high school or more	72.7	41.8	87.4	73.2	83.9	75.6	66.5	62.6	48.1
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	1.3	.7	.6	1.5	.3	.9	2.4	2.5	5.4
5 to 7 years	3.3	1.4	1.5	3.9	1.2	3.0	5.3	6.4	12.8
8 years	5.4	2.6	1.9	6.4	2.6	4.5	8.2	11.1	19.2
High School: 1 to 3 years	17.3	53.6	8.6	15.1	11.9	16.0	17.5	17.4	14.5
4 years	40.4	33.7	42.3	40.7	42.2	42.9	40.1	39.4	25.6
College: 1 to 3 years	15.9	8.0	30.5	14.0	17.6	13.9	11.3	11.1	9.0
4 years	9.7	.1	11.5	10.4	13.4	10.7	8.5	7.0	6.7
5 years or more	6.7	----------	3.1	8.1	10.7	8.1	6.6	5.1	6.8
Median years of school completed	12.6	11.5	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.6
MALE									
Total: Number	60,630	4,437	7,910	48,283	17,052	11,584	9,862	7,727	2,068
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	28.5	63.2	15.3	27.4	15.9	24.4	35.5	39.9	54.9
4 years of high school or more	71.6	36.9	84.7	72.6	84.2	75.7	64.6	60.2	45.1
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	1.6	.7	.7	1.8	.4	1.1	3.2	3.0	5.8
5 to 7 years	3.8	1.7	1.9	4.3	1.4	3.5	6.2	7.1	14.1
8 years	6.1	3.3	2.3	6.9	3.1	4.8	9.3	12.1	20.4
High School: 1 to 3 years	17.0	57.5	10.4	14.4	11.0	15.0	16.8	17.7	14.6
4 years	37.2	29.1	40.2	37.5	40.7	39.3	34.9	34.8	23.3
College: 1 to 3 years	16.3	7.7	31.0	14.7	18.5	14.8	11.8	11.7	8.0
4 years	9.8	.1	10.0	10.6	12.5	11.4	9.7	7.5	6.5
5 years or more	8.3	----------	3.5	9.8	12.5	10.2	8.2	6.2	7.3
Median years of school completed	12.6	11.3	12.9	12.6	12.8	12.6	12.4	12.3	11.0
FEMALE									
Total: Number	39,179	3,661	6,574	28,944	9,247	6,866	6,535	5,067	1,229
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	25.7	52.2	9.4	26.1	16.7	24.5	30.4	33.8	47.0
4 years of high school or more	74.5	47.9	90.6	74.1	83.4	75.5	69.6	66.2	53.0
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	.9	.6	.6	1.0	.2	.5	1.1	1.8	4.8
5 to 7 years	2.6	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.0	2.3	4.0	5.5	10.6
8 years	4.4	1.7	1.3	5.5	1.8	3.9	6.6	9.6	17.2
High School: 1 to 3 years	17.8	48.9	6.5	16.4	13.7	17.8	18.7	16.9	14.4
4 years	45.3	39.4	44.7	46.1	44.9	48.9	48.1	46.3	29.4
College: 1 to 3 years	15.2	8.4	30.0	12.7	15.9	12.4	10.6	10.3	10.7
4 years	9.6	.1	13.3	10.0	15.1	9.6	6.8	6.0	7.0
5 years or more	4.4	----------	2.6	5.3	7.5	4.6	4.1	3.6	5.9
Median years of school completed	12.5	11.9	12.9	12.5	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.1

Footnote at end of table.

Table E–11. Projected Educational Attainment of the Civilian Labor Force 16 Years and Over, by Sex and Age, 1980 and 1990—Continued

Year, sex, and years of school completed	Total, 16 years and over	16 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 years and over					
				Total, 25 years and over	25 to 34 years	35 to 34 years	45 to 54 years	55 to 64 years	65 years and over
1990									
BOTH SEXES									
Total: Number	110,576	6,850	12,270	91,456	30,051	27,347	18,225	12,307	3,526
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	19.8	55.7	8.0	18.6	10.8	16.1	23.3	30.5	38.3
4 years of high school or more	80.2	44.3	92.0	81.4	89.2	83.7	76.7	69.6	61.8
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	.6	.4	.4	.6	.2	.2	.9	1.6	3.0
5 to 7 years	1.8	.8	1.0	1.9	.4	1.0	2.6	4.7	7.9
8 years	13.2	1.9	1.3	3.6	1.4	2.5	4.2	7.7	12.4
High school: 1 to 3 years	14.2	52.6	5.3	12.5	8.8	12.4	15.6	16.5	15.0
4 years	40.5	35.7	38.0	41.2	39.8	41.8	43.5	41.6	34.8
College: 1 to 3 years	18.0	8.5	35.7	16.4	19.7	17.0	14.2	11.9	10.6
4 years	12.0	.1	14.1	12.7	15.3	13.2	10.8	9.1	8.0
5 years or more	9.7	....	4.2	11.1	14.4	11.7	8.2	7.0	8.4
Median years of school completed	12.7	11.7	13.3	12.8	13.0	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.3
MALE									
Total: Number	66,947	3,670	6,462	56,815	19,382	17,131	10,863	7,304	2,135
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	19.8	60.5	10.1	18.4	10.1	15.1	23.9	32.5	40.1
4 years of high school or more	80.1	39.4	89.8	81.7	89.9	84.9	76.0	67.5	59.9
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	.7	.4	.5	.8	.2	.2	1.3	2.0	3.1
5 to 7 years	2.0	1.1	1.4	2.2	.5	1.2	3.1	5.4	8.5
8 years	3.7	2.5	1.6	4.0	1.8	2.9	4.6	8.9	13.2
High school: 1 to 3 years	13.4	56.5	6.6	11.4	7.6	10.8	14.9	16.2	15.3
4 years	38.0	31.1	36.6	38.6	39.2	39.4	39.4	36.4	31.8
College: 1 to 3 years	18.8	8.2	36.2	17.6	21.2	18.3	14.9	12.4	10.1
4 years	11.6	.1	12.4	12.2	13.3	13.0	11.4	10.0	8.4
5 years or more	11.7	....	4.6	13.3	16.2	14.2	10.3	8.7	9.6
Median years of school completed	12.8	11.4	13.3	12.8	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.5	12.3
FEMALE									
Total: Number	43,629	3,180	5,808	34,641	10,669	10,216	7,362	5,003	1,391
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school [1]	19.6	50.1	5.6	19.2	12.1	18.0	22.2	27.7	35.2
4 years of high school or more	80.3	49.9	94.5	80.9	87.9	82.0	77.8	72.3	64.8
Elementary: Less than 5 years [1]	.4	.3	.3	.4	.1	.1	.4	1.0	2.7
5 to 7 years	1.3	.6	.6	1.5	.3	.7	1.7	3.8	6.8
8 years	2.5	1.1	.9	2.9	.8	2.0	3.5	6.0	11.3
High school: 1 to 3 years	15.4	48.1	3.8	14.4	10.9	15.2	16.6	16.9	14.4
4 years	44.2	41.0	30.6	45.3	40.8	45.9	49.6	49.2	39.4
College: 1 to 3 years	16.8	8.8	35.1	14.5	17.0	14.9	13.2	11.1	11.4
4 years	12.7	.1	16.0	13.4	18.8	13.6	10.0	7.6	7.5
5 years or more	6.6	....	3.8	7.7	11.3	7.6	5.0	4.4	6.5
Median years of school completed	12.7	12.0	13.4	12.7	12.9	12.7	12.6	12.5	12.4

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[1] Includes persons with no formal education.

SOURCE: Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 160.

Table F–1. First-Time Enrollments and Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, Transitional Quarter and Fiscal Year 1977 [1]

[Thousands]

Program	First-time enrollments		Obligations	
	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977
Total	580.5	3,428.2	$1,681,600	$9,526,200
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act	577.7	2,837.9	1,625,100	9,130,900
Title I	303.5	1,118.9	395,100	1,871,400
Title II	207.5	164.7	97,500	1,195,600
Title III	46.1	173.9	67,300	253,900
Title IV (Job Corps)	11.4	41.2	45,200	209,500
Title VI	9.2	432.0	907,100	5,005,600
Summer youth program	----------	907.2	22,900	594,900
Older Americans Act, title IX	2.8	19.7	----------	150,300
Work Incentive Program [2]	----------	570.6	56,500	245,000

[1] New fiscal year beginning October 1, 1976; transitional quarter covers period of July 1—September 30, 1976.

[2] Individuals receiving WIN services.

Table F–2. CETA Activity Under Titles I, II, and VI, Transitional Quarter and Fiscal Year 1977 [1]

[Thousands]

Activity	Total		Title I		Title II		Title VI	
	Transitional quarter [1]	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter [2]	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter [2]	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter [2]	Fiscal 1977
Total enrollments		2,361.4		1,415.6		352.9		592.9
New enrollments	520.2	1,715.6	303.5	1,118.9	207.5	164.7	9.2	432.0
Cumulative enrollment by selected program activity: [3]								
Classroom training	100.5	540.5	99.0	536.8	.9	1.8	.6	1.9
On-the-job training	14.9	172.9	14.6	164.9	1.8	2.1	.3	5.9
Public service employment	215.1	922.5	8.7	29.7	198.8	334.1	7.6	558.7
Work experience	163.2	588.4	151.2	552.0	12.0	13.3	5.8	23.1
Current enrollment, as of September 30 [4]	653.5	890.8	364.4	367.2	245.3	92.4	43.8	431.2
Current enrollment by selected program activity, September 30: [4]								
Classroom training	144.9	162.7	144.3	161.5	.6	.4	0	.8
On-the-job training	35.1	51.5	34.3	48.4	.6	.2	.2	2.9
Public service employment	287.1	508.2	15.7	8.7	232.0	89.3	39.4	410.2
Work experience	132.4	142.3	116.2	127.8	9.6	1.3	6.6	13.2
Total terminations	677.7	1,470.7	443.6	1,048.4	54.8	260.6	179.3	161.7
Direct placements	34.5	70.1	33.8	68.3	.6	.9	.1	.9
Indirect placements	90.7	319.7	66.2	257.3	13.7	31.2	10.8	31.2
Self-placements	37.2	119.9	24.5	83.0	7.3	14.0	5.4	22.9
Other positive terminations	331.6	532.9	182.8	328.4	8.9	171.4	139.9	33.1
Nonpositive terminations	183.4	428.0	136.2	311.4	24.2	43.0	23.0	73.6

[1] New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976; transitional quarter covers period of July 1–Sept. 30, 1976.

[2] Data include transfer between titles.

[3] Some enrollees counted in more than one program activity.

[4] As of Sept. 30, 1976, for transitional quarter; Sept. 30, 1977, for fiscal year 1977.

Table F–3. Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by Region, State, and Program, Transitional Quarter and Fiscal Year 1977[1]

[Millions]

Region and State	CETA title I		CETA title II		CETA title III		CETA title IV	
	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977
United States	$395.1	$1,871.4	$97.5	$1,195.6	$67.3	$253.9	$45.2	$209.5
Region I	27.4	112.1	6.8	55.4	2.3	7.1	....	....
Connecticut	6.3	27.3	1.3	14.2	.5	.7	....	....
Maine	2.0	9.3	.6	4.6	.3	.8	....	....
Massachusetts	14.4	56.1	3.4	28.1	1.1	4.8	....	....
New Hampshire	1.1	5.1	.3	2.0	.3	.2	....	....
Rhode Island	2.8	10.3	.7	4.5	.1	.3	....	....
Vermont	.8	4.0	.5	2.0	....	.3	....	....
Region II	65.4	270.5	19.7	134.5	11.3	29.3	1.6	7.1
New Jersey	16.5	67.5	4.7	37.1	.7	4.2	.3	2.6
New York	38.2	160.9	10.7	75.8	10.3	22.2	.9	2.7
Puerto Rico	10.3	40.5	4.2	20.9	.3	2.9	.4	1.7
Virgin Islands	.4	1.6	.1	.7	....	....	....	.1
Region III	42.6	247.1	8.8	150.1	16.1	71.2	6.8	29.5
Delaware	1.0	4.7	.3	5.1	.1	1.1	....	....
District of Columbia	4.8	69.2	.7	6.9	10.6	51.8	2.7	8.1
Maryland	6.7	29.8	1.1	20.7	.7	2.4	1.0	3.4
Pennsylvania	19.3	92.8	4.6	83.1	3.6	9.7	1.1	7.1
Virginia	7.1	34.7	1.3	22.1	.9	4.2	.7	5.7
West Virginia	3.7	15.9	.8	12.2	.2	2.0	1.3	5.2
Region IV	66.0	298.1	13.7	211.9	4.2	25.9	8.0	33.0
Alabama	6.8	29.8	1.1	18.9	.5	2.1	.1	.3
Florida	16.5	72.6	3.7	58.9	1.4	5.5	.1	.5
Georgia	8.7	39.1	2.0	34.0	.5	2.6	.7	3.7
Kentucky	7.5	31.6	.9	13.1	.4	.2	5.0	19.5
Mississippi	4.9	20.5	.7	15.1	.1	2.1	.1	1.2
North Carolina	8.9	43.4	2.7	30.0	1.1	10.3	1.3	5.0
South Carolina	5.3	25.2	1.3	21.3	....	1.3	.1	.2
Tennessee	7.4	35.9	1.3	20.6	.2	1.8	.6	2.6
Region V	91.7	355.5	19.3	261.4	10.6	27.5	7.5	46.1
Illinois	18.8	79.9	2.9	43.6	.7	3.7	.7	4.4
Indiana	12.4	42.1	2.3	21.0	.9	1.5	4.8	32.0
Michigan	26.5	88.8	6.7	85.1	3.8	5.4	.4	1.8
Minnesota	6.5	27.4	2.4	24.1	1.0	8.5	.1	....
Ohio	20.3	86.2	3.7	61.0	2.4	4.3	1.1	6.0
Wisconsin	7.2	31.1	1.3	26.6	1.8	4.1	.4	1.9
Region VI	34.6	147.2	6.5	88.0	7.6	27.5	8.0	36.1
Arkansas	4.2	15.9	.9	13.2	.2	1.5	.7	3.4
Louisiana	7.1	28.2	2.8	22.9	.5	1.6	.2	.7
New Mexico	2.4	9.6	.7	10.1	1.6	3.9	.6	2.6
Oklahoma	4.3	19.2	.3	9.1	1.9	8.7	1.6	6.8
Texas	16.6	74.3	1.8	32.7	3.4	11.8	4.9	22.6
Region VII	17.2	77.9	1.7	25.6	2.0	6.6	1.6	6.5
Iowa	3.7	17.2	.4	4.6	....	1.9	.1	.1
Kansas	3.0	13.0	.2	2.3	.3	1.2	.1	.1
Missouri	8.3	37.2	.9	16.8	.9	2.0	1.0	4.5
Nebraska	2.2	10.5	.2	1.9	.8	1.5	.4	1.8
Region VIII	10.3	43.0	1.7	25.7	3.2	11.6	4.5	19.6
Colorado	3.7	16.4	.3	9.4	1.5	3.0	.5	1.9
Montana	1.6	6.8	.6	5.9	.5	2.6	1.3	5.6
North Dakota	1.0	4.0	.4	2.4	.3	1.5	....	.1
South Dakota	1.2	4.1	....	.9	.5	2.4	.4	1.9
Utah	2.3	9.6	.4	6.6	.3	1.5	2.3	10.0
Wyoming	.5	2.1	....	.5	.1	.6	....	.1
Region IX	37.7	237.4	13.9	178.0	6.5	34.5	2.8	13.1
Arizona	3.5	18.8	.8	22.0	2.4	10.3	.6	2.7
California	31.6	205.9	12.4	146.9	3.7	23.0	1.7	8.4
Hawaii	.9	6.1	.3	4.9	.2	.5	.5	2.0
Nevada	1.1	5.6	.3	3.4	.2	.7	....	....
Guam	.6	.3	.1	.2	....	....	....	....
Trust Territory	....	.3	....	.2	....	....	....	....
	....	.4	....	.4	....	....	....	....
Region X	2.2	82.6	5.4	65.0	3.5	12.7	4.4	18.5
Alaska	.1	4.7	.4	3.6	.8	3.3	.1	....
Idaho	.1	8.8	.3	5.4	.1	1.2	.4	1.7
Oregon	1.2	27.2	1.2	22.9	.7	3.0	2.6	11.1
Washington	.8	41.9	3.5	33.1	1.9	5.2	1.3	5.7

Footnote at end of table.

Table F–3. Federal Obligations for Work and Training Programs Administered by the Department of Labor, by Region, State, and Program, Transitional Quarter and Fiscal Year 1977 [1]—Continued

Region and State	CETA title VI		CETA summer		Work Incentive Program	
	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977	Transitional quarter	Fiscal 1977
United States	$997.1	$5,006.6	$22.9	$594.9	$56.5	$245.0
Region I	72.8	305.2	1.5	36.8	3.0	13.8
Connecticut	8.3	56.8	1.5	8.3	.7	2.3
Maine	2.5	16.7		3.3	.1	.9
Massachusetts	44.9	189.4		18.6	2.0	6.6
New Hampshire	3.3	5.5		1.7		.3
Rhode Island	10.3	19.4		3.5	.1	1.8
Vermont	3.5	17.4		1.4	.1	1.9
Region II	203.0	534.8	.2	85.1	7.6	31.2
New Jersey	50.7	140.3		19.9	1.5	7.9
New York	118.7	309.0	.2	50.5	5.4	22.0
Puerto Rico	32.7	82.9		14.4	.7	1.1
Virgin Islands	.9	2.6		.3		.2
Region III	97.4	649.2	14.9	65.4	5.9	33.1
Delaware	3.3	20.5	1.2	1.4	.2	.4
District of Columbia	5.8	26.2		11.7	.6	13.8
Maryland	12.1	101.5	6.0	8.7	1.1	4.4
Pennsylvania	47.7	357.8	5.6	27.2	2.4	7.3
Virginia	17.0	96.4	2.1	10.4	.8	1.9
West Virginia	11.5	46.8		6.0	.8	5.3
Region IV	154.2	852.8	.9	98.8	5.3	20.5
Alabama	9.8	79.3		10.2	.6	2.4
Florida	43.7	233.3	.1	22.5	1.0	4.1
Georgia	26.9	139.1		13.6	1.3	4.2
Kentucky	12.6	45.1	.7	9.1	.5	1.8
Mississippi	8.8	53.2	.1	7.3	.6	2.2
North Carolina	34.9	130.4		15.8	.5	1.9
South Carolina	17.2	78.6		8.3	.3	1.5
Tennessee	.3	93.8		12.0	.5	2.4
Region V	220.6	1,144.8	.1	113.9	14.9	56.6
Illinois	31.8	182.4		32.0	4.3	13.7
Indiana	31.1	88.3		13.0	.4	2.3
Michigan	88.5	367.7		25.6	3.1	13.6
Minnesota	11.9	101.4		7.6	2.0	7.3
Ohio	39.4	295.5		26.4	2.2	12.0
Wisconsin	17.9	109.5	.1	9.3	2.9	7.7
Region VI	39.8	413.0	.6	56.2	3.2	13.4
Arkansas	2.7	53.9		6.4	.4	1.7
Louisiana	14.6	73.1		10.8	.5	2.2
New Mexico	6.2	43.9	.6	3.7	.3	1.3
Oklahoma	1.7	57.9		7.6	.6	1.7
Texas	14.6	184.2		27.7	1.4	6.5
Region VII	10.5	88.2	.5	24.9	3.3	8.6
Iowa	1.1	16.2	.2	5.1	1.0	1.8
Kansas		20.2		3.2	.8	1.9
Missouri	8.1	36.8		13.0	1.3	3.9
Nebraska	1.3	15.0	.3	3.6	.2	1.0
Region VIII	7.2	135.2	1.0	15.3	2.6	11.7
Colorado	1.6	49.1		4.9	.9	4.8
Montana	.1	24.0	.5	2.7	.2	1.4
North Dakota		17.0		1.8	.2	.6
South Dakota	.2	14.0	.3	2.2	.4	1.2
Utah	4.8	26.3	.1	2.8	.8	3.4
Wyoming	.5	4.8	.1	.9	.1	.3
Region IX	161.7	591.6	2.9	75.7	7.5	40.5
Arizona	8.9	81.1	.4	10.2	.7	1.8
California	144.3	482.5	.2	60.9	6.2	36.9
Hawaii	3.9	17.4	2.2	2.1	.3	1.0
Nevada	4.6	9.1	.1	1.8	.2	.6
American Samoa		.4		.1		
Guam				.5	.1	.2
Trust Territory		1.1		.1		
Region X	29.9	290.8	.3	22.8	3.2	15.6
Alaska	3.7	31.2		2.6	.1	.7
Idaho		20.8		2.3	.3	1.0
Oregon	8.8	100.4	.1	6.8	1.2	4.7
Washington	17.4	138.4	.2	11.1	1.6	9.0

[1] New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976; transitional quarter covers period of July 1–Sept. 30, 1976.

Table F–4. Enrollments Under CETA Title I, by Region, State, and Selected Program Activities, Fiscal Year 1977 [1]

Region and State	Total [2]	Classroom training	On-the-job training	Public service employment	Work experience
United States	1,415,596	536,776	164,804	30,710	552,001
Region I	77,290	28,585	7,918	3,315	32,940
Connecticut	20,601	8,273	2,337	241	6,625
Maine	6,055	1,641	1,373	314	3,549
Massachusetts	38,331	12,624	2,784	2,644	16,277
New Hampshire	3,047	1,933	497	91	2,091
Rhode Island	7,276	3,683	610	25	2,962
Vermont	1,980	431	317	0	1,436
Region II	186,623	54,860	28,556	5,836	75,941
New Jersey	44,607	17,377	7,204	588	14,552
New York	113,758	32,363	16,777	1,133	47,436
Puerto Rico	28,258	5,120	4,575	4,115	13,953
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0
Region III	145,656	53,599	11,664	3,928	57,009
Delaware	5,793	2,901	478	11	2,472
District of Columbia	7,612	4,291	0	0	3,755
Maryland	40,690	4,834	714	828	15,292
Pennsylvania	63,432	28,396	6,889	1,954	23,884
Virginia	18,472	10,616	1,959	574	6,027
West Virginia	9,657	2,561	1,624	561	5,579
Region IV	259,772	102,539	26,074	7,484	101,537
Alabama	22,540	8,851	1,704	874	12,878
Florida	92,842	30,833	4,311	2,763	21,809
Georgia	37,430	12,712	5,216	906	19,030
Kentucky	23,709	7,666	3,222	1,071	11,956
Mississippi	16,557	7,767	2,284	0	6,839
North Carolina	30,379	15,635	3,204	975	14,348
South Carolina	16,892	6,872	3,167	59	7,742
Tennessee	19,423	12,203	2,966	836	6,935
Region V	274,786	104,201	22,180	2,940	102,674
Illinois	58,046	24,720	4,423	744	15,130
Indiana	18,319	10,572	1,062	508	6,148
Michigan	72,949	23,614	5,445	682	32,864
Minnesota	27,753	7,686	4,941	0	8,153
Ohio	68,269	22,617	4,668	878	26,601
Wisconsin	29,450	14,992	1,641	128	13,778
Region VI	149,256	54,507	21,985	2,031	63,049
Arkansas	21,831	6,164	5,603	0	9,483
Louisiana	26,191	7,203	6,065	467	11,329
New Mexico	8,504	4,303	1,005	0	2,177
Oklahoma	20,243	8,085	3,475	557	6,429
Texas	72,487	28,752	5,837	1,007	33,631
Region VII	64,462	29,083	10,949	2,108	23,687
Iowa	11,864	5,876	3,244	1,026	2,712
Kansas	11,740	5,222	1,074	382	4,437
Missouri	32,972	12,859	6,038	700	13,848
Nebraska	7,886	5,126	593	0	2,690
Region VIII	40,347	17,921	7,040	587	11,955
Colorado	18,476	8,117	1,729	375	3,467
Montana	4,902	3,270	821	0	2,399
North Dakota	3,334	1,492	642	0	1,484
South Dakota	4,216	1,206	1,503	0	1,966
Utah	7,701	3,269	1,870	212	1,935
Wyoming	1,718	567	475	0	704
Region IX	166,368	69,497	21,558	1,253	64,605
Arizona	15,098	6,806	1,317	294	5,984
California	142,245	57,168	18,524	945	54,227
Hawaii	4,701	2,655	1,025	14	3,039
Nevada	3,874	2,478	630	0	1,115
American Samoa	244	242	7	0	237
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Trust Territory	206	148	55	0	3
Region X	51,038	21,984	6,970	228	18,604
Alaska	2,431	1,660	288	0	808
Idaho	4,056	2,383	645	77	1,766
Oregon	17,651	7,552	1,922	84	7,790
Washington	26,900	10,389	4,115	67	8,240

[1] New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

[2] Some enrollees counted in more than one program activity.

Table F–5. Enrollments Under CETA Title II, by Region, State, and Selected Program Activities, Fiscal Year 1977[1]

Region and State	Total[2]	Public service employment	Other activities[3]
United States	352, 922	334, 120	18, 802
Region I	27, 644	25, 330	2, 314
Connecticut	6, 234	6, 234	0
Maine	2, 535	2, 415	120
Massachusetts	13, 687	12, 002	1, 685
New Hampshire	1, 501	1, 147	384
Rhode Island	2, 493	2, 493	0
Vermont	1, 194	1, 015	179
Region II	23, 166	22, 582	584
New Jersey	5, 324	5, 040	284
New York	11, 438	11, 353	85
Puerto Rico	6, 172	6, 172	0
Virgin Islands	232	0	232
Region III	20, 806	19, 536	1, 290
Delaware	319	319	0
District of Columbia	483	483	0
Maryland	4, 518	4, 518	0
Pennsylvania	12, 119	10, 829	1, 290
Virginia	1, 840	1, 840	0
West Virginia	1, 525	1, 525	0
Region IV	80, 700	75, 136	5, 564
Alabama	6, 279	6, 279	0
Florida	20, 649	19, 426	1, 223
Georgia	12, 974	11, 029	1, 945
Kentucky	5, 194	5, 194	0
Mississippi	4, 453	3, 756	697
North Carolina	14, 378	13, 897	481
South Carolina	7, 653	7, 017	636
Tennessee	9, 119	8, 505	614
Region V	74, 996	71, 178	3, 818
Illinois	12, 885	12, 705	180
Indiana	14, 075	14, 075	0
Michigan	19, 275	18, 911	364
Minnesota	7, 703	5, 322	2, 381
Ohio	14, 881	14, 259	622
Wisconsin	6, 177	5, 874	303
Region VI	36, 457	35, 191	1, 268
Arkansas	5, 405	5, 405	0
Louisiana	11, 349	11, 052	297
New Mexico	2, 782	2, 782	0
Oklahoma	4, 005	2, 796	209
Texas	12, 916	12, 133	783
Region VII	10, 969	10, 541	428
Iowa	1, 890	1, 890	0
Kansas	1, 364	1, 364	0
Missouri	6, 380	6, 380	0
Nebraska	1, 334	890	428
Region VIII	8, 467	8, 381	86
Colorado	2, 638	2, 638	0
Montana	2, 344	2, 344	0
North Dakota	1, 448	1, 448	0
South Dakota	329	329	0
Utah	1, 576	1, 474	86
Wyoming	132	132	0
Region IX	51, 487	49, 718	1, 769
Arizona	4, 019	4, 019	0
California	42, 958	41, 165	1, 769
Hawaii	2, 136	2, 136	0
Nevada	1, 643	1, 643	0
American Samoa	313	313	0
Guam	212	212	0
Trust Territory	419	419	0
Region X	18, 231	16, 525	1, 706
Alaska	1, 015	875	140
Idaho	1, 582	1, 582	0
Oregon	5, 476	5, 128	348
Washington	10, 158	8, 937	1, 221

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[1] New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

[2] Some enrollees counted in more than one program activity.

[3] Includes classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and other activities.

Table F–6. Enrollments Under CETA Title VI, by Region, State, and Selected Program Activities, Fiscal Year 1977[1]

Region and State	Total[2]	Public service employment	Other activities[3]
United States	[4] 592,883	[4] 558,734	34,149
Region I	44,857	40,550	4,043
Connecticut	8,312	8,312	0
Maine	4,798	4,152	606
Massachusetts	24,282	21,949	2,192
New Hampshire	2,184	1,578	568
Rhode Island	3,110	2,388	677
Vermont	2,171	2,171	0
Region II	86,106	82,768	3,132
New Jersey	21,155	20,987	158
New York	44,636	41,945	2,525
Puerto Rico	19,836	19,836	0
Virgin Islands	479	0	449
Region III	55,562	54,303	1,182
Delaware	1,736	1,736	0
District of Columbia	2,437	2,437	0
Maryland	8,695	8,695	0
Pennsylvania	30,012	29,569	416
Virginia	9,492	8,676	766
West Virginia	3 190	3,190	0
Region IV	108,315	101,851	6,065
Alabama	9,802	9,802	0
Florida	28,819	28,468	329
Georgia	17,359	13,917	3,231
Kentucky	8,305	8,305	0
Mississippi	8,904	8,904	0
North Carolina	15,736	14,370	1,281
South Carolina	7,849	6,544	1,224
Tennessee	11,541	11,541	0
Region V	107,943	99,315	8,097
Illinois	20,481	18,852	1,528
Indiana	15,565	14,778	738
Michigan	27,757	26,982	727
Minnesota	10,160	7,435	2,560
Ohio	23,556	21,504	1,925
Wisconsin	10,424	9,764	619
Region VI	48,984	45,474	3,291
Arkansas	5,943	5,943	0
Louisiana	10,773	10,525	232
New Mexico	3,725	3,538	175
Oklahoma	8,472	8,472	0
Texas	20,071	16,996	2,884
Region VII	22,428	19,443	2,800
Iowa	4,244	1,882	2,216
Kansas	2,829	2,829	0
Missouri	12,844	12,844	0
Nebraska	2,511	1,888	584
Region VIII	13,834	13,736	90
Colorado	5,158	5,062	90
Montana	3,217	3,217	0
North Dakota	1,676	1,676	0
South Dakota	955	955	0
Utah	2,319	2,319	0
Wyoming	509	507	0
Region IX	74,712	70,463	3,986
Arizona	7,484	5,907	1,479
California	60,175	58,811	1,280
Hawaii	2,193	2,159	32
Nevada	2,464	1,996	439
American Samoa	490	490	0
Guam	0	0	0
Trust Territory	1,906	1,100	756
Region X	23,406	21,844	1,464
Alaska	1,366	1,366	0
Idaho	2,556	2,556	0
Oregon	8,494	8,169	304
Washington	10,990	9,753	1,160

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[1] New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

[2] Some enrollees counted in more than one program activity.

[3] Includes classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, and other activities.

[4] Includes some Indian programs not shown by State.

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Table F-7. Characteristics of Participants in CETA Title I, Title II, Title VI, and Summer Programs, Fiscal Year 1977 [1]

[Percent distribution]

Characteristic	Title I	Title II	Title VI	Summer program
Total: Number (cumulative enrollment)	1,415,600	352,900	592,900	907,200
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Male	51.5	60.0	64.1	53.6
Female	48.5	40.0	35.9	46.4
Age:				
Under 22 years	51.7	20.3	20.3	100.0
22 to 44 years	40.8	64.2	64.9	----------
45 to 54 years	4.3	9.6	9.2	----------
55 years and over	3.1	5.9	5.6	----------
Years of school completed:				
8 years or less	10.0	7.3	8.2	18.0
9 to 11 years	39.8	15.2	18.9	65.3
12 years and over	50.2	77.5	72.8	16.7
On public assistance:				
AFDC	16.1	6.1	10.4	29.5
Other	10.4	7.7	8.0	18.0
Economically disadvantaged	78.3	48.9	66.6	96.4
Ethnic group:				
White	56.7	70.6	66.2	44.4
Black	34.7	22.9	25.9	48.0
American Indian	1.4	1.4	3.0	2.1
Other [2]	7.2	5.0	4.9	4.3
Spanish-speaking (estimated)	13.7	13.5	12.0	12.5
Limited English-speaking ability	5.2	2.5	2.9	3.0
Migrant or seasonal farmworker	1.5	2.0	1.2	.9
Veteran:				
Recently separated	3.5	5.0	6.8	.2
Disabled	.4	.8	1.0	0
Special	2.7	7.4	6.5	.1
Other	3.9	10.4	11.6	0
Handicapped	4.4	3.4	3.7	1.4
Full-time student	24.6	2.1	1.8	86.0
Offender	6.7	2.9	3.8	2.2
Labor force status:				
Underemployed	5.0	5.5	3.4	3.3
Unemployed	74.3	73.6	80.7	28.6
Other	20.7	20.9	15.9	68.1
Receiving unemployment insurance	6.5	14.5	16.4	.6
Median hourly wage:				
Preenrollment	$2.73	$2.96	$3.07	$2.38
Postenrollment	$3.10	$3.63	$3.78	$2.56

[1] New fiscal year beginning Oct, 1, 1976.

[2] A large portion of this category is made up of Puerto Rican participants, who are not classified by ethnic group.

Table F–8. Individuals [1] Served by the U.S. Employment Service, by State, Fiscal Year 1977 [2]

[Thousands]

State	New and renewal applicants	Placed in jobs			Counseled	Tested	Provided some service [4]
		Total	Agriculture [3]	Nonagriculture [3]			
United States	15,817	4,139	230	3,960	962	738	9,541
Alabama	363	91	1	91	17	29	196
Alaska	62	22	(5)	21	2	2	37
Arizona	254	65	4	63	11	6	143
Arkansas	255	83	2	82	11	11	155
California	1,484	390	35	362	43	18	968
Colorado	222	54	5	52	13	8	123
Connecticut	215	43	2	41	14	6	124
Delaware	45	8	(5)	8	3	1	20
District of Columbia	110	24	(5)	24	12	6	61
Florida	461	134	10	126	24	18	331
Georgia	322	105	1	104	34	14	204
Hawaii	90	23	1	22	3	1	55
Idaho	111	37	4	34	7	9	72
Illinois	613	146	2	144	32	14	320
Indiana	454	107	1	107	18	18	241
Iowa	255	96	4	93	7	20	190
Kansas	163	51	4	48	8	4	104
Kentucky	257	61	1	61	31	25	141
Louisiana	278	74	1	73	15	20	163
Maine	74	24	1	24	8	2	56
Maryland	174	35	1	34	11	7	93
Massachusetts	316	85	4	81	26	7	218
Michigan	756	114	9	106	27	22	296
Minnesota	250	87	9	81	13	17	174
Mississippi	267	83	1	82	43	33	176
Missouri	392	111	2	110	17	30	231
Montana	109	32	4	29	18	11	59
Nebraska	111	43	2	42	7	6	86
Nevada	94	25	1	25	5	6	55
New Hampshire	73	15	(5)	15	4	1	43
New Jersey	349	78	1	78	18	7	183
New Mexico	150	39	2	38	14	5	86
New York	802	210	5	206	71	33	533
North Carolina	443	110	13	99	32	36	290
North Dakota	77	27	1	26	8	7	51
Ohio	706	113	6	108	18	32	310
Oklahoma	305	85	2	84	34	18	206
Oregon	276	78	16	65	26	10	182
Pennsylvania	638	184	2	182	45	26	411
Puerto Rico	268	87	7	81	13	3	134
Rhode Island	65	18	(5)	18	7	1	41
South Carolina	226	62	3	60	19	20	150
South Dakota	75	32	1	31	9	7	60
Tennessee	300	90	2	88	24	19	189
Texas	1,058	281	16	271	46	67	725
Utah	155	48	3	46	16	17	107
Vermont	60	12	1	11	4	1	32
Virginia	382	73	2	71	19	28	172
Washington	291	90	27	66	12	8	205
West Virginia	151	48	2	46	9	6	94
Wisconsin	358	85	5	81	27	11	202
Wyoming	52	21	1	20	4	4	40

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[1] Figures exclude mass placements and services rendered more than once to an individual.

[2] New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

[3] Figures do not add to total since individuals may be placed in both agricultural and nonagricultural jobs during a fiscal year.

[4] Services include enrollment in training, referral to jobs, WIN appraisal interviews, referral to training, enrollment in orientation, referral to supportive services, job development contacts, testing, and counseling.

[5] Less than 500.

Table F–9. Characteristics of Individuals Placed by the U.S. Employment Service, by State, Fiscal Year 1977 [1]

[Thousands]

State	Total	Veterans	Women	Poor	Minority group [2]	Older workers (45 years and over)	Youth (under 22 years)	Handi-capped
United States	4, 130	721	1, 710	1, 408	1, 307	388	1, 793	207
Alabama	91	13	37	39	43	7	45	3
Alaska	22	4	9	4	6	2	9	1
Arizona	65	12	26	25	25	6	29	2
Arkansas	83	13	36	21	20	7	35	4
California	390	76	152	167	178	40	147	13
Colorado	54	13	19	19	14	5	17	2
Connecticut	43	8	18	14	15	5	19	3
Delaware	9	1	4	3	4	1	4	(3)
District of Columbia	24	3	12	18	23	1	15	1
Florida	134	27	52	29	46	19	40	5
Georgia	105	15	44	48	52	9	49	4
Hawaii	23	3	11	9	16	2	11	1
Idaho	37	7	16	8	4	3	16	2
Illinois	146	20	62	76	73	9	86	6
Indiana	107	18	46	22	16	8	55	5
Iowa	96	15	41	9	5	7	51	5
Kansas	51	9	20	13	9	4	24	3
Kentucky	61	12	26	27	13	5	28	3
Louisiana	74	11	30	29	42	6	36	3
Maine	24	6	10	7	(3)	3	8	1
Maryland	35	8	14	11	15	4	14	2
Massachusetts	85	15	33	31	10	9	36	5
Michigan	114	21	42	48	31	8	45	4
Minnesota	87	12	37	17	7	6	50	4
Mississippi	83	11	38	23	41	7	35	4
Missouri	111	21	49	35	21	9	48	6
Montana	32	7	13	9	3	3	13	3
Nebraska	43	6	19	7	4	3	25	3
Nevada	25	7	10	7	4	4	8	2
New Hampshire	15	4	6	5	(3)	2	5	2
New Jersey	78	11	35	30	38	9	35	3
New Mexico	39	7	16	18	24	4	18	2
New York	210	30	96	52	79	26	76	9
North Carolina	110	21	47	31	48	13	36	9
North Dakota	27	5	12	6	2	2	13	2
Ohio	113	24	43	44	28	10	48	5
Oklahoma	85	19	34	20	22	9	33	11
Oregon	78	17	29	16	7	8	29	5
Pennsylvania	184	29	80	72	43	16	95	10
Puerto Rico	87	3	40	72	(3)	6	53	3
Rhode Island	18	3	7	7	3	2	8	1
South Carolina	62	10	27	25	34	6	27	4
South Dakota	32	5	14	8	4	3	16	2
Tennessee	90	16	38	38	25	8	39	4
Texas	281	54	114	68	139	32	102	17
Utah	48	8	20	14	6	4	21	3
Vermont	12	2	5	3	(3)	1	4	1
Virginia	73	13	31	20	29	7	29	2
Washington	90	22	34	35	18	9	34	5
West Virginia	48	8	17	19	5	3	24	2
Wisconsin	85	12	37	28	11	6	44	4
Wyoming	21	5	8	4	3	2	9	2

[1] New fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

[2] Minority group includes individuals classified as nonwhite or Hispanic, and others for whom ethnic group information was not available.

[3] Less than 500.

Table F–10. Characteristics of Insured Unemployed and Benefits Under State Programs, 1971–76

Item	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	Characteristic (percent distribution)					
Total (percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sex:						
Male	61.4	61.5	59.0	61.2	63.0	61.6
Female	38.6	38.5	41.0	38.8	37.0	38.4
Age:						
Both sexes: Under 22 years	7.7	8.0	8.4	10.2	11.3	10.4
22 to 34 years	33.0	33.5	34.0	37.4	40.6	41.0
35 to 44 years	18.8	17.8	17.4	17.2	17.1	17.1
45 years and over	40.5	40.7	40.2	35.2	31.0	31.5
Male: Under 22 years	8.0	8.1	8.6	10.7	11.7	10.3
22 to 34 years	34.6	35.1	35.4	39.0	42.5	42.0
35 to 44 years	18.2	17.4	16.7	16.4	16.2	16.5
45 years and over	39.2	39.4	39.3	33.9	29.7	31.2
Female: Under 22 years	7.4	7.8	8.1	9.4	10.5	10.0
22 to 34 years	30.8	31.0	31.8	34.3	37.3	39.9
35 to 44 years	19.9	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	17.5
45 years and over	41.9	42.6	41.5	37.8	33.8	33.7
Race:						
White	80.4	80.8	80.1	78.9	77.3	81.0
Black and other	13.4	12.9	13.0	13.7	13.6	13.4
Race not reported [1]	6.2	6.3	6.9	7.4	9.1	5.6
Weeks unemployed:						
Under 5 weeks	34.3	32.5	33.5	34.8	27.8	28.2
5 to 14 weeks	43.3	42.9	43.4	43.2	44.3	43.1
15 weeks and over	22.4	24.6	23.1	21.9	27.9	28.7
	Benefits [2]					
Number receiving first benefit check during year (thousands)	6,631	5,787	5,329	7,730	11,160	8,560
Total benefits paid during year (millions)	$4,957	$4,471	$4,008	$5,975	$11,755	$8,975
Average weekly benefit amount	$54.35	$55.82	$59.00	$64.25	$70.23	$75.16
Average weeks compensated per beneficiary	14.4	14.0	13.4	12.7	15.7	14.9
Number exhausting benefits during year (thousands)	2,044	1,813	1,495	1,926	4,195	3,270

[1] Information not available, primarily because some States do not report racial data.

[2] Data reflect only regular program benefits and do not include unemployment compensation for ex-servicemen or Federal employees.

Table F-11. Veteran Applicants and Veterans Placed in Jobs by the U.S. Employment Service, by Region and State, Fiscal Years 1976–77 [1]

Region and State	Veteran applicants [2]				Veterans placed in jobs			
	All veterans		Recently separated [3]	Disabled [4]	All veterans		Recently separated [3]	Disabled [4]
	1976	1977	1977	1977	1976	1977	1977	1977
United States	2,663,126	2,613,027	725,786	143,342	601,200	720,854	241,931	41,524
Region I:								
Connecticut	48,709	35,509	7,442	2,543	5,967	8,361	2,473	779
Maine	14,670	15,560	4,105	826	4,433	5,594	1,773	300
Massachusetts	61,791	57,154	11,431	4,992	12,076	15,448	3,773	1,286
New Hampshire	18,207	16,308	3,340	1,026	3,180	3,834	1,102	286
Rhode Island	13,757	11,943	2,373	693	2,905	3,472	882	182
Vermont	9,192	9,518	2,062	405	1,683	2,109	621	101
Region II:								
New Jersey	49,873	53,001	9,993	3,302	8,871	11,215	2,932	699
New York	89,232	113,836	25,560	4,935	22,533	29,810	8,369	1,415
Puerto Rico	15,523	13,809	2,913	1,106	2,228	2,624	555	189
Region III:								
Delaware	9,556	8,670	1,915	449	1,139	1,370	420	71
District of Columbia	12,014	13,143	3,879	716	1,876	2,602	1,072	124
Maryland	44,255	31,260	8,245	1,458	5,756	7,504	2,622	433
Pennsylvania	110,139	112,676	26,501	5,663	21,268	28,525	9,704	1,569
Virginia	65,687	65,878	18,704	2,705	10,913	12 717	4,446	549
West Virginia	26,255	26,288	5,735	1,601	6,559	7,847	2,221	452
Region IV:								
Alabama	44,048	48,281	15,571	2,762	9,966	13,212	5,010	759
Florida	77,534	75,773	22,163	6,432	24,325	27,256	8,477	2,151
Georgia	46,553	44,707	12,860	2,621	12,686	14,666	4,651	791
Kentucky	39,806	38,337	11,619	2,255	9,279	11,619	4,297	649
Mississippi	26,235	27,300	8,899	1,109	10,686	10,929	3,961	478
North Carolina	75,370	70,661	21,729	4,425	19,240	21,435	7,914	1,506
South Carolina	34,327	33,871	11,810	1,552	8,868	9,551	3,719	436
Tennessee	40,360	44,450	13,015	2,458	11,604	15,496	4,965	895
Region V:								
Illinois	92,921	94,857	19,039	3,154	15,909	20,267	5,608	902
Indiana	86,116	76,198	21,868	3,601	11,708	17,605	6,711	833
Michigan	126,509	128,728	29,757	4,932	14,198	21,337	7,114	815
Minnesota	47,822	39,594	8,926	1,772	9,562	11,829	3,242	607
Ohio	141,513	133,350	33,892	6,445	16,189	24,149	8,260	1,334
Wisconsin	55,553	56,072	15,228	2,406	9,388	12,391	4,421	638
Region VI:								
Arkansas	36,254	36,475	11,814	2,322	11,880	13,256	4,892	762
Louisiana	41,218	38,780	12,806	2,117	9,665	10,616	3,918	572
New Mexico	24,748	24,195	7,069	1,197	5,904	6,846	2,132	318
Oklahoma	59,186	57,888	18,385	5,307	17,293	19,228	7,506	1,782
Texas	170,604	164,143	58,357	12,437	51,220	53,860	21,016	3,796
Region VII:								
Iowa	31,768	37,009	11,119	1,535	12,373	15,058	5,425	698
Kansas	24,149	27,930	9,219	1,620	7,889	9,221	3,569	539
Missouri	79,997	61,122	16,430	2,084	16,498	20,861	6,743	755
Nebraska	18,237	17,807	4,449	1,405	5,534	6,006	1,615	529
Region VIII:								
Colorado	49,125	47,449	13,873	2,158	10,575	12,932	3,857	616
Montana	21,964	21,650	4,474	1,510	5,899	6,940	1,808	457
North Dakota	12,450	13,366	4,360	617	4,893	4,552	2,082	226
South Dakota	10,878	10,985	3,001	483	4,613	5,065	1,609	246
Utah	26,633	23,835	6,206	1,106	7,343	8,354	2,451	366
Wyoming	9,266	10,339	2,907	611	3,773	4,690	1,509	318
Region IX:								
Arizona	49,249	52,399	14,043	2,190	10,353	12,239	3,776	509
California	274,017	278,948	88,158	13,253	64,217	75,893	26,667	3,570
Hawaii	14,839	13,303	4,970	481	3,167	3,104	1,331	119
Nevada	23,254	22,620	4,817	1,209	4,944	6,630	1,506	353
Region X:								
Alaska	10,357	11,962	3,148	452	3,890	3,927	1,146	141
Idaho	20,797	19,487	5,152	1,090	6,601	7,056	2,110	430
Oregon	52,710	55,688	17,223	3,002	14,585	17,432	6,062	847
Washington	77,909	68,766	23,243	6,780	22,405	22,293	7,898	2,344

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[1] Data for 1977 are for new fircal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.

[2] Persons who filed or renewed application.

[3] Veterans who file applications within 48 months of their discharge.

[4] Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

Table F–12. Veterans Enrolled in Job Training and Veterans Provided Other Services by the U.S. Employment Service, by Region and State, Fiscal Years 1976–77 [1]

Region and State	Veterans enrolled in job training				Veterans provided other services [2]		
	All veterans		1977		1977		
	1976	1977	Recently separated [3]	Disabled [4]	All veterans	Recently separated [3]	Disabled [4]
United States	25,833	20,865	8,538	1,246	1,049,942	312,935	65,730
Region I:							
Connecticut	126	294	124	24	12,924	3,020	906
Maine	101	139	60	8	7,187	1,907	445
Massachusetts	480	308	58	13	24,929	5,228	2,126
New Hampshire	42	14	5	1	6,496	1,518	[illegible]
Rhode Island	564	472	148	29	4,154	969	278
Vermont	80	21	4	0	3,406	786	147
Region II:							
New Jersey	155	143	37	6	18,950	4,078	1,302
New York	2,496	1,513	555	92	46,876	11,738	2,308
Puerto Rico	97	81	48	10	4,357	1,071	393
Region III:							
Delaware	41	19	7	1	3,177	887	186
District of Columbia	32	143	80	7	6,015	2,154	415
Maryland	146	91	33	4	10,502	2,997	572
Pennsylvania	1,310	1,258	559	47	49,833	12,912	3,107
Virginia	752	641	358	29	16,547	5,519	936
West Virginia	938	619	184	21	9,331	2,389	609
Region IV:							
Alabama	635	756	374	34	16,247	5,574	982
Florida	84	141	58	14	37,555	10,680	3,313
Georgia	473	683	280	38	16,182	4,978	1,031
Kentucky	518	559	286	28	16,240	5,37	1,036
Mississippi	1,109	1,165	553	55	10,968	3,653	471
North Carolina	443	524	258	33	37,879	12,178	247
South Carolina	575	591	317	22	15,320	5,782	790
Tennessee	404	431	179	21	17,332	5,316	1,052
Region V:							
Illinois	1,120	637	171	51	31,036	7,310	1,313
Indiana	258	115	48	7	23,842	7,807	1,303
Michigan	1,051	1,020	284	36	32,126	9,008	1,420
Minnesota	95	208	34	6	16,208	3,872	747
Ohio	921	742	244	53	40,724	11,726	2,475
Wisconsin	874	873	295	37	20,339	6,055	990
Region VI:							
Arkansas	452	274	103	22	13,169	4,334	959
Louisiana	709	341	176	19	18,897	6,724	1,062
New Mexico	127	233	84	8	[illegible]	2,878	517
Oklahoma	1,158	491	246	56	41,875	11,979	3,876
Texas	196	211	109	13	102,858	36,061	8,463
Region VII:							
Iowa	158	104	36	11	18,908	5,331	785
Kansas	452	131	56	6	10,642	3,564	609
Missouri	869	573	253	17	20,801	5,960	719
Nebraska	178	36	8	3	8,497	2,167	691
Region VIII:							
Colorado	277	227	85	8	15,367	4,565	809
Montana	252	623	259	52	5,027	1,354	358
North Dakota	304	243	147	18	3,877	1,352	257
South Dakota	258	152	32	8	4,300	1,162	203
Utah	398	299	118	9	8,591	2,360	460
Wyoming	113	85	39	14	4,127	1,132	264
Region IX:							
Arizona	164	129	51	5	18,294	5,297	982
California	1,409	1,144	482	65	115,723	35,865	5,792
Hawaii	25	48	31	0	5,627	2,334	266
Nevada	67	33	11	4	7,230	1,830	514
Region X:							
Alaska	233	28	12	0	3,142	1,037	124
Idaho	283	171	77	4	6,261	1,751	388
Oregon	384	291	89	16	22,126	6,897	1,326
Washington	1,447	797	303	151	29,375	10,516	2,610

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[1] Data for 1977 are for new fiscal year beginning Oct. 1, 1976.
[2] Includes services other than job placement or training.
[3] Veterans who file applications within 48 months of their discharge.
[4] Veterans with Veterans Administration disability ratings or whose discharge or release from active duty was for a service-connected disability.

Table F–13. State Employment Service Agencies—Total Veteran Applicants To Be Served and Estimated Funds (ES Grants)[1] Required for Veteran Services, by Region and State, Fiscal Year 1978

Region and State	Total veteran applicants to be served[2]	Estimated funds for veteran services[3]
United States	2,419,070	71,425,400
Region I:[4]		
Connecticut	36,500	897,900
Maine	13,000	378,600
Massachusetts	51,600	1,430,400
New Hampshire	17,400	238,400
Rhode Island	15,000	462,900
Vermont	8,300	158,200
Region II:		
New Jersey	54,800	1,990,000
New York	113,700	5,528,100
Puerto Rico	12,000	164,600
Virgin Islands	600	34,600
Region III:		
Delaware	8,100	182,000
District of Columbia	10,800	393,000
Maryland	36,800	889,700
Pennsylvania	106,000	4,029,100
Virginia	70,000	1,100,400
West Virginia	23,000	584,400
Region IV:		
Alabama	41,700	792,900
Florida	62,000	1,962,300
Georgia	37,500	1,039,100
Kentucky	30,950	891,700
Mississippi	24,000	643,400
North Carolina	64,100	1,726,900
South Carolina	27,500	586,600
Tennessee	37,600	974,200
Region V:[4]		
Illinois	97,000	2,818,700
Indiana	96,000	1,639,300
Michigan	115,000	2,960,100
Minnesota	76,000	1,264,700
Ohio	119,400	2,585,000
Wisconsin	58,800	1,274,200
Region VI:		
Arkansas	30,000	817,200
Louisiana	34,500	817,700
New Mexico	23,800	560,900
Oklahoma	56,500	1,488,200
Texas	180,000	4,905,000
Region VII:		
Iowa	29,670	856,600
Kansas	25,000	665,500
Missouri	65,000	1,506,300
Nebraska	15,900	424,800
Region VIII:		
Colorado	50,800	1,201,800
Montana	21,000	560,700
North Dakota	11,600	383,000
South Dakota	11,000	348,700
Utah	24,000	845,000
Wyoming	10,100	334,700
Region IX:		
Arizona	51,700	1,113,600
California	217,000	9,867,000
Hawaii	12,100	290,900
Nevada	22,600	612,900
Region X:		
Alaska	10,000	756,400
Idaho	17,000	451,700
Oregon	44,250	1,185,500
Washington	53,000	1,853,400

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[1] Excludes planned services to veterans to be funded from other sources, such as WIN and CETA.

[2] Individuals served are based on new and renewed applications and do not include active file carry-in applications.

[3] Fiscal 1978 funds estimated for veteran services are predicated on an overall allocation of $669.9 million exclusive of nonpersonal service costs.

[4] Data for Regions I and V are based on preliminary plans and are subject to revision.

Table F–14. Training Status of Registered Apprentices, 1947–76

Year	In training at beginning of year	Apprentice actions during year			In training at end of year
		New registrations and reinstatements	Completions	Cancellations[1]	
	Total, all trades				
1947	131, 217	94, 238	7, 311	25, 190	192, 954
1948	192, 954	85, 918	13, 375	35, 117	230, 380
1949	230, 380	66, 745	25, 045	41, 257	230, 823
1950	230, 823	60, 186	38, 533	49, 747	202, 729
1951	202, 729	63, 881	38, 754	56, 845	171, 011
1952	[2] 172, 477	62, 842	33, 098	43, 689	158, 532
1953	158, 532	73, 620	28, 561	43, 333	160, 258
1954	160, 258	58, 939	27, 383	33, 139	158, 675
1955	158, 675	67, 265	24, 795	26, 423	174, 722
1956	174, 722	74, 062	27, 231	33, 416	188, 137
1957	[2] 189, 684	59, 638	30, 356	33, 275	185, 691
1958	185, 691	49, 569	30, 647	26, 918	177, 695
1959	177, 695	66, 230	37, 375	40, 545	166, 005
1960	[2] 172, 161	54, 100	31, 727	33, 406	161, 128
1961	161, 128	49, 482	28, 547	26, 414	155, 649
1962	155, 649	55, 590	25, 918	26, 434	158, 887
1963	158, 887	57, 204	26, 029	26, 744	163, 318
1964	163, 318	59, 960	25, 744	27, 001	170, 533
1965	170, 533	68, 507	24, 917	30, 168	183, 955
1966	183, 955	85, 031	26, 511	34, 964	207, 511
1967	207, 511	97, 896	37, 299	47, 957	220, 151
1968	[2] 207, 517	111, 012	37, 287	43, 246	237, 996
1969	237, 996	123, 163	39, 646	47, 561	273, 952
1970	[2] 269, 626	108, 779	45, 102	53, 610	279, 693
1971	[2] 278, 431	78, 535	42 071	40, 891	274, 004
1972	[2] 270, 404	103, 527	53 059	56, 750	264, 122
1973[3]	251, 085	127, 082	43, 733	50, 150	284, 284
1974	[2] 280, 965	112, 830	46, 454	56, 292	291, 049
1975	[2] 284, 562	83, 018	45, 765	55, 338	266, 477
1976	[2] 265, 647	88, 418	49, 447	49, 650	254, 968

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[1] Includes voluntary quits, layoffs, discharges, out-of-State transfers, upgrading within certain trades, and suspensions for military service.

[2] The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects revisions in reporting.

[3] The difference from the number in training at the end of the previous year reflects the new nationwide data system introduced Jan. 1, 1973, as well as revisions in reporting.

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Table F–15. Characteristics of Registered Apprentices in Selected Industries, as of December 31, 1976

Industry	Number of apprentices	Percent distribution [1]								
		Race or ethnic group						Females	Vietnam veterans	Other veterans
		White	Black	Oriental	American Indian	Spanish speaking	n.e.c.			
U.S. total	254,968	81.9	9.4	0.4	1.4	4.7	2.1	1.7	31.8	3.1
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	108	77.8	3.7	0	.9	2.8	14.8	.9	55.7	.9
Mining	1,290	73.3	7.0	.2	.5	18.8	.2	1.0	34.3	10.4
Construction:										
Building construction, general contractors	44,937	82.4	9.5	.3	2.7	4.7	.3	.7	23.9	3.4
Construction, special trade contractors	89,260	80.4	10.0	.4	1.5	5.1	2.6	.6	28.2	2.0
Construction, other	4,683	69.2	17.1	.6	3.2	9.2	.8	.8	33.2	2.6
Manufacturing:										
Food and kindred products	2,143	70.6	10.0	.1	.7	7.2	11.3	1.7	41.9	4.2
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	6,900	87.8	7.5	.6	.4	3.0	.6	5.3	37.8	2.1
Chemicals and allied products	3,012	81.3	15.1	.1	.3	3.2	0	2.5	37.5	3.6
Petroleum refinery and related industries	2,756	73.1	18.0	.5	.6	7.6	.2	6.9	32.1	3.9
Rubber and miscellaneous plastics	999	88.8	9.9	0	.3	.9	.1	1.5	34.4	5.9
Stone, clay, glass, and concrete products	1,698	89.4	7.2	.1	.2	2.1	1.0	2.5	35.3	6.6
Primary metal industries	6,472	83.3	9.8	.2	.3	5.9	.5	1.3	35.1	8.0
Fabrication of metal products	10,539	88.8	7.1	.2	.6	2.7	.8	.8	28.2	5.6
Machinery, except electric	9,070	91.1	4.5	.3	.4	3.2	.5	1.1	32.3	2.3
Electric and electronic machines, etc	2,685	90.0	5.6	.3	.7	2.3	1.1	2.9	37.3	5.7
Transportation equipment	8,292	82.9	14.6	.1	.3	1.9	.1	4.2	29.8	2.2
Measuring, analyzing, and controlling instruments	1,768	90.4	6.3	.3	.3	2.3	.3	3.3	52.1	2.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	2,065	90.7	5.0	.6	.3	2.0	1.4	2.7	33.6	4.6
Manufacturing, other	4,055	85.2	5.7	.2	.3	2.7	6.0	2.0	43.6	5.8
Transportation, communication, electricity, gas and sanitation:										
Railroad transportation	5,450	82.1	13.3	.3	.9	3.3	0	.7	31.8	1.4
Electric, gas, and sanitation service	3,463	82.4	5.2	.6	3.4	7.7	.8	.7	45.0	3.7
Other	1,068	90.2	5.7	.5	1.0	1.3	1.2	7.2	55.5	3.5
Wholesale trade	982	78.2	8.3	.5	.5	11.1	1.4	1.0	57.8	3.4
Retail trade:										
Food stores	2,766	76.8	6.5	1.7	1.3	11.3	2.5	8.0	30.2	1.8
Auto dealers and gas service stations	2,192	88.2	5.5	.9	.1	2.7	2.6	.2	58.6	4.0
Retail trade, other	2,062	86.4	9.4	.4	.5	2.0	1.2	5.2	55.9	4.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate	138	76.7	20.0	0	0	3.3	0	5.1	50.9	5.5
Services:										
Auto repair service and garages	6,892	78.2	3.9	1.0	1.2	4.6	11.2	.4	45.2	4.0
Miscellaneous repair service	2,567	88.0	5.5	.5	.6	2.5	3.0	1.3	64.7	7.0
Membership organizations	6,096	83.4	10.1	1.1	.9	4.5	.1	.2	27.1	0
Services, other	5,684	79.4	10.2	1.3	.7	4.7	3.7	15.9	45.9	3.2
Public administration	11,589	62.4	13.9	.3	.6	6.5	16.4	3.5	43.4	4.2
Nonclassifiable establishments	921	85.5	3.6	1.1	1.1	3.1	5.6	3.1	30.2	15.2
Unknown	66	59.6	5.3	0	1.8	8.8	24.6	4.5	30.8	1.5

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[1] Percents based only on numbers of apprentices for whom race/ethnic, sex, and veteran status information was reported.

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Table F–16. Characteristics of Registered Apprentices in Selected Occupations, as of December 31, 1976

Occupation	Number of apprentices	Percent distribution [1]								
		Race or ethnic group						Females	Vietnam veterans	Other veterans
		White	Black	Oriental	American Indian	Spanish speaking	n.e.c.			
U.S. total	254,968	81.9	9.4	0.4	1.4	4.7	2.1	1.7	31.8	3.1
Air-conditioning and refrigeration mechanics	1,778	81.8	5.3	.4	.4	3.8	8.4	.4	47.0	5.2
Aircraft mechanics	389	83.2	4.4	.7	.7	10.9	0	3.9	72.4	9.0
Auto and related mechanics	8,223	78.7	6.1	.8	1.0	4.5	9.0	.3	46.8	4.4
Auto and related body repairers	1,919	81.1	5.0	.8	1.3	5.7	6.1	.2	50.0	3.2
Barbers, beauticians	1,208	79.4	11.8	1.2	.3	4.3	3.1	56.4	22.8	2.1
Boilermakers	3,114	86.2	6.4	.4	1.6	4.2	1.1	.4	29.3	2.1
Bookbinders, bindery workers	753	85.4	6.8	.3	.1	4.7	2.7	16.8	34.9	3.5
Bricklayers, stone and tile setters	6,657	77.8	14.5	.2	1.4	4.6	1.5	.2	23.6	2.2
Butchers, meat cutters	3,763	73.2	9.7	1.2	1.0	13.4	1.6	5.2	32.3	1.7
Cabinetmakers, millers	1,666	78.2	5.6	.4	.3	4.2	11.2	1.9	31.5	3.0
Car repairers	2,834	81.6	13.4	.4	1.2	3.4	0	.7	30.9	1.5
Carpenters	33,437	81.7	8.2	.4	1.6	5.3	2.8	.8	24.2	2.4
Cement masons	2,521	53.9	26.2	.2	2.6	13.5	3.6	.4	22.0	2.1
Compositors	835	89.0	6.3	.4	.6	2.8	1.0	12.2	43.5	2.8
Cooks, bakers	1,587	70.2	19.7	.7	1.1	4.3	4.0	10.6	25.5	3.1
Drafters	893	89.0	6.0	.7	.1	1.9	2.4	5.7	41.1	2.0
Electrical workers, n.e.c	6,196	84.4	7.6	.4	1.0	3.9	2.6	2.0	45.0	5.4
Electricians	31,135	84.3	8.9	.5	1.3	4.0	.9	.8	29.6	2.7
Electronic technicians	1,581	79.0	9.9	.8	.6	4.1	5.5	8.5	34.5	2.9
Floor coverers	1,187	77.3	7.6	.8	2.6	8.2	3.6	.1	25.7	2.0
Glaziers	1,174	77.3	8.8	.6	1.4	6.0	6.0	.2	31.2	3.2
Industrial technicians, n.e.c	769	74.4	12.4	.9	1.4	9.8	1.0	10.8	36.2	2.0
Insulation workers	2,202	78.9	11.2	.1	2.6	4.6	2.4	.6	27.5	2.9
Lathers	1,135	71.2	15.6	.2	3.1	8.4	1.5	.3	20.8	2.9
Line erectors, light and power	4,025	86.7	4.9	.5	2.3	4.9	.8	2.2	38.9	2.7
Lithographers, photoengravers	963	89.6	7.0	.3	.5	2.4	.2	3.9	37.1	4.0
Machine setup and operators	1,248	80.6	6.6	.5	4.5	3.7	4.2	.6	44.5	4.8
Machinists	15,237	86.2	7.6	.2	.5	3.7	1.8	1.6	34.3	3.7
Maintenance mechanics	4,626	85.6	9.7	.1	.6	3.0	1.0	2.5	42.5	6.3
Mechanics and repairers, n.e.c	3,652	84.1	6.5	.3	1.1	3.7	4.3	1.2	48.9	7.2
Medical and dental technicians	749	81.9	6.6	4.0	.4	6.7	.4	9.5	50.3	2.3
Millwrights	4,869	85.4	10.0	.2	1.0	3.4	0	.9	32.3	4.9
Molders, coremakers	596	77.3	9.0	.6	.2	10.7	2.2	.8	23.9	3.5
Office machine servicers	1,875	80.3	11.1	1.1	1.3	4.6	1.6	2.5	62.6	3.8
Operating engineers	5,810	69.1	18.0	.5	4.1	6.6	1.6	.8	33.7	3.3
Optical workers	579	87.3	4.7	.7	1.0	4.9	1.4	7.6	58.2	3.9
Ornamental iron workers	285	75.1	6.0	0	0	7.0	11.9	0	33.1	1.8
Painters	6,057	75.3	12.8	.4	1.7	7.3	2.5	2.4	21.2	2.3
Patternmakers	931	93.5	4.5	.1	0	1.9	0	1.1	25.6	2.9
Pipefitters	13,138	83.7	10.1	.2	1.8	3.0	1.3	1.3	27.5	3.5
Pipefitters, steamfitters	1,048	63.8	19.8	1.0	6.1	8.9	.5	.1	31.1	.3
Plasterers	1,024	61.4	20.3	.4	1.6	12.9	3.4	.4	21.1	1.1
Plumbers	16,850	85.4	8.3	.4	1.1	3.7	1.2	.2	28.2	2.5
Press operators	1,962	87.6	7.0	.4	.6	3.9	.6	1.5	47.5	2.4
Printing and publishing workers, n.e.c	1,099	86.4	6.2	1.4	.3	5.4	.3	4.8	43.1	1.9
Radio, TV repairers	829	88.0	7.1	.5	.2	2.1	2.1	1.3	60.6	6.0
Roofers	4,049	68.0	15.3	.2	2.5	12.2	1.8	.1	23.9	3.2
Sheet metalworkers	10,753	81.5	10.9	.6	1.1	4.5	1.4	.5	28.7	2.3
Sprinkler fitters	2,557	85.3	7.3	.7	1.1	4.4	1.2	0	23.5	1.8
Stationary engineers	1,618	82.4	11.3	.8	.8	4.7	.1	.9	47.2	4.7
Structural steelworkers	7,677	79.1	11.5	.3	3.5	3.8	1.9	.2	30.6	2.5
Tapers, drywall installers	674	74.5	9.8	1.1	3.3	10.2	1.1	2.5	20.5	3.3
Toolmakers, diemakers	10,905	92.5	4.6	.1	.3	1.9	.5	1.6	25.9	3.3
Miscellaneous trades, n.e.c	12,327	81.2	10.0	.5	.7	4.3	3.3	4.3	40.4	4.1

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[1] Percents based only on numbers of apprentices for whom race/ethnic, sex, and veteran status information was reported.

Table F–17. Enrollments in Federally Aided Vocational-Technical Education, by Type of Program, Fiscal Years 1965–76

Fiscal year	Total [1]	Agriculture	Distribution	Health	Home economics, gainful	Consumer and homemaking	Office	Technical	Trades and industry	Special [2]
	Number (thousands)									
1965	5,431	888	333	67	14	2,085	731	226	1,088	....
Secondary	2,819	517	76	9	5	1,438	498	24	253	....
Postsecondary	207	2	6	21	1	1	44	72	60	....
Adult	2,404	369	251	37	8	646	189	130	775	....
1966	6,070	907	420	84	42	1,856	1,238	254	1,269	....
Secondary	3,048	510	102	10	13	1,267	798	29	319	....
Postsecondary	442	6	16	36	2	1	165	100	116	....
Adult	2,580	391	303	37	27	588	274	125	835	....
1967	7,048	935	481	115	62	2,125	1,572	266	1,491	....
Secondary	3,533	509	151	17	22	1,453	985	28	368	....
Postsecondary	500	8	21	54	3	1	193	97	123	....
Adult	3,015	418	309	44	37	671	394	141	1,000	....
1968	7,534	851	575	141	73	2,210	1,736	270	1,629	49
Secondary	3,843	528	176	21	29	1,529	1,060	36	422	42
Postsecondary	593	11	45	65	3	1	225	105	138	(3)
Adult	3,098	312	354	55	40	681	451	129	1,069	7
1969	7,979	851	563	175	113	2,235	1,835	315	1,721	70
Secondary	4,079	536	184	23	41	1,429	1,122	32	459	53
Postsecondary	706	16	61	92	11	102	218	131	174	1
Adult	3,194	299	319	60	62	703	494	153	1,088	16
1970	8,794	853	529	198	151	2,419	2,111	272	1,906	354
Secondary	5,114	551	230	32	66	1,868	1,331	34	692	310
Postsecondary	1,013	23	82	103	20	25	331	152	261	17
Adult	2,666	279	217	64	65	527	449	86	953	27
1971	10,495	845	578	270	197	2,932	2,227	314	2,075	1,087
Secondary	6,495	562	241	43	100	2,316	1,396	36	809	1,002
Postsecondary	1,141	28	86	138	26	27	335	178	310	21
Adult	2,860	255	251	88	71	589	496	100	956	64
1972	11,602	896	640	337	280	3,166	2,352	337	2,398	1,305
Secondary	7,232	603	263	59	162	2,469	1,508	39	952	1,222
Postsecondary	1,304	35	103	177	38	31	360	189	357	45
Adult	3,066	258	275	100	80	666	484	100	1,089	38
1973	12,072	928	739	421	323	3,194	2,499	364	2,702	1,114
Secondary	7,354	621	303	76	184	2,503	1,600	39	1,134	1,038
Postsecondary	1,350	41	106	193	38	30	380	201	345	37
Adult	3,369	266	329	153	101	661	520	124	1,223	40
1974	13,556	976	833	505	496	3,207	2,757	393	2,824	1,803
Secondary	8,434	659	353	104	313	2,564	1,766	41	1,218	1,610
Postsecondary	1,573	47	133	228	46	25	426	231	413	46
Adult	3,549	270	346	173	137	617	565	121	1,193	147
1975	15,340	1,013	873	617	462	3,284	2,951	447	3,017	2,822
Secondary	9,426	671	353	103	231	2,562	1,765	37	1,306	2,482
Postsecondary	1,890	59	164	263	54	26	531	269	475	57
Adult	4,024	283	356	250	177	696	655	141	1,235	283
1976	15,133	1,060	901	685	471	3,515	3,115	485	3,110	2,005
Secondary	8,861	712	361	108	240	2,705	1,824	36	1,353	1,643
Postsecondary	2,203	68	192	290	62	46	620	310	566	76
Adult	4,070	280	347	287	169	764	670	139	1,191	287
	Percent distribution of total enrollments [4]									
1965	100.0	16.3	6.1	1.2	0.3	38.4	13.5	4.2	20.0	....
1966	100.0	14.9	6.9	1.4	.7	30.6	20.4	4.2	20.9	....
1967	100.0	13.3	6.8	1.6	.9	30.2	22.3	3.8	21.2	....
1968	100.0	11.3	7.6	1.9	1.0	29.3	23.0	3.6	21.6	0.7
1969	100.0	10.7	7.1	2.2	1.4	29.3	23.0	3.9	21.6	.9
1970	100.0	9.7	6.0	2.3	1.7	27.5	24.0	3.1	21.7	4.0
1971	100.0	8.1	5.5	2.6	1.9	27.9	21.2	3.0	19.8	10.4
1972	100.0	7.7	5.5	2.9	2.4	27.3	20.3	2.9	20.7	11.2
1973	100.0	7.7	6.1	3.5	2.7	26.5	20.7	3.0	22.4	9.2
1974	100.0	7.1	6.0	3.7	3.6	23.2	20.0	2.8	20.5	13.1
1975	100.0	6.6	5.7	4.0	3.0	21.4	19.2	2.9	19.7	18.4
1976	100.0	7.0	6.0	4.5	3.1	23.2	20.6	3.2	20.6	13.2

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[1] Beginning 1971, totals shown are unduplicated totals. A person is counted only once in this total, even though he or she may be reported in two or more programs. Therefore, individual items will add to more than the totals shown.

[2] Includes enrollments in exemplary, prevocational, prepostsecondary, and remedial programs.

[3] Less than 500.

[4] Based on unrounded data.

SOURCE: Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education.

Table G–1. Indexes of Productivity and Related Data [1] for the Private Business Sector [2] and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–77

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [3]				
	Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business			Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Productivity									
1947	52.3	32.9	58.7	55.6	60.3	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	54.4	36.6	60.3	59.2	60.8	3.9	11.2	2.8	6.5	0.9
1949	55.3	36.1	61.7	61.4	61.6	1.7	−1.4	2.3	3.8	1.2
1950	59.7	41.3	65.5	64.9	65.7	8.0	14.4	6.1	5.7	6.7
1951	61.5	41.5	66.7	67.0	66.6	2.9	.4	1.8	3.3	1.3
1952	63.0	40.7	68.1	68.2	68.1	2.5	−2.0	2.0	1.7	2.2
1953	65.3	50.7	69.2	69.4	69.2	3.7	24.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
1954	66.5	53.4	70.3	70.5	70.2	1.8	5.5	1.7	1.5	1.4
1955	69.2	54.3	73.2	74.0	72.8	4.1	1.6	4.1	5.0	3.7
1956	70.2	56.2	73.6	73.5	73.7	1.4	3.5	.6	−.8	1.3
1957	72.3	59.2	75.3	75.0	75.3	3.0	5.4	2.2	2.1	2.2
1958	74.2	66.4	76.8	74.6	77.5	2.7	12.1	2.0	−.5	2.8
1959	76.8	63.8	79.6	78.1	80.1	3.6	−3.8	3.7	4.6	3.4
1960	78.1	69.6	80.3	78.8	80.8	1.6	9.0	1.0	1.0	.9
1961	80.6	74.1	82.6	80.7	83.2	3.3	6.6	2.8	2.3	2.9
1962	84.4	76.2	86.2	84.5	86.8	4.6	2.8	4.4	4.7	4.4
1963	87.7	81.3	89.3	90.4	88.5	4.0	6.7	3.5	7.0	1.9
1964	91.3	83.6	92.6	95.2	91.1	4.1	2.8	3.7	5.4	2.9
1965	94.7	88.7	95.7	98.2	94.3	3.7	6.2	3.3	3.1	3.5
1966	97.8	92.3	98.1	99.7	97.3	3.2	4.1	2.5	1.6	3.2
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.3	8.3	1.9	.3	2.8
1968	103.3	101.3	102.2	103.6	103.0	3.3	1.3	2.2	3.6	3.0
1969	103.7	108.8	102.0	104.9	102.0	.3	7.4	−.2	1.2	−1.0
1970	104.5	121.9	102.3	104.5	102.3	.7	12.0	.2	−.4	.2
1971	107.8	133.8	105.3	110.4	103.8	3.2	9.7	2.9	5.6	1.5
1972	111.0	129.0	108.5	116.0	106.0	2.9	−3.6	3.0	5.1	2.1
1973	113.1	133.6	111.4	119.4	107.2	1.9	3.6	1.7	2.9	1.1
1974	109.9	133.5	108.1	112.8	105.4	−2.8	−.1	−2.9	−5.5	−1.7
1975	111.8	145.0	109.9	116.3	106.2	1.8	8.6	1.6	3.1	.8
1976	116.5	148.4	114.3	124.2	109.3	4.2	2.3	4.1	6.8	2.9
1977 p	119.3	164.7	116.7	126.9	111.5	2.4	11.0	2.0	2.2	2.0
	Output per person									
1947	56.7	36.7	62.1	55.9	65.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	58.6	40.8	63.5	59.1	66.0	3.3	11.2	2.3	5.7	0.5
1949	58.9	39.4	64.3	60.3	66.2	.5	−3.3	1.2	2.0	.4
1950	63.6	44.5	68.6	65.4	70.3	8.0	12.8	6.7	8.4	6.2
1951	65.5	45.2	69.9	67.7	71.2	2.9	1.7	1.9	3.6	1.3
1952	66.8	43.9	71.1	68.9	72.5	2.0	−2.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
1953	68.9	55.3	71.9	69.9	73.2	3.0	25.9	1.0	1.4	1.0
1954	69.5	57.4	72.5	69.8	74.1	.9	3.8	.9	−.3	1.1
1955	72.8	57.4	76.2	74.8	77.0	4.8	0	5.0	7.2	4.0
1956	73.3	58.0	76.4	73.8	77.8	.7	1.1	.3	−1.3	1.1
1957	74.5	59.8	77.2	74.5	78.7	1.6	3.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
1958	75.9	66.5	78.2	73.2	80.5	1.9	11.3	1.2	−1.7	2.3
1959	79.2	64.2	81.7	78.1	83.5	4.4	−3.4	4.6	6.7	3.7
1960	80.0	70.0	82.1	78.0	84.1	1.1	9.0	.4	−.2	.7
1961	82.2	73.7	84.1	79.9	86.0	2.7	5.3	2.4	2.4	2.3
1962	86.3	76.9	88.0	84.3	89.7	4.9	4.4	4.6	5.5	4.3
1963	89.6	82.6	91.0	90.3	91.2	3.9	7.4	3.4	7.2	1.7
1964	93.0	83.3	94.2	95.5	93.5	3.7	.9	3.6	5.7	2.5
1965	96.7	89.8	97.6	99.4	96.6	4.0	7.8	3.5	4.1	3.3
1966	99.2	93.2	99.6	101.2	98.7	2.6	3.8	2.0	1.8	2.3
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	.8	7.3	.5	−1.2	1.3
1968	103.0	102.0	102.9	103.9	102.3	3.0	2.0	2.9	3.9	2.3
1969	102.8	109.3	102.2	104.9	100.8	−.2	7.2	−.7	.9	−1.5
1970	102.2	120.7	101.1	103.1	99.9	−.6	10.4	−1.1	−1.7	−.9
1971	105.1	133.0	103.6	108.9	100.9	2.8	10.2	2.5	5.7	1.0
1972	108.2	127.0	107.0	115.9	102.7	3.0	−4.5	3.2	6.4	1.8
1973	109.8	130.9	108.4	119.5	103.2	1.5	3.0	1.3	3.1	.5
1974	105.5	129.6	104.0	111.5	100.3	−3.9	−.9	−4.0	−6.7	−2.7
1975	106.4	142.6	104.6	113.9	100.2	.9	10.0	.5	2.1	−.1
1976	110.9	144.7	109.0	123.0	102.8	4.2	1.4	4.2	7.9	2.6
1977 p	113.7	162.3	111.3	126.1	104.8	2.5	12.2	2.1	2.6	1.9

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–1. Indexes of Productivity and Related Data [1] for the Private Business Sector [2] and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–77—Continued

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [3]				
	Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business			Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
					Output					
1947	48.6	81.3	47.5	45.2	48.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	50.8	87.4	49.5	47.8	50.4	4.6	7.5	4.4	5.8	3.7
1949	49.9	85.4	48.7	45.3	50.4	−1.8	−2.2	−1.7	−5.4	0
1950	54.5	90.4	53.2	51.7	54.0	9.2	5.9	9.4	14.1	7.2
1951	57.7	86.0	56.7	57.5	56.3	5.9	−4.9	6.5	11.2	4.2
1952	59.1	80.2	58.4	59.3	57.9	2.5	−6.8	3.0	3.3	2.9
1953	61.9	92.5	60.8	63.5	59.4	4.6	15.3	4.1	6.9	2.6
1954	60.8	94.7	59.6	58.9	60.0	−1.7	2.5	−1.9	−7.2	.9
1955	65.6	97.8	64.5	65.3	64.1	8.0	3.3	8.2	10.8	6.9
1956	67.5	96.4	66.5	65.7	66.9	2.8	−1.5	3.1	.7	4.3
1957	68.4	93.5	67.5	66.1	68.2	1.3	−3.0	1.5	.5	2.0
1958	66.9	97.2	65.8	60.3	68.6	−2.1	4.0	−2.4	−8.7	.6
1959	71.8	93.6	71.0	67.2	73.0	7.3	−3.7	7.9	11.3	6.3
1960	73.1	98.3	72.2	67.7	74.5	1.8	5.1	1.6	.8	2.0
1961	74.1	99.2	73.3	67.4	76.2	1.5	.9	1.5	−.4	2.4
1962	78.8	98.8	78.1	73.3	80.5	6.2	−.4	6.5	8.8	5.5
1963	82.2	101.1	81.6	79.1	82.8	4.4	2.3	4.5	7.9	2.9
1964	86.8	98.2	86.4	84.9	87.2	5.6	−2.8	5.9	7.3	5.3
1965	92.9	101.6	92.6	92.6	92.6	7.0	3.4	7.1	9.0	6.2
1966	98.0	95.8	98.1	100.0	97.2	5.5	−5.7	6.0	8.0	4.9
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.0	4.4	1.9	0	2.9
1968	105.1	99.1	105.4	105.6	105.2	5.1	−.9	5.4	5.6	5.2
1969	108.3	101.3	108.6	108.7	108.5	3.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	3.1
1970	107.4	105.7	107.4	102.6	109.9	−.9	4.3	−1.1	−5.7	1.3
1971	110.3	112.7	110.3	104.0	113.4	2.8	6.6	2.7	1.4	3.3
1972	117.6	109.9	117.9	113.7	120.0	6.6	−2.5	6.9	9.3	5.8
1973	124.5	111.3	125.0	123.2	125.8	5.9	1.3	6.0	8.4	4.9
1974	121.5	111.3	121.9	114.9	125.4	−2.4	0	−2.5	−6.7	−.3
1975	118.7	117.4	118.7	107.6	124.3	−2.4	5.5	−2.6	−6.4	−.9
1976	126.9	114.7	127.4	120.0	131.1	7.0	−2.4	7.3	11.6	5.4
1977 [p]	134.6	125.8	134.9	127.0	138.9	6.0	9.8	5.9	5.8	6.0
					Employment					
1947	85.7	221.7	76.4	80.8	74.0	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	86.7	214.3	78.0	80.9	76.4	1.2	−3.3	2.1	.1	3.2
1949	84.7	216.7	75.7	75.1	76.1	−2.3	1.1	−2.9	−7.3	−.4
1950	85.6	203.4	77.6	79.0	76.8	1.1	−6.1	2.5	5.3	1.0
1951	88.1	190.3	81.1	84.9	79.0	2.9	−6.5	4.5	7.4	2.9
1952	88.5	182.5	82.1	86.1	79.9	.5	−4.1	1.2	1.4	1.1
1953	89.8	167.2	84.6	90.7	81.2	1.5	−8.4	3.0	5.4	1.6
1954	87.5	165.1	82.2	84.4	81.0	−2.6	−1.3	−2.8	−7.0	−.3
1955	90.2	170.4	84.7	87.3	83.3	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.4	2.9
1956	92.1	166.1	87.0	89.0	85.9	2.1	−2.5	2.8	2.0	3.2
1957	91.8	156.5	87.4	88.7	86.7	−.3	−5.8	.4	−.4	.9
1958	88.2	146.2	84.2	82.4	85.2	−4.0	−6.6	−3.6	−7.1	−1.7
1959	90.6	145.7	86.9	86.0	87.4	2.8	−.3	3.2	4.3	2.6
1960	91.3	140.5	87.9	86.8	88.6	.7	−3.5	1.2	.9	1.3
1961	90.2	134.7	87.1	84.4	88.7	−1.2	−4.2	−.9	−2.8	.1
1962	91.3	128.5	88.8	87.0	89.7	1.2	−4.5	1.9	3.1	1.2
1963	91.8	122.4	89.7	87.6	90.8	.5	−4.7	1.0	.7	1.2
1964	93.4	117.9	91.7	88.9	93.3	1.8	−3.7	2.3	1.5	2.7
1965	96.1	113.2	94.9	93.1	95.9	2.9	−4.0	3.5	4.7	2.9
1966	98.8	102.8	98.6	98.8	98.4	2.9	−9.2	3.9	6.1	2.6
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.2	−2.7	1.5	1.2	1.6
1968	102.1	97.2	102.4	101.6	102.8	2.1	−2.8	2.4	1.6	2.8
1969	105.4	92.7	106.2	103.7	107.7	3.2	−4.6	3.7	2.0	4.7
1970	105.1	87.6	106.3	99.5	110.0	−.3	−5.5	0	−4.0	2.2
1971	105.0	84.7	106.4	95.5	112.5	−.1	−3.3	.1	4.1	2.2
1972	108.7	86.5	110.2	98.1	116.9	3.5	2.1	3.5	2.7	3.9
1973	113.4	85.1	115.3	103.1	122.0	4.3	−1.7	4.6	5.2	4.4
1974	115.2	85.9	117.2	103.0	125.0	1.6	1.0	1.7	−.1	2.5
1975	111.5	82.3	113.5	94.4	124.0	−3.2	−4.1	−3.2	−8.3	−.8
1976	114.4	79.3	116.8	97.6	127.5	2.6	−3.7	2.9	3.3	2.8
1977 [p]	118.4	77.5	121.2	100.7	132.5	3.5	−2.2	3.7	3.2	4.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–1. Indexes of Productivity and Related Data [1] for the Private Business Sector [2] and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–77—Continued

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [3]				
	Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business			Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business		
			Total	Manu-facturing	Nonmanu-facturing			Total	Manu-facturing	Nonmanu-facturing
	Hours of all persons									
1947	92.9	246.9	80.9	81.4	80.6	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	93.5	238.6	82.1	80.9	82.8	0.6	−3.3	1.6	−0.6	2.8
1949	90.3	236.6	78.9	73.7	81.8	−3.4	−.9	−4.0	−8.8	−1.2
1950	91.2	218.9	81.3	79.6	82.2	1.1	−7.5	3.1	8.0	.5
1951	93.9	207.4	85.0	85.7	84.6	2.9	−5.3	4.6	7.7	2.9
1952	93.9	197.2	85.8	87.0	85.1	0	−4.9	1.0	1.5	.6
1953	94.7	182.5	87.9	91.4	85.9	.9	−7.5	2.4	5.0	.9
1954	91.5	177.3	84.7	83.5	85.5	−3.5	−2.9	−3.6	−8.6	−.5
1955	94.8	180.3	88.1	88.1	88.1	3.7	1.7	4.0	5.5	3.2
1956	96.2	171.7	90.3	89.4	90.8	1.4	−4.8	2.4	1.5	3.0
1957	94.6	157.9	89.7	88.1	90.6	−1.6	−8.0	−.7	−1.5	−.2
1958	90.2	146.4	85.8	80.9	88.6	−4.7	−7.3	−4.3	−8.2	−2.2
1959	93.4	146.6	89.3	86.0	91.1	3.6	.1	4.1	6.4	2.8
1960	93.6	141.4	89.9	85.9	92.2	.2	−2.5	.6	−.2	1.1
1961	92.0	133.8	88.7	83.5	91.7	−1.7	−5.4	−1.3	−2.7	−.5
1962	93.4	129.7	90.5	86.8	92.7	1.5	−3.1	2.1	3.9	1.1
1963	93.8	124.3	91.4	87.6	93.6	.4	−4.2	.9	.9	1.0
1964	95.1	117.5	93.3	89.2	95.7	1.4	−5.4	2.1	1.8	2.3
1965	98.1	114.5	96.8	94.3	98.3	3.1	−2.6	3.7	5.7	2.6
1966	100.3	103.7	100.0	100.3	99.9	2.3	−9.4	3.3	6.4	1.7
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	−.3	−3.6	0	−.3	.1
1968	101.7	97.8	102.1	101.9	102.1	1.7	−2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1
1969	104.5	93.1	105.3	103.7	106.3	2.7	−4.8	3.2	1.7	4.1
1970	102.8	86.7	104.0	98.2	107.4	−1.6	−6.8	−1.2	−5.3	1.1
1971	102.3	84.2	103.7	94.2	109.3	−.4	−2.9	−.3	−4.0	1.7
1972	106.0	85.1	107.6	98.0	113.2	3.6	1.1	3.7	4.0	3.6
1973	110.1	83.3	112.2	103.2	117.4	3.9	−2.2	4.3	5.4	3.7
1974	110.6	83.4	112.7	101.8	119.0	.4	.1	.4	−1.3	1.4
1975	106.1	81.0	108.1	92.5	117.0	−4.1	−2.9	−4.1	−9.2	−1.6
1976	108.9	77.3	111.4	96.6	119.9	2.7	−4.5	3.1	4.5	2.4
1977 p	112.8	76.4	115.7	100.1	124.6	3.6	−1.1	3.8	3.8	3.9

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p Preliminary.

[1] Output refers to gross domestic product in 1972 dollars. The data on hours are based principally on employment and average weekly hours derived from the monthly payroll survey of establishments.

[2] Beginning with the 1977 issue, measures for the *total private* economy and the *nonfarm* sector have been replaced with measures for *private business* and *nonfarm business* sectors. As a result of these changes, data now presented in tables G-1 and G-2 are not strictly comparable with those appearing in earlier publications of these tables. For a full explanation of these changes see the *Monthly Labor Review*, October 1976, p. 40.

[3] Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

[4] Not available.

SOURCE: Output indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G–2. Indexes of Compensation Per Hour, Unit Labor Costs, and Prices, and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–77 [1]

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [2]				
	Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business			Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Compensation per hour [3]									
1947	35.1	46.7	37.5	36.8	37.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	38.1	47.6	40.7	41.0	40.6	8.6	1.9	8.7	11.4	7.2
1949	38.8	43.4	42.0	42.8	41.7	1.8	−8.8	3.2	4.5	2.6
1950	41.6	46.2	44.5	45.0	44.2	7.1	6.6	5.8	5.1	6.0
1951	45.6	50.5	48.4	49.5	47.6	9.8	9.3	8.7	10.0	7.7
1952	48.6	55.6	51.0	52.7	50.0	6.4	10.1	5.6	6.4	5.0
1953	51.8	58.5	54.0	55.7	52.8	6.6	5.2	5.7	5.6	5.7
1954	53.5	61.6	55.8	58.2	54.4	3.4	5.3	3.3	4.5	2.9
1955	54.9	50.8	57.8	60.4	56.2	2.6	−17.6	3.7	3.9	3.5
1956	58.6	52.2	61.4	64.3	59.6	6.7	2.9	6.2	6.4	6.1
1957	62.5	56.9	65.0	68.1	63.2	6.7	9.0	5.9	5.9	6.0
1958	65.4	64.4	67.6	71.1	65.8	4.7	13.1	4.0	4.5	4.1
1959	68.5	66.4	70.6	74.0	68.7	4.6	3.0	4.4	4.0	4.4
1960	71.4	62.0	73.7	77.0	71.9	4.2	−6.6	4.3	4.1	4.6
1961	74.2	68.1	76.2	79.3	74.7	4.0	9.8	3.5	3.0	3.9
1962	77.7	75.2	79.4	82.5	77.7	4.7	10.4	4.1	4.1	4.0
1963	80.7	75.6	82.3	85.1	80.8	3.9	.6	3.7	3.1	4.0
1964	85.1	82.9	86.2	88.9	84.8	5.4	9.6	4.8	4.5	5.0
1965	88.4	89.5	89.1	90.9	88.2	3.9	8.0	3.4	2.2	4.0
1966	94.7	104.3	94.5	95.2	94.1	7.0	16.5	6.1	4.7	6.8
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	5.6	−4.1	5.8	5.1	6.2
1968	107.6	110.6	107.3	107.0	107.5	7.6	10.6	7.3	7.0	7.5
1969	115.1	123.8	114.3	114.0	114.5	7.0	12.0	6.5	6.5	6.5
1970	123.3	144.5	121.9	121.7	122.2	7.2	16.7	6.7	6.8	6.8
1971	131.5	150.0	129.9	129.8	130.3	6.6	3.9	6.6	6.6	6.6
1972	138.9	145.0	137.4	137.0	138.0	5.7	−3.3	5.8	5.6	5.9
1973	150.3	168.3	148.1	147.0	149.0	8.2	16.1	7.8	7.3	8.0
1974	164.3	179.8	162.0	161.4	162.8	9.4	6.9	9.4	9.8	9.3
1975	180.2	200.8	177.6	179.4	177.5	9.6	11.6	9.6	11.2	9.0
1976	196.5	228.9	193.1	194.8	193.1	9.1	14.0	8.7	8.6	8.7
1977 p	213.6	245.3	209.6	211.9	209.4	8.7	7.2	8.5	9.8	8.4
	Unit labor costs									
1947	67.1	141.8	63.9	66.2	62.9	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	70.1	129.9	67.5	69.2	66.8	4.5	−8.4	5.6	4.6	6.3
1949	70.2	120.1	68.1	69.7	67.7	.1	−7.6	.8	.7	1.3
1950	69.6	111.9	67.9	69.4	67.3	−.8	−6.8	−.3	−.5	−.6
1951	74.3	121.9	72.5	73.9	71.5	6.7	8.9	6.7	6.6	6.3
1952	77.1	136.8	75.0	77.3	73.4	3.8	12.3	3.5	4.7	2.7
1953	79.3	115.5	78.0	80.2	76.3	2.9	−15.6	4.0	3.6	3.9
1954	80.5	115.3	79.3	82.5	77.5	1.5	−.2	1.6	3.0	1.5
1955	79.3	93.6	79.0	81.6	77.3	−1.5	−18.9	−.4	−1.1	−.2
1956	83.5	93.0	83.3	87.5	81.0	5.2	−.6	5.5	7.2	4.7
1957	86.5	96.2	86.4	90.8	84.0	3.7	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.7
1958	88.2	97.0	88.1	95.4	85.0	1.9	.9	2.0	5.0	1.2
1959	89.1	103.9	88.8	94.8	85.9	1.0	7.1	.7	−.6	1.0
1960	91.4	89.1	91.7	97.7	89.0	2.6	−14.2	3.3	3.0	3.6
1961	92.1	91.8	92.3	98.3	89.8	.7	3.0	.6	.6	.9
1962	92.1	98.6	92.0	97.7	89.5	.1	7.4	−.3	−.6	−.4
1963	92.0	93.0	92.2	94.2	91.3	−.1	−5.7	.1	−3.6	2.0
1964	93.2	99.2	93.1	93.4	93.1	1.3	6.7	1.0	−.8	2.0
1965	93.4	100.9	93.2	92.6	93.6	.2	1.7	.1	−.9	.5
1966	96.8	112.9	96.4	95.4	96.8	3.7	12.0	3.4	3.1	3.4
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	3.3	−11.4	3.8	4.8	3.3
1968	104.1	109.1	103.9	103.3	104.3	4.1	9.1	3.9	3.3	4.3
1969	111.0	113.7	110.9	108.7	112.2	6.6	4.3	6.6	5.2	7.5
1970	118.1	118.5	118.1	116.5	119.5	6.4	4.2	6.5	7.2	6.5
1971	121.9	112.1	122.2	117.6	125.5	3.2	−5.4	3.5	.9	5.0
1972	125.2	112.4	125.5	118.1	130.2	2.7	.2	2.7	.4	3.7
1973	132.9	125.9	133.0	123.2	139.0	6.2	12.1	6.0	4.3	6.8
1974	149.5	134.7	149.8	143.1	154.5	12.5	7.0	12.7	16.1	11.1
1975	161.1	138.4	161.7	154.3	167.1	7.7	2.8	7.9	7.8	8.2
1976	168.7	154.3	168.9	156.9	176.6	4.7	11.5	4.5	1.7	5.7
1977 p	179.0	149.0	179.7	167.0	187.8	6.1	3.4	6.4	6.5	6.3

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–2. Indexes of Compensation Per Hour, Unit Labor Costs, and Prices, and Year-to-Year Percent Change, 1947–77 [1]—Continued

Year	Indexes (1967=100)					Percent change over previous year [2]				
	Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business			Private business	Farm	Nonfarm business		
			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing			Total	Manufacturing	Nonmanufacturing
	Implicit price deflator [5]									
1947	65.1	118.2	62.3	66.2	60.5	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)
1948	70.6	127.2	67.5	70.6	66.0	8.4	7.7	8.3	6.7	9.1
1949	69.8	103.6	68.0	72.0	66.3	−1.1	−18.6	.7	1.9	.5
1950	70.8	104.3	69.1	73.3	67.0	1.5	.7	1.6	1.9	1.0
1951	76.0	126.0	73.7	77.6	71.3	7.3	20.8	6.5	5.8	6.5
1952	77.4	130.2	75.2	78.4	73.2	1.9	3.4	2.1	1.1	2.7
1953	77.9	102.5	76.8	79.9	74.7	.6	−21.3	2.1	1.9	2.0
1954	78.6	96.5	77.8	81.6	75.7	.9	−5.9	1.3	2.2	1.4
1955	79.8	89.1	79.4	83.8	76.9	1.5	−7.6	2.1	2.6	1.5
1956	82.2	89.6	81.9	87.2	79.1	3.0	.5	3.2	4.2	2.8
1957	84.8	90.9	84.6	89.9	81.9	3.2	1.5	3.3	3.1	3.5
1958	86.4	98.6	85.9	92.7	83.0	1.9	8.4	1.5	3.1	1.3
1959	88.1	93.3	88.0	94.7	84.7	2.0	−5.4	2.4	2.1	2.1
1960	89.3	94.0	89.2	96.1	86.0	1.4	.7	1.4	1.4	1.5
1961	89.8	93.0	89.8	96.4	86.9	.6	−1.1	.6	.3	1.0
1962	90.6	94.5	90.5	97.1	87.5	.9	1.7	.8	.7	.7
1963	91.4	92.1	91.5	95.0	89.7	.9	−2.5	1.0	−2.2	2.6
1964	92.7	88.3	92.9	95.1	91.8	1.4	−4.1	1.5	.1	2.3
1965	94.2	98.4	94.1	95.9	93.1	1.6	11.4	1.3	.8	1.4
1966	97.2	108.8	96.8	97.6	96.3	3.2	10.5	2.9	1.8	3.5
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	2.9	−8.1	3.3	2.5	3.8
1968	103.9	102.3	104.0	103.5	104.2	3.9	2.3	4.0	3.5	4.2
1969	108.8	112.2	108.7	105.8	110.3	4.7	9.7	4.5	2.3	5.8
1970	113.9	110.6	114.0	110.3	116.2	4.7	−1.4	4.9	4.2	5.4
1971	118.9	111.2	119.2	113.7	122.4	4.4	.5	4.5	3.1	5.3
1972	123.2	132.7	122.9	114.8	127.4	3.6	19.3	3.1	1.0	4.1
1973	130.3	210.6	128.0	118.0	133.5	5.8	58.8	4.1	2.8	4.8
1974	143.1	198.6	141.5	131.6	147.0	9.8	−5.7	10.5	11.5	10.1
1975	158.0	190.7	156.9	146.1	163.0	10.4	−4.0	10.9	11.0	10.9
1976	165.6	187.1	165.0	152.1	172.1	4.8	−1.9	5.1	4.1	5.6
1977 p	174.2	179.0	174.0	(4)	263.8	5.1	4.3	5.5	(4)	53.3

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p Preliminary.

[1] See footnote 2, table G–1.

[2] Based on original data, not on the indexes shown.

[3] Wages and salaries of employees plus employers' contributions for social insurance and private benefit plans. Also includes an estimate of wages, salaries, and supplemental payments for the self-employed.

[4] Not available.

[5] Current dollar gross product divided by constant dollar gross product.

SOURCE: Implicit price deflator indexes based on data from the Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. All other data from the Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G–3. Gross National Product or Expenditure in Current and Constant Dollars, by Purchasing Sector, 1947–77

Year	Gross national product	Personal consumption expenditures				Gross private domestic investment				Net exports of goods and services	Government purchases of goods and services				
		Total	Durable goods	Nondurable goods	Services	Total	Nonresidential	Residential	Change in business inventories		Total	Federal			State and local
												Total	National defense	Nondefense	
	Billions of current dollars														
1947	$232.8	$161.7	$20.4	$90.9	$50.4	$34.0	$22.9	$11.5	$−0.5	$11.6	$25.5	$12.7	$9.0	$3.7	$12.8
1948	259.1	174.7	22.9	96.6	55.3	45.9	26.2	15.0	4.7	6.5	32.0	16.7	10.7	6.0	15.3
1949	258.0	178.1	25.0	94.9	58.2	35.3	24.3	14.1	−3.1	6.2	38.4	20.4	13.2	7.2	18.0
1950	286.2	192.0	30.8	98.2	63.0	53.8	27.1	19.9	6.8	1.9	38.5	18.7	14.0	4.7	19.8
1951	330.2	207.1	29.8	108.8	68.5	59.2	31.1	17.7	10.3	3.8	60.1	38.3	33.5	4.8	21.8
1952	347.2	217.1	29.1	113.9	74.0	52.1	31.2	17.8	3.1	2.4	75.6	52.4	45.8	6.5	23.2
1953	366.1	229.7	32.5	116.5	80.6	53.3	34.3	18.6	.4	.6	82.5	57.5	48.6	8.9	25.0
1954	366.3	235.8	31.8	118.0	86.1	52.7	34.0	20.3	−1.5	2.0	75.8	47.9	41.1	6.8	27.8
1955	399.3	253.7	38.6	122.9	92.1	68.4	38.3	24.1	6.0	2.2	75.0	44.5	38.4	6.0	30.6
1956	420.7	266.0	37.9	128.9	99.2	71.0	43.7	22.6	4.7	4.3	79.4	45.9	40.2	5.7	33.5
1957	442.8	280.4	39.3	135.2	105.9	69.2	46.7	21.2	1.3	6.1	87.1	50.0	44.0	5.9	37.1
1958	448.9	289.5	38.8	139.8	112.8	61.9	41.6	21.8	−1.5	2.5	95.0	53.9	45.6	8.3	41.1
1959	486.5	310.8	42.4	146.4	121.9	77.6	45.3	27.0	5.2	.6	97.6	53.9	45.6	8.3	43.7
1960	506.0	324.9	43.1	151.1	130.7	76.4	47.7	25.0	3.8	4.4	100.3	53.7	44.5	9.3	46.5
1961	523.3	335.0	41.6	155.3	138.1	74.3	47.1	25.0	2.2	5.8	108.2	57.4	47.0	10.4	50.8
1962	563.8	355.2	46.7	161.6	147.0	85.2	51.2	27.4	6.5	5.4	118.0	63.7	51.1	12.7	54.3
1963	594.7	374.6	51.4	167.1	156.1	90.2	53.6	30.6	6.0	6.3	123.7	64.6	50.3	14.3	59.0
1964	635.7	400.4	56.3	176.9	167.1	96.6	59.7	31.2	5.8	8.9	129.8	65.2	49.0	16.2	64.6
1965	688.1	430.2	62.8	188.6	178.7	112.0	71.3	31.2	9.5	7.6	138.4	67.3	49.4	17.8	71.1
1966	753.0	464.8	67.7	204.7	192.4	124.5	81.4	28.7	14.3	5.1	158.7	78.8	60.3	18.5	79.8
1967	796.3	490.4	69.6	212.6	208.1	120.8	82.1	28.6	10.1	4.9	180.2	90.9	71.5	19.5	89.3
1968	868.5	535.9	80.0	230.4	225.6	131.5	89.3	34.5	7.7	2.3	198.7	98.0	76.9	21.2	100.7
1969	935.5	579.7	85.5	247.0	247.2	146.2	98.9	37.9	9.4	1.8	207.9	97.5	76.3	21.2	110.4
1970	982.4	618.8	84.9	264.7	269.1	140.8	100.5	36.6	3.8	3.9	218.9	95.6	73.5	22.1	123.2
1971	1,063.4	668.2	97.1	277.7	293.4	160.0	104.1	49.6	6.4	1.6	233.7	96.2	70.2	26.0	137.0
1972	1,171.1	733.0	111.2	299.3	322.4	188.3	116.8	62.0	9.4	−3.3	253.1	102.1	73.5	28.6	151.0
1973	1,306.6	809.9	123.7	333.8	352.3	220.0	136.0	66.1	17.9	7.1	269.5	102.2	73.5	28.7	167.3
1974	1,412.9	889.6	122.0	376.3	391.3	214.6	150.6	55.1	8.9	6.0	302.7	111.1	77.0	34.1	191.5
1975	1,528.8	980.4	132.9	409.3	438.2	189.1	149.1	51.5	−11.5	20.4	338.9	123.3	83.9	39.4	215.6
1976	1,706.5	1,094.0	158.9	442.7	492.3	243.3	161.9	68.0	13.3	7.8	361.4	130.1	86.8	43.3	231.2
1977 [p]	1,890.1	1,211.4	179.9	480.7	550.8	293.9	185.5	91.0	17.4	−10.1	394.9	145.5	94.3	51.2	249.5
	Billions of constant dollars, 1972 prices														
1947	$468.3	$306.2	$30.6	$154.8	$120.8	$70.1	$48.9	$21.5	−$0.2	$16.6	$75.4	$36.1	(1)	(1)	$39.3
1948	487.7	312.8	33.1	155.0	124.6	82.3	51.0	25.8	5.5	8.5	84.1	42.4	(1)	(1)	41.8
1949	490.7	320.0	36.3	157.4	126.4	65.6	46.0	24.0	−4.4	8.8	96.2	48.9	(1)	(1)	47.4
1950	533.5	338.1	43.4	161.8	132.8	93.7	50.0	33.2	10.6	4.0	97.7	47.0	(1)	(1)	50.7
1951	576.5	342.3	39.9	165.3	137.1	94.1	52.9	27.5	13.7	7.4	132.7	81.3	(1)	(1)	51.3
1952	598.5	350.9	38.9	171.2	140.8	83.2	52.1	26.8	4.3	4.9	159.5	107.0	(1)	(1)	52.8
1953	621.8	364.2	43.1	175.7	145.5	85.6	56.3	27.8	1.5	2.0	170.0	114.6	(1)	(1)	55.4
1954	613.7	370.9	43.5	177.0	150.4	83.4	55.4	30.2	−2.2	4.5	154.9	95.2	(1)	(1)	59.7
1955	654.8	395.1	52.2	185.4	157.5	104.1	61.2	35.1	7.7	4.7	150.9	86.9	(1)	(1)	64.0
1956	668.8	406.3	49.8	191.6	164.9	102.9	65.2	31.9	5.8	7.3	152.4	85.9	(1)	(1)	66.5
1957	680.9	414.7	49.7	194.9	170.2	97.2	66.0	29.7	1.5	8.9	160.1	89.8	(1)	(1)	70.3
1958	679.5	419.0	46.4	196.8	175.8	87.7	58.9	30.6	−1.8	3.5	169.3	92.8	(1)	(1)	76.4
1959	720.4	441.5	51.8	205.0	184.7	107.4	62.9	38.1	6.5	.9	170.7	91.8	(1)	(1)	78.9
1960	736.8	453.0	52.5	208.2	192.3	105.4	66.0	35.0	4.4	5.5	172.9	90.8	(1)	(1)	82.0
1961	755.3	462.2	50.3	211.9	200.0	103.6	65.6	35.1	2.9	6.7	182.8	95.6	(1)	(1)	87.1
1962	799.1	482.9	55.7	218.5	208.7	117.4	70.9	38.4	8.1	5.8	193.1	103.2	(1)	(1)	90.0
1963	830.7	501.4	60.7	223.3	217.6	124.5	73.5	43.2	7.8	7.3	197.6	102.2	(1)	(1)	95.4
1964	874.4	528.7	65.7	233.3	229.7	132.1	81.0	43.8	7.3	10.9	202.7	100.6	(1)	(1)	102.1
1965	925.9	558.1	73.4	244.0	240.7	150.1	95.6	43.2	11.3	8.2	209.6	100.5	(1)	(1)	109.1
1966	981.0	586.1	79.0	255.5	251.6	161.3	106.1	38.5	16.7	4.3	229.3	112.5	(1)	(1)	116.8
1967	1,007.7	603.2	79.7	250.5	264.0	152.7	103.5	37.2	12.0	3.5	248.3	125.3	(1)	(1)	123.1
1968	1,051.8	633.4	88.2	270.2	275.0	159.5	108.0	42.8	8.7	−.4	259.2	128.3	(1)	(1)	130.9
1969	1,078.8	655.4	91.9	276.4	287.2	168.0	114.3	43.2	10.6	−1.3	256.7	121.8	(1)	(1)	134.9
1970	1,075.3	668.9	88.9	282.7	297.3	154.7	110.0	40.4	4.3	1.4	250.2	110.7	(1)	(1)	139.5
1971	1,107.5	691.9	98.1	287.5	306.3	166.8	108.0	52.2	6.6	−.6	249.4	103.9	(1)	(1)	145.5
1972	1,171.1	733.0	111.2	299.3	322.4	188.3	116.8	62.0	9.4	−3.3	253.1	102.1	(1)	(1)	151.0
1973	1,235.0	767.7	121.8	309.3	336.5	207.2	131.0	59.7	16.5	7.6	252.5	96.6	(1)	(1)	155.9
1974	1,217.8	760.7	112.5	303.9	344.2	183.6	130.6	45.0	8.0	15.9	257.7	95.8	(1)	(1)	161.8
1975	1,202.1	775.1	112.7	307.6	354.9	141.6	112.7	38.8	−9.9	22.5	263.0	96.7	(1)	(1)	166.3
1976	1,274.7	821.3	127.5	321.6	372.2	173.0	116.8	47.7	8.5	16.0	264.4	96.5	(1)	(1)	167.9
1977 [p]	1,337.8	861.2	138.3	333.7	389.2	195.3	127.0	56.9	11.4	10.0	271.0	101.4	(1)	(1)	169.6

[p] Preliminary.
[1] Not available.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Table G–4. Government Purchases of Goods and Services, 1962–77

[Billions of dollars]

Level of government	Total [1]	Government purchases of goods and services [2]					Compensation of employees of government enterprises
		Total	Purchases from private industry	Compensation of general government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
TOTAL							
1962	$124.4	$118.1	$63.8	$54.3	$43.0	$11.3	$6.3
1963	130.3	123.6	65.5	58.1	46.5	11.6	6.7
1964	137.1	129.8	66.9	62.9	50.4	12.5	7.3
1965	146.1	138.3	70.7	67.6	54.6	13.0	7.8
1966	167.1	158.6	82.1	76.5	60.8	15.7	8.5
1967	189.4	180.3	95.2	85.1	67.7	17.4	9.1
1968	206.9	196.8	103.7	95.1	75.9	19.2	10.1
1969	218.9	207.9	104.2	103.7	83.3	20.4	11.0
1970	231.5	218.8	104.0	114.8	93.7	21.2	12.7
1971	247.4	233.7	108.4	125.3	104.2	21.1	13.7
1972	268.1	253.1	115.7	137.4	115.1	22.3	15.0
1973	286.3	269.5	120.5	149.1	126.5	22.5	16.7
1974	321.7	302.7	141.3	161.4	138.4	23.0	19.1
1975	360.2	338.9	160.5	178.2	154.6	23.6	21.3
1976	384.6	361.4	169.7	191.6	167.5	24.1	23.2
1977 p	419.9	394.9	189.1	205.9	180.7	25.2	25.0
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	67.9	63.8	39.7	24.1	12.8	11.3	4.1
1963	69.0	64.6	39.4	25.2	13.6	11.6	4.4
1964	69.9	65.2	38.2	27.0	14.5	12.5	4.7
1965	72.2	67.2	38.9	28.3	15.3	13.0	5.0
1966	84.3	78.8	46.4	32.4	16.7	15.7	5.5
1967	96.9	91.0	55.4	35.6	18.2	17.4	5.9
1968	104.7	98.1	58.9	39.2	20.0	19.2	6.6
1969	104.6	97.5	55.7	41.8	21.4	20.4	7.1
1970	103.9	95.6	50.8	44.8	23.6	21.2	8.3
1971	105.0	96.2	49.4	46.8	25.7	21.1	8.9
1972	111.6	102.1	52.0	50.1	27.8	22.3	9.5
1973	112.7	102.2	50.3	51.9	29.4	22.5	10.5
1974	122.9	111.1	56.2	54.9	31.9	23.0	11.8
1975	136.3	123.3	64.3	59.0	35.4	23.6	13.0
1976	144.1	130.2	67.8	62.4	38.3	24.1	14.0
1977 p	160.4	145.4	79.0	66.5	41.3	25.2	14.5
Defense and Defense Nuclear Programs							
1962	51.4	51.1	32.7	18.4	7.1	11.3	.3
1963	50.6	50.3	31.4	18.9	7.3	11.6	.3
1964	49.3	49.0	28.8	20.2	7.7	12.5	.3
1965	49.7	49.4	28.4	21.0	8.0	13.0	.3
1966	60.6	60.3	35.7	24.6	8.9	15.7	.3
1967	71.8	71.5	44.3	27.2	9.8	17.4	.3
1968	77.2	76.9	47.0	29.9	10.7	19.2	.3
1969	76.7	76.3	44.5	31.8	11.4	20.4	.4
1970	73.9	73.5	40.3	33.2	12.0	21.2	.4
1971	70.6	70.2	36.4	33.8	12.7	21.1	.4
1972	73.9	73.5	37.8	35.7	13.4	22.3	.4
1973	73.9	73.5	37.3	36.2	13.7	22.5	.4
1974	77.4	77.0	39.3	37.7	14.7	23.0	.4
1975	84.3	83.9	43.7	40.2	16.6	23.6	.4
1976	87.2	86.8	45.2	41.6	17.6	24.1	.4
1977 p	94.7	94.3	50.4	43.9	18.8	25.2	.4
Nondefense and Space Programs							
1962	16.5	12.7	7.0	5.7	5.7	------------	3.8
1963	18.4	14.3	8.0	6.3	6.3	------------	4.1
1964	20.6	16.2	9.4	6.8	6.8	------------	4.4
1965	22.5	17.8	10.5	7.3	7.3	------------	4.7
1966	23.7	18.5	10.7	7.8	7.8	------------	5.2
1967	25.1	19.5	11.1	8.4	8.4	------------	5.6
1968	27.5	21.2	11.9	9.3	9.3	------------	6.3
1969	27.9	21.2	11.2	10.0	10.0	------------	6.7
1970	30.0	22.1	10.5	11.6	11.6	------------	7.9
1971	34.4	26.0	13.0	13.0	13.0	------------	8.4
1972	37.7	28.6	14.2	14.4	14.4	------------	9.1
1973	38.7	28.7	13.0	15.7	15.7	------------	10.1
1974	45.5	34.1	16.9	17.2	17.2	------------	11.4
1975	52.0	39.4	20.6	18.8	18.8	------------	12.6
1976	57.0	43.3	22.6	20.8	20.8	------------	13.6
1977 p	65.7	51.1	28.6	22.5	22.5	------------	14.6

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–4. Government Purchases of Goods and Services, 1962–77—Continued

Level of government	Total [1]	Government purchases of goods and services [2]					Compensation of employees of government enterprises
		Total	Purchases from private industry	Compensation of general government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	56.5	54.3	24.1	30.2	30.2	----------	2.2
1963	61.3	59.0	26.1	32.9	32.9	----------	2.3
1964	67.2	64.6	28.7	35.9	35.9	----------	2.6
1965	73.9	71.1	31.8	39.3	39.3	----------	2.8
1966	82.8	79.8	35.7	44.1	44.1	----------	3.0
1967	92.5	89.3	39.8	49.5	49.5	----------	3.2
1968	104.2	100.7	44.8	55.9	55.9	----------	3.5
1969	114.3	110.4	48.5	61.9	61.9	----------	3.9
1970	127.6	123.2	53.2	70.0	70.0	----------	4.4
1971	142.4	137.5	59.0	78.5	78.5	----------	4.9
1972	156.5	151.0	63.7	87.3	87.3	----------	5.5
1973	173.6	167.3	70.2	97.1	97.1	----------	6.2
1974	198.8	191.5	85.1	106.5	106.5	----------	7.2
1975	223.8	215.6	96.2	119.2	119.2	----------	8.2
1976	240.4	231.2	102.0	129.2	129.2	----------	9.2
1977 p	259.5	249.5	110.1	139.4	139.4	----------	10.0

p Preliminary.

[1] For comparability with data on government employment, compensation of government enterprise employees has been added to the total of government purchases of goods and services, as shown in the national income and product accounts. Capital expenditures by these enterprises are included in government purchases of goods and services. (Government enterprises include government-operated activities selling products and services to the public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.)

[2] As defined in the national income and product accounts.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G–5. Employment Resulting From Government Purchases of Goods and Services, and Employment in Government Enterprises, 1962–77

[Millions of employees]

Level of government	Total	Public and private employment resulting from government purchases of goods and services [1]					Employment in government enterprises [2]
		Total	Employment in private industry	General government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
TOTAL							
1962	18.4	17.3	6.3	11.0	8.2	2.8	1.1
1963	18.6	17.5	6.3	11.2	8.5	2.7	1.1
1964	18.8	17.7	6.2	11.5	8.8	2.7	1.1
1965	19.8	18.6	6.5	12.1	9.4	2.7	1.3
1966	21.6	20.2	6.9	13.3	10.2	3.1	1.4
1967	22.9	21.5	7.6	13.9	10.5	3.4	1.4
1968	23.7	22.3	7.9	14.4	10.9	3.5	1.4
1969	24.0	22.6	7.8	14.8	11.1	3.5	1.4
1970	23.6	22.2	7.5	14.7	11.6	3.1	1.4
1971	23.5	22.1	7.4	14.7	12.0	2.7	1.4
1972	23.7	22.2	7.3	14.9	12.5	2.4	1.5
1973	23.8	22.3	7.2	15.1	12.8	2.3	1.5
1974	24.9	23.4	8.0	15.4	13.2	2.2	1.5
1975	25.1	23.5	7.7	15.8	13.7	2.1	1.6
1976	25.4	23.8	7.9	15.9	13.8	2.1	1.6
1977[p]	25.7	24.1	8.1	16.0	13.9	2.1	1.6
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	8.3	7.6	3.0	4.6	1.8	2.8	.7
1963	8.1	7.4	2.9	4.5	1.8	2.7	.7
1964	7.8	7.1	2.6	4.5	1.8	2.7	.7
1965	8.1	7.3	2.7	4.6	1.9	2.7	.8
1966	9.0	8.1	3.0	5.1	2.0	3.1	.9
1967	9.9	9.0	3.5	5.5	2.1	3.4	.9
1968	10.0	9.1	3.6	5.5	2.0	3.5	.9
1969	9.9	9.0	3.4	5.6	2.1	3.5	.9
1970	9.1	8.2	3.1	5.1	2.0	3.1	.9
1971	8.6	7.7	3.0	4.7	2.0	2.7	.9
1972	8.3	7.4	3.0	4.4	2.0	2.4	.9
1973	7.9	7.0	2.7	4.3	2.0	2.3	.9
1974	8.0	7.1	2.9	4.2	2.0	2.2	.9
1975	8.0	7.1	2.9	4.2	2.1	2.1	.9
1976	8.0	7.1	2.9	4.2	2.1	2.1	.9
1977[p]	8.2	7.3	3.1	4.2	2.1	2.1	.9
Defense and Defense Nuclear Programs							
1962	6.3	6.2	2.4	3.8	1.0	2.8	.1
1963	6.0	5.9	2.2	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1964	5.7	5.6	1.9	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1965	5.7	5.6	1.9	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1966	6.4	6.3	2.2	4.1	1.0	3.1	.1
1967	7.3	7.2	2.7	4.5	1.1	3.4	.1
1968	7.5	7.4	2.8	4.6	1.1	3.5	.1
1969	7.3	7.2	2.6	4.6	1.1	3.5	.1
1970	6.6	6.5	2.4	4.1	1.0	3.1	.1
1971	5.9	5.8	2.1	3.7	1.0	2.7	.1
1972	5.7	5.6	2.2	3.4	1.0	2.4	.1
1973	5.4	5.3	2.0	3.3	1.0	2.3	.1
1974	5.3	5.2	2.0	3.2	1.0	2.2	.1
1975	5.2	5.1	2.0	3.1	1.0	2.1	.1
1976	5.1	5.0	1.9	3.1	1.0	2.1	.1
1977[p]	5.2	5.1	2.0	3.1	1.0	2.1	.1
Nondefense and Space Programs							
1962	2.0	1.4	.6	.8	.8	------------	.6
1963	2.1	1.5	.7	.8	.8	------------	.6
1964	2.1	1.5	.7	.8	.8	------------	.6
1965	2.4	1.7	.8	.9	.9	------------	.7
1966	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0	------------	.8
1967	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0	------------	.8
1968	2.5	1.7	.8	.9	.9	------------	.8
1969	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0	------------	.8
1970	2.5	1.7	.7	1.0	1.0	------------	.8
1971	2.7	1.9	.9	1.0	1.0	------------	.8
1972	2.6	1.8	.8	1.0	1.0	------------	.8
1973	2.5	1.7	.7	1.0	1.0	------------	.8
1974	2.7	1.9	.9	1.0	1.0	------------	.8
1975	2.8	2.0	.9	1.1	1.1	------------	.8
1976	2.8	2.0	.9	1.1	1.1	------------	.8
1977[p]	3.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	------------	.8

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–5. Employment Resulting From Government Purchases of Goods and Services, and Employment in Government Enterprises, 1962–77—Continued

Level of government	Total	Public and private employment resulting from government purchases of goods and services[1]					Employment in government enterprises[2]
		Total	Employment in private industry	General government personnel			
				Total	Civilian	Military	
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT							
1962	10.1	9.7	3.3	6.4	6.4	------------	.4
1963	10.5	10.1	3.4	6.7	6.7	------------	.4
1964	11.0	10.6	3.6	7.0	7.0	------------	.4
1965	11.8	11.3	3.8	7.5	7.5	------------	.5
1966	12.6	12.1	3.9	8.2	8.2	------------	.5
1967	13.0	12.5	4.1	8.4	8.4	------------	.5
1968	13.7	13.2	4.3	8.9	8.9	------------	.5
1969	14.1	13.6	4.4	9.2	9.2	------------	.5
1970	14.5	14.0	4.4	9.6	9.6	------------	.5
1971	14.9	14.4	4.4	10.0	10.0	------------	.5
1972	15.4	14.8	4.3	10.5	10.5	------------	.6
1973	15.9	15.3	4.5	10.8	10.8	------------	.6
1974	16.9	16.3	5.1	11.2	11.2	------------	.6
1975	17.1	16.4	4.8	11.6	11.6	------------	.7
1976	17.4	16.7	5.0	11.7	11.7	------------	.7
1977 p	17.5	16.8	5.0	11.8	11.8	------------	.7

p Preliminary.

[1] Derived from the national income and product accounts.

[2] Includes government-operated activities selling products and services to the public, such as the postal service, local water departments, and publicly owned power stations.

NOTE: Total government personnel, not shown separately, is the sum o general government personnel and employment in government enterprises

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, and Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table G–6. Consumer and Producer[1] Price Indexes and Annual Changes, 1947–77

[1967=100]

Year	Consumer prices						Producer prices					
	All items		Commodities		Services		Finished goods		Intermediate materials, supplies, and components		Crude materials for further processing	
	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change	Index	Percent change
1947	66.9	14.4	75.0	20.2	51.1	4.1	74.0	(2)	72.4	(2)	101.2	(2)
1948	72.1	7.8	80.4	7.2	54.3	6.3	79.9	8.0	78.3	8.1	110.9	9.6
1949	71.4	−1.0	78.3	−2.6	56.9	4.8	77.6	−2.9	75.2	−4.0	96.0	−13.4
1950	72.1	1.0	78.8	.6	58.7	3.2	79.0	1.8	78.6	4.5	104.6	9.0
1951	77.8	7.9	85.9	9.0	61.8	5.3	86.5	9.5	88.1	12.1	120.1	14.8
1952	79.5	2.2	87.0	1.3	64.5	4.4	86.0	−.6	85.5	−3.0	110.3	−8.2
1953	80.1	.8	86.7	−.3	67.3	4.3	85.1	−1.0	86.0	.6	101.9	−7.6
1954	80.5	.5	85.9	−.9	69.5	3.3	85.3	.2	86.5	.6	101.0	−.9
1955	80.2	−.4	85.1	−.9	70.9	2.0	85.5	.2	88.1	1.8	97.1	−3.9
1956	81.4	1.5	85.9	.9	72.7	2.5	87.9	2.8	92.0	4.4	97.6	.5
1957	84.3	3.6	88.6	3.1	75.6	4.0	91.1	3.6	94.1	2.3	99.8	2.3
1958	86.6	2.7	90.6	2.3	78.5	3.8	93.2	2.3	94.3	.2	102.0	2.2
1959	87.3	.8	90.7	.1	80.8	2.9	93.0	−.2	95.6	1.4	99.4	−2.5
1960	88.7	1.6	91.5	.9	83.5	3.3	93.7	.8	95.6	0	97.0	−2.4
1961	89.6	1.0	92.0	.5	85.2	2.0	93.7	0	95.0	−.6	96.5	−.5
1962	90.6	1.1	92.8	.9	86.8	1.9	94.0	.3	94.9	−.1	97.5	1.0
1963	91.7	1.2	93.6	.9	88.5	2.0	93.7	−.3	95.2	.3	95.4	−2.2
1964	92.9	1.3	94.6	1.1	90.2	1.9	94.1	.4	95.5	.3	94.5	−.9
1965	94.5	1.7	95.7	1.2	92.2	2.2	95.7	1.7	96.8	1.4	99.3	5.1
1966	97.2	2.9	98.2	2.6	95.8	3.9	98.8	3.2	99.2	2.5	105.7	6.4
1967	100.0	2.9	100.0	1.8	100.0	4.4	100.0	1.2	100.0	.8	100.0	−5.4
1968	104.2	4.2	103.7	3.7	105.2	5.2	102.9	2.9	102.3	2.3	101.6	1.6
1969	109.8	5.4	108.4	4.5	112.5	6.9	106.5	3.6	105.8	3.4	108.4	6.7
1970	116.3	5.9	113.5	4.7	121.6	8.1	110.3	3.5	109.9	3.9	112.3	3.6
1971	121.3	4.3	117.4	3.4	128.4	5.6	113.7	3.1	114.1	3.8	115.1	2.5
1972	125.3	3.3	120.9	3.0	133.3	3.5	117.2	3.1	118.7	4.0	127.6	10.9
1973	133.1	6.2	129.9	7.4	139.1	4.4	127.9	9.1	131.6	10.9	174.0	36.4
1974	147.7	11.0	145.5	12.0	152.1	9.3	147.5	15.3	162.9	23.8	196.1	12.7
1975	161.2	9.1	158.4	8.9	166.6	9.5	163.4	10.8	180.0	10.5	196.9	.4
1976	170.5	5.8	165.2	4.3	180.4	8.3	170.3	4.2	189.3	5.2	205.1	4.2
1977 [3]	181.5	6.5	174.7	5.8	194.3	7.7	180.6	6.0	201.7	6.6	214.3	4.5

[1] Producer Price Indexes were formerly known as Wholesale Price Indexes. See statement at the beginning of the Statistical Appendix.

[2] Not available.

[3] 1977 data for Producer Price Indexes are subject to revision later in 1978.

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Table G–7. Consumer Price Index for Selected Groups, and Purchasing Power of the Consumer Dollar, 1947–77

[1967=100]

Year	All items	Food			Housing			Apparel and upkeep	Transportation	Health and recreation		Purchasing power of consumer dollar
		Total	At home	Away from home	Total [1]	Rent	Home ownership			Total [1]	Medical care	
1947	66.9	70.6	73.5	(2)	65.2	61.1	(2)	78.2	55.5	(2)	48.1	$1.495
1948	72.1	76.6	79.8	(2)	69.8	65.1	(2)	83.3	61.8	(2)	51.1	1.387
1949	71.4	73.5	76.7	(2)	70.9	68.0	(2)	80.1	66.4	(2)	52.7	1.401
1950	72.1	74.5	77.6	(2)	72.8	70.4	(2)	79.0	68.2	(2)	53.7	1.387
1951	77.8	82.8	86.3	(2)	77.2	73.2	(2)	86.1	72.5	(2)	56.3	1.285
1952	79.5	84.3	87.8	(2)	78.7	76.2	(2)	85.3	77.3	(2)	59.3	1.258
1953	80.1	83.0	86.2	68.9	80.8	80.3	75.0	84.6	79.5	72.5	61.4	1.248
1954	80.5	82.8	85.8	70.1	81.7	83.2	76.3	84.5	78.3	73.3	63.4	1.242
1955	80.2	81.6	84.1	70.8	82.3	84.3	77.0	84.1	77.4	73.8	64.8	1.247
1956	81.4	82.2	84.4	72.2	83.6	85.9	78.3	85.8	78.8	75.6	67.2	1.229
1957	84.3	84.9	87.2	74.9	86.2	87.5	81.7	87.3	83.3	78.4	69.9	1.189
1958	86.6	88.5	91.0	77.2	87.7	89.1	83.5	87.5	86.0	81.0	73.2	1.155
1959	87.3	87.1	88.8	79.3	88.6	90.4	84.4	88.2	89.6	83.0	76.4	1.145
1960	88.7	88.0	89.6	81.4	90.2	91.7	86.3	89.6	89.6	85.1	79.1	1.127
1961	89.6	89.1	90.4	83.2	90.9	92.9	86.9	90.4	90.6	86.7	81.4	1.116
1962	90.6	89.9	91.0	85.4	91.7	94.0	87.9	90.9	92.5	88.4	83.5	1.104
1963	91.7	91.2	92.2	87.3	92.7	95.0	89.0	91.9	93.0	90.0	85.6	1.091
1964	92.9	92.4	93.2	88.9	93.8	95.9	90.8	92.7	94.3	91.[illegible]	87.3	1.076
1965	94.5	94.4	95.5	90.9	94.9	96.9	92.7	93.7	95.9	93.4	89.5	1.058
1966	97.2	99.1	100.3	95.1	97.2	98.2	96.3	96.1	97.2	96.1	93.4	1.029
1967	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.000
1968	104.2	103.6	103.2	106.2	104.2	102.4	105.7	106.4	103.2	105.0	106.1	.960
1969	109.8	108.9	108.2	111.6	110.8	105.7	116.0	111.5	107.2	110.3	113.4	.911
1970	116.3	114.9	113.7	119.9	118.9	110.1	128.5	116.1	112.7	116.2	120.6	.860
1971	121.3	118.4	116.4	126.1	124.3	115.2	133.7	119.8	118.6	122.2	128.4	.824
1972	125.3	123.5	121.6	131.1	129.2	119.2	140.1	122.3	119.9	126.1	132.5	.798
1973	133.1	141.4	141.4	141.4	135.0	124.3	146.7	126.8	123.8	130.2	137.7	.752
1974	147.7	161.7	162.4	159.4	150.6	130.6	163.2	136.2	137.7	140.3	150.5	.678
1975	161.2	175.4	175.8	174.3	166.8	137.3	181.7	142.3	150.6	153.5	168.6	.621
1976	170.5	180.8	179.5	186.1	177.2	144.7	191.7	147.6	165.5	163.3	184.7	.587
1977	181.5	192.2	190.2	200.3	189.6	153.5	204.9	154.2	177.2	173.7	202.4	.551

[1] Includes other groups not shown separately.

[2] Not available.

Table G–8. Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes Involving Six or More Workers for at Least 1 Full Day or Shift, 1947–77

Year	Work stoppages beginning in year				Days idle during year (for all stoppages in effect)			
	Number of stoppages	Average duration [1] (calendar days)	Workers involved [2] (thousands)	Percent of total economy employed	Number (thousands)	Percent of estimated total working time [3]		Per worker involved
						Total economy	Private nonfarm	
1947	3,693	25.6	2,170	4.7	34,600	0.30	0.41	15.9
1948	3,419	21.8	1,960	4.2	34,100	.28	.37	17.4
1949	3,606	22.5	3,030	6.7	50,500	.44	.59	16.7
1950	4,843	19.2	2,410	5.1	38,800	.33	.40	16.1
1951	4,737	17.4	2,220	4.5	22,900	.18	.21	10.3
1952	5,117	19.6	3,540	7.3	59,100	.48	.57	16.7
1953	5,091	20.3	2,400	4.7	28,300	.22	.26	11.8
1954	3,468	22.5	1,530	3.1	22,600	.18	.19	14.7
1955	4,320	18.5	2,650	5.2	28,200	.22	.26	10.7
1956	3,825	18.9	1,900	3.6	33,100	.24	.29	17.4
1957	3,673	19.2	1,390	2.6	16,500	.12	.14	11.4
1958	3,694	19.7	2,060	3.9	23,900	.18	.22	11.6
1959	3,708	24.6	1,880	3.3	69,000	.50	.61	36.7
1960	3,333	23.4	1,320	2.4	19,100	.14	.17	14.5
1961	3,367	23.7	1,450	2.6	16,300	.11	.12	11.2
1962	3,614	24.6	1,230	2.2	18,600	.13	.16	15.0
1963	3,362	23.0	941	1.1	16,100	.11	.13	17.1
1964	3,655	22.9	1,640	2.7	22,900	.15	.18	14.0
1965	3,963	25.0	1,550	2.5	23,300	.15	.18	15.1
1966	4,405	22.2	1,960	3.0	25,400	.15	.18	12.9
1967	4,595	22.8	2,870	4.3	42,100	.25	.30	14.7
1968	5,045	24.5	2,649	3.8	49,018	.28	.32	18.5
1969	5,700	22.5	2,481	3.5	42,869	.24	.28	17.3
1970	5,716	25.0	3,305	4.7	66,414	.37	.44	20.1
1971	5,138	27.0	3,280	4.6	47,589	.26	.32	14.5
1972	5,010	24.0	1,714	2.3	27,066	.15	.17	15.8
1973	5,353	24.0	2,251	2.9	27,948	.14	.16	12.4
1974	6,074	27.1	2,778	3.5	47,991	.24	[4] .24	17.3
1975	5,031	26.8	1,746	2.2	31,237	.16	[4] .16	17.9
1976	5,648	28.0	2,420	3.0	37,859	.19	[4] .18	15.6
1977 [p]	5,600	(5)	2,300	2.8	36,000	.17	[4] .21	15.7

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[p] Preliminary.

[1] Average duration figures relate to stoppages ending during the year and are simple averages, with each stoppage given equal weight regardless of its size.

[2] Workers are counted more than once if they were involved in more than one stoppage during the year.

[3] Excludes forestry, fishery, and private household workers.

[4] Includes days of idleness due to work stoppages in government.

[5] Not available.

Table G-9. Persons Below the Poverty Level, by Family Status, 1959–76

[Family status as of March of following year]

Race and year	All persons	Persons in families: Total	Family heads: Total	Family heads: Nonfarm	Family heads: Farm	Related children under 18 years	Other family members	Unrelated individuals 14 years and over
	Number below the poverty level (thousands)							
TOTAL								
1959	39,490	34,562	8,320	6,624	1,696	17,208	9,034	4,928
1960	39,851	34,925	8,243	6,649	1,594	17,288	9,394	4,926
1961	39,628	34,509	8,391	7,044	1,347	16,577	9,541	5,119
1962	38,625	33,623	8,077	7,004	1,073	16,630	8,916	5,002
1963	36,436	31,498	7,554	6,467	1,087	15,691	8,253	4,938
1964	36,055	30,912	7,160	6,058	1,102	15,736	8,016	5,143
1965	33,185	28,358	6,721	5,841	880	14,388	7,249	4,827
1966 [1]	28,510	23,809	5,784	5,211	573	12,146	5,879	4.701
1967	27,769	22,771	5,667	5,093	574	11,427	5,677	4,998
1968	25,389	20,695	5,047	4,553	494	10,739	4,909	4,694
1969	24,289	19,438	4,950	4,522	428	9,821	4,667	4,851
1969 [2]	24,147	19,175	5,008	4,582	426	9,501	4,667	4,972
1970	25,420	20,330	5,260	4,822	438	10,235	4,835	5,090
1971	25,559	20,405	5,303	4,851	452	10,344	4,757	5,154
1972	24,460	19,577	5,075	4,753	323	10,082	4,420	4,883
1973	22,973	18,299	4,828	4,533	295	9,453	4,018	4,674
1974	24,260	19,440	5,109	4,768	341	10,196	4,135	4,820
1974 [3]	23,370	18,817	4,922	4,597	325	9,967	3,928	4,553
1975	25,877	20,789	5,450	5,148	302	10,882	4,457	5,088
1976	24,975	19,632	5,311	5,016	295	10,081	4,240	5,344
WHITE								
1959	28,484	24,443	6,185	4,915	1,270	11,386	6,872	4,041
1960	28,309	24,262	6,115	4,919	1,196	11,229	6,918	4,047
1961	27,890	23,747	6,205	5,162	1,043	10,614	6,928	4,143
1962	26,672	22,613	5,887	5,090	797	10,382	6,344	4,059
1963	25,238	21,149	5,466	4,610	856	9,749	5,934	4,089
1964	24,957	20,716	5,258	4,380	878	9,573	5,885	4,241
1965	22,496	18,508	4,824	4,163	661	8,595	5,089	3,988
1966 [1]	19,290	15,430	4,106	3,685	421	7,204	4,120	3,860
1967	18,983	14,851	4,056	3,610	446	6,729	4,066	4,132
1968	17,395	13,546	3,616	3,225	391	6,373	3,557	3,849
1969	16,671	12,709	3,555	3,206	349	5,777	3,377	3,962
1969 [2]	16,659	12,623	3,575	3,229	346	5,667	3,381	4,036
1970	17,484	13,323	3,708	3,351	357	6,138	3,477	4,161
1971	17,780	13,566	3,751	3,382	369	6,341	3,474	4,214
1972	16,203	12,268	3,441	3,171	270	5,784	3,043	3,935
1973	15,142	11,412	3,219	2,984	235	5,462	2,731	3,730
1974	16,290	12,517	3,482	3,193	290	6,180	2,855	3,773
1974 [3]	15,736	12,181	3,352	3,076	276	6,079	2,750	3,555
1975	17,770	13,799	3,838	3,587	251	6,748	3,213	3,972
1976	16,713	12,500	3,560	3,318	243	6,034	2,906	4,213
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
1959	11,006	10,119	2,135	1,709	426	5,822	2,162	887
1960	11,542	10,663	2,128	1,730	398	6,059	2,476	879
1961	11,738	10,762	2,186	1,882	304	5,963	2,613	976
1962	11,953	11,010	2,190	1,914	276	6,248	2,572	943
1963	11,198	10,349	1,088	1,857	231	5,942	2,319	849
1964	11,098	10,196	1,902	1,678	224	6,163	2,131	902
1965	10,689	9,850	1,897	1,678	219	5,793	2,160	839
1966 [1]	9,220	8,379	1,678	1,526	152	4,942	1,759	841
1967	8,786	7,920	1,611	1,483	128	4,698	1,611	866
1968	7,994	7,149	1,431	1,328	103	4,366	1,352	845
1969	7,618	6,729	1,395	1,316	79	4,044	1,290	889
1969 [2]	7,488	6,552	1,433	1,353	79	3,834	1,286	936
1970	7,936	7,007	1,552	1,471	81	4,097	1,358	929
1971	7,780	6,839	1,552	1,469	83	4,003	1,283	941
1972	8,257	7,309	1,634	1,582	53	4,298	1,377	948
1973	7,831	6,887	1,609	1,549	60	3,991	1,287	944
1974	7,970	6,923	1,627	1,575	51	4,016	1,280	1,047
1974 [3]	7,634	6,636	1,570	1,521	49	3,888	1,179	999
1975	8,107	6,990	1,612	1,561	51	4,134	1,244	1,116
1976	8,262	7,132	1,751	1,698	52	4.047	1,334	1,131

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G-9. Persons Below the Poverty Level, by Family Status, 1959–76—Continued

Race and year	All persons	Persons in families						Unrelated individuals 14 years and over
		Total	Family heads			Related children under 18 years	Other family members	
			Total	Nonfarm	Farm			
	Percent below the poverty level							
TOTAL								
1959	22.4	20.8	18.5	16.1	44.6	26.9	15.9	46.1
1960	22.2	20.7	18.1	15.8	45.7	26.5	16.2	45.2
1961	21.9	20.3	18.1	16.4	36.6	25.2	16.5	45.9
1962	21.0	19.4	17.2	16.0	33.5	24.7	15.1	45.4
1963	19.5	17.9	15.9	14.6	35.1	22.8	13.8	44.2
1964	19.0	17.4	15.0	13.5	36.6	22.7	13.3	42.7
1965	17.3	15.8	13.9	12.9	29.8	20.7	11.8	39.8
1966 [1]	14.7	13.1	11.8	11.3	20.6	17.4	9.5	38.3
1967	14.2	12.5	11.4	10.8	21.4	16.3	9.1	38.1
1968	12.8	11.3	10.0	9.5	18.8	15.3	7.8	34.0
1969	12.2	10.5	9.7	9.3	17.4	14.1	7.3	33.6
1969 [2]	12.1	10.4	13.8	9.3	17.4	13.8	7.2	34.0
1970	12.6	10.9	10.1	9.7	18.6	14.9	7.4	32.9
1971	12.5	10.8	10.0	9.6	17.4	15.1	7.2	31.6
1972	11.9	10.3	9.3	9.2	12.8	14.9	6.6	29.0
1973	11.1	9.7	8.8	8.6	11.6	14.2	5.9	25.6
1974	11.6	10.2	9.2	8.9	14.2	15.5	6.0	25.5
1974 [3]	11.2	9.9	8.8	8.6	13.6	15.1	5.7	24.1
1975	12.3	10.9	9.7	9.5	13.7	16.8	6.4	25.1
1976	11.8	10.3	9.4	9.2	13.5	15.8	6.0	24.9
WHITE								
1959	18.1	16.5	15.2	12.1	38.0	20.6	13.3	44.1
1960	17.8	16.2	14.9	12.9	30.0	20.0	13.3	43.0
1961	17.4	15.8	14.8	13.3	33.3	18.7	13.3	43.2
1962	16.4	14.7	13.9	12.9	27.5	17.9	12.0	42.7
1963	15.3	13.6	12.8	11.6	30.5	16.5	11.0	42.0
1964	14.9	13.2	12.2	10.9	31.2	16.1	10.8	40.7
1965	13.3	11.7	11.1	10.2	24.6	14.4	9.2	38.1
1966 [1]	11.3	9.7	9.3	8.9	16.5	12.1	7.4	36.1
1967	11.0	9.2	9.0	8.5	18.1	11.3	7.2	36.5
1968	10.0	8.4	8.0	7.5	15.9	10.7	6.3	32.2
1969	9.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	15.1	9.8	5.8	31.8
1969 [2]	9.5	7.8	7.7	7.3	15.1	9.7	5.8	32.1
1970	9.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	16.2	10.5	5.9	30.8
1971	9.9	8.2	7.9	7.5	15.2	10.9	5.8	29.6
1972	9.0	7.4	7.1	6.9	11.3	10.1	5.1	27.1
1973	8.4	6.9	6.6	6.4	9.8	9.7	4.5	23.7
1974	8.9	7.5	7.0	6.8	12.7	11.2	4.7	23.2
1974 [3]	8.6	7.3	6.8	6.5	12.1	11.0	4.5	21.8
1975	9.7	8.3	7.7	7.5	11.9	12.5	5.2	22.7
1976	9.1	7.5	7.1	6.9	11.7	11.3	4.7	22.7
BLACK AND OTHER RACES								
1959	56.2	56.0	50.4	45.3	91.8	66.7	42.5	57.4
1960	55.9	55.7	49.0	44.2	93.4	66.6	43.3	59.3
1961	56.1	55.6	49.0	45.2	88.4	65.7	44.8	62.7
1962	55.8	55.3	48.0	46.0	90.2	66.4	43.2	62.1
1963	51.0	50.5	43.7	41.4	81.3	60.9	38.9	58.3
1964	49.6	49.1	40.0	37.5	79.2	61.5	35.7	55.0
1965	47.1	46.8	39.7	37.2	82.0	57.3	35.3	50.7
1966 [1]	39.8	38.9	33.9	32.2	68.2	48.2	27.7	53.1
1967	37.2	36.3	32.1	30.9	58.4	44.9	25.3	48.2
1968	33.5	32.4	28.2	27.1	58.9	41.6	20.9	45.7
1969	31.1	29.9	26.7	26.0	51.6	38.0	19.4	44.9
1969 [2]	31.0	29.6	26.9	26.2	51.5	37.7	19.4	45.5
1970	32.0	30.7	28.1	27.4	55.1	39.6	19.5	46.7
1971	30.9	29.7	27.4	26.8	50.3	38.7	18.2	44.9
1972	31.9	31.0	27.7	27.4	41.1	41.3	19.0	40.9
1973	29.6	28.8	26.2	25.9	41.4	38.3	17.4	37.8
1974	29.5	28.4	26.0	25.6	44.7	38.4	16.7	40.0
1974 [3]	28.3	27.2	25.1	24.7	43.4	37.1	15.5	38.0
1975	29.3	28.0	26.3	24.9	53.7	38.9	15.6	40.9
1976	29.4	28.2	26.4	26.1	46.4	38.3	16.5	39.5

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[1] Beginning 1966, data are based on revised methodology for processing income data.

[2] Beginning 1969, data are based on 1970 census population controls and therefore are not strictly comparable with data for earlier years.

[3] Beginning in 1974, data are based on revised methodology for processing income data. See Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 103, for an explanation of revised methods.

SOURCE: Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, Nos. 106 and 107.

Table G–10. Minority Employment in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Sex and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973–75 [1]

Year, minority group, and sex	Total employed	White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1966 [2]												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	25,570.6	10,996.2	1,692.2	1,141.3	2,083.4	1,802.3	4,277.0	12,613.2	3,629.7	6,506.4	2,477.0	1,961.2
Percent who were:												
Black	8.2	2.6	1.3	4.1	.9	2.4	3.5	10.8	3.6	10.8	21.2	23.1
Hispanic	2.5	1.2	.8	1.4	.6	1.4	1.6	3.4	2.0	3.1	6.1	4.0
Orientals	.5	.7	1.3	.9	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.3	.5	.8
American Indians	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.3
MALE												
Number (thousands)	17,514.6	6,411.8	1,455.6	786.2	1,886.7	1,103.0	1,180.3	9,990.4	3,339.1	4,706.7	1,944.6	1,112.4
Percent who were:												
Black	8.3	1.6	.8	2.2	.7	1.6	3.3	10.9	3.4	11.5	23.0	23.3
Hispanic	2.5	1.1	.7	1.3	.6	1.1	1.9	3.2	1.8	3.0	6.2	4.9
Orientals	.5	.6	1.2	.8	.3	.4	.6	.3	.3	.2	.5	.9
American Indians	.2	.1	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.3	.2	.2	.4	.2
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	8,056.0	4,584.4	236.6	355.1	196.7	699.3	3,096.7	2,622.8	290.6	1,799.7	532.5	848.8
Percent who were:												
Black	7.9	4.0	4.2	8.3	2.2	3.6	3.6	10.1	6.8	8.9	15.2	22.7
Hispanic	2.5	1.5	.9	1.4	.8	1.9	1.5	4.0	4.2	3.3	5.8	2.9
Orientals	.6	.7	1.8	1.1	.4	.4	.6	.4	.5	.3	.5	.7
American Indians	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.1	.3	.4	.2	.3	.3
1973												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	31,838.9	15,060.5	2,702.5	1,439.5	3,065.6	2,745.2	5,107.7	14,287.4	4,172.8	7,220.5	2,894.1	2,490.9
Percent who were:												
Black	10.8	5.6	3.2	7.5	2.7	5.1	8.5	13.9	6.5	15.4	20.7	24.7
Hispanic	4.1	2.3	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.5	3.1	5.7	3.6	5.4	9.5	6.2
Orientals	.8	1.1	2.4	1.3	.4	.6	1.0	.4	.3	.4	.5	1.0
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.4	.4	.6	.4
MALE												
Number (thousands)	20,204.7	8,114.2	1,923.7	982.5	2,673.9	1,469.2	1,064.9	10,883.3	3,860.2	5,002.3	2,020.8	1,207.3
Percent who were:												
Black	10.1	3.7	2.2	4.5	2.3	4.3	8.1	13.3	6.1	15.3	21.9	24.8
Hispanic	4.2	2.0	1.3	2.6	1.3	2.4	3.9	5.4	3.4	5.2	9.7	7.9
Orientals	.7	1.1	2.2	1.3	.4	.6	1.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	1.2
American Indians	.4	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.2	.4	.4	.4	.7	.4
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	11,634.1	6,946.4	778.9	457.0	391.7	1,276.0	4,042.8	3,404.1	312.6	2,218.2	873.3	1,283.6
Percent who were:												
Black	12.1	7.9	5.7	14.0	5.2	6.0	8.6	15.9	11.9	15.6	17.9	24.6
Hispanic	4.0	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.7	2.6	2.9	6.6	5.5	5.7	9.2	4.6
Orientals	.9	1.1	2.9	1.5	.6	.6	.9	.6	.8	.6	.6	.8
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.5	.5	.5	.6	.4

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–10. Minority Employment in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Sex and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973–75 [1]—Continued

Year, minority group, and sex	Total employed	White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1974												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	31,602.8	14,668.0	2,387.0	1,446.3	3,127.1	2,713.7	4,994.0	14,515.5	4,226.9	7,413.0	2,875.6	2,419.3
Percent who were:												
Black	11.0	5.9	3.1	7.3	2.9	5.5	9.0	14.1	6.9	15.7	20.4	23.7
Hispanic	4.3	2.4	1.5	2.7	1.5	2.7	3.3	5.8	3.7	5.5	9.6	6.4
Orientals	.8	1.1	2.4	1.3	.5	.6	1.1	.4	.4	.4	.5	1.1
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.4
MALE												
Number (thousands)	20,011.1	7,895.6	1,700.1	995.4	2,719.4	1,449.5	1,031.3	10,960.0	3,901.4	5,082.2	1,976.4	1,155.5
Percent who were:												
Black	10.2	3.9	2.2	4.7	2.4	4.6	8.7	13.3	6.5	15.4	21.4	24.0
Hispanic	4.4	2.1	1.4	2.6	1.4	2.6	4.1	5.5	3.6	5.4	9.9	8.2
Orientals	.7	1.1	2.2	1.3	.4	.6	1.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	1.2
American Indians	.3	.2	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.4
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	11,591.7	6,772.3	686.9	451.0	407.7	1,264.2	3,962.6	3,555.5	325.5	2,330.8	899.3	1,263.8
Percent who were:												
Black	12.4	8.3	5.2	13.2	5.6	6.5	9.1	16.4	12.1	16.4	18.0	23.4
Hispanic	4.2	2.8	1.6	2.8	1.8	2.7	3.1	6.6	5.5	5.8	9.0	4.7
Orientals	1.0	1.1	3.1	1.4	.7	.6	1.0	.7	.9	.7	.7	.9
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.5	.3	.5	.4	.5	.5	.4
1975												
BOTH SEXES												
Number (thousands)	29,944.5	14,599.9	2,439.9	1,450.4	3,179.8	2,634.4	4,895.3	12,970.5	4,028.8	6,469.0	2,472.7	2,374.2
Percent who were:												
Black	10.7	6.1	3.2	7.5	3.0	5.7	9.4	13.7	7.0	15.4	20.0	22.7
Hispanic	4.3	2.6	1.5	2.8	1.6	2.8	3.6	5.9	3.9	5.6	9.9	6.7
Orientals	.9	1.2	2.6	1.4	.5	.6	1.1	.4	.4	.5	.5	1.1
American Indians	.3	.3	.2	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4
MALE												
Number (thousands)	18,821.5	7,749.2	1,708.9	966.7	2,729.7	1,375.8	968.1	9,965.2	3,741.4	4,510.6	1,713.2	1,107.2
Percent who were:												
Black	9.8	4.0	2.3	4.8	2.6	4.7	9.0	12.9	6.7	15.1	20.7	22.7
Hispanic	4.4	2.2	1.5	2.8	1.5	2.7	4.4	5.7	3.8	5.5	10.2	8.6
Orientals	.7	1.1	2.2	1.4	.5	.6	1.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	1.2
American Indians	.4	.3	.2	.3	.3	.2	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.4
FEMALE												
Number (thousands)	11,123.0	6,850.7	731.0	483.7	450.2	1,258.6	3,927.2	3,005.3	287.4	1,958.4	759.5	1,267.0
Percent who were:												
Black	12.2	8.5	5.4	12.9	5.8	6.7	9.5	16.2	11.8	16.1	18.2	22.6
Hispanic	4.2	3.0	1.6	2.8	2.1	2.9	3.4	6.7	5.9	5.9	9.1	5.0
Orientals	1.1	1.3	3.4	1.6	.8	.6	1.1	.8	1.0	.8	.7	1.0
American Indians	.3	.3	.2	.4	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.5	.4

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[1] Data for 1969-71 were published in the *1973 Manpower Report;* data for 1972 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report.*

[2] 1966 is the earliest year for which comparable data are available.

SOURCE: Based on the annual Employer Information Report EEO-1 of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance filed by private employers of 100 or more employees. Because of statutory and administrative provisions, only limited data have been obtained from employers in agriculture, construction, and sectors of other industries.

Table G–11. Employment of Black and Hispanic Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Region and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973–75 [1]

Year and region	Number employed (thousands)		Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category										
				White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
	Total	Minority group		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
				Black Americans										
1966 [2]														
New England	1,785.9	58.6	3.3	1.3	0.7	2.0	0.4	0.9	1.9	4.1	1.8	4.6	6.7	9.0
Middle Atlantic	5,322.3	397.3	7.5	3.6	1.8	5.1	1.1	2.8	5.3	9.3	4.1	9.5	16.8	21.5
East North Central	6,337.7	539.6	8.5	2.7	1.2	3.8	.9	2.6	4.1	11.0	3.6	12.5	16.3	22.2
West North Central	1,772.7	78.6	4.4	1.4	.9	2.8	.4	1.3	1.6	5.2	2.0	5.6	9.0	15.7
South Atlantic	3,549.8	509.9	14.4	3.1	2.0	5.6	1.3	3.7	3.6	18.4	5.5	15.0	44.1	39.5
East South Central	1,368.0	167.8	12.3	2.2	1.6	6.1	1.2	2.5	1.8	14.6	4.6	12.4	32.9	38.9
West South Central	1,762.2	182.7	10.4	1.7	1.1	4.3	.7	1.7	1.7	14.5	3.7	13.8	33.1	33.1
Mountain	695.2	15.5	2.2	.8	.4	1.2	.2	.7	1.2	2.0	.7	1.9	4.2	8.8
Pacific	2,976.7	139.9	4.7	2.1	1.0	3.2	.6	2.0	3.0	6.1	2.8	7.1	10.0	14.0
				Hispanic Americans										
New England	1,785.9	16.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0 2	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.4	3.1	1.4
Middle Atlantic	5,322.2	127.2	2.4	1.3	.8	1.2	.5	.9	2.0	3.1	1.4	3.1	5.9	5.1
East North Central	6,337.7	78.9	1.2	.4	.4	.5	.2	.3	.5	1.9	.8	1.8	3.4	1.4
West North Central	1,772.7	11.2	.6	.3	.3	.3	.2	.8	.3	.9	.5	.8	1.9	.8
South Atlantic	3,549.8	28.3	.8	.7	.8	.8	.3	1.0	.8	.7	.6	.6	1.1	1.9
East South Central	1,368.0	1.2	.1	.1	.2	.4	.1	.1	.1	.1	0	0	.1	.2
West South Central	1,762.2	109.3	6.2	3.0	1.4	3.5	1.8	5.5	3.1	8.4	.6	.8	13.5	10.4
Mountain	695.2	58.2	8.4	3.5	1.3	3.4	2.1	5.3	4.5	13.1	.6	1.0	23.1	11.0
Pacific	2,976.7	213.1	7.2	3.0	1.4	3.2	1.6	3.3	4.2	12.2	.4	1.7	21.1	8.0
				Black Americans										
1973														
New England	2,042.7	91.0	4.5	2.9	1.8	3.7	1.4	2.3	4.5	5.3	2.9	6.3	6.4	10.0
Middle Atlantic	6,327.0	639.3	10.1	7.2	4.0	8.7	3.1	5.2	11.5	11.1	6.0	12.0	16.9	25.2
East North Central	7,412.1	763.5	10.3	5.5	2.8	7.1	2.8	4.9	8.5	12.8	5.7	15.0	16.4	22.5
West North Central	2,177.3	125.3	5.8	3.4	3.4	5.0	1.7	2.7	4.4	6.4	3.4	7.3	8.4	14.8
South Atlantic	4,803.7	917.1	19.1	8.0	4.9	10.9	3.8	8.5	11.1	24.9	11.2	25.8	41.4	41.7
East South Central	1,849.1	310.0	16.8	6.2	4.2	10.7	3.1	6.5	8.0	20.5	9.7	20.4	35.2	37.8
West South Central	2,498.5	350.6	14.0	5.8	3.1	9.1	2.5	6.2	8.0	18.8	8.7	20.7	30.7	35.7
Mountain	1,031.3	32.5	3.2	1.9	1.2	2.4	1.0	1.8	2.7	3.0	2.0	3.1	4.6	9.6
Pacific	3,697.2	219.1	5.9	4.2	2.2	5.6	2.0	3.9	6.2	7.0	4.3	8.4	8.4	12.7
				Hispanic Americans										
New England	2,042.7	44.5	2.2	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	3.7	1.6	4.3	5.6	2.9
Middle Atlantic	6,327.0	258.8	4.1	2.3	1.4	2.4	1.2	1.9	3.5	5.8	2.8	5.7	10.8	7.8
East North Central	7,412.1	157.1	2.1	.9	.7	1.0	.6	.9	1.1	3.2	1.6	3.1	5.6	2.4
West North Central	2,177.3	22.1	1.0	.6	.5	.7	.4	.5	.7	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.1
South Atlantic	4,803.7	88.9	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.8	.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.5	3.3	3.5
East South Central	1,849.1	4.3	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.2	1.2
West South Central	2,498.5	224.9	9.0	5.2	2.6	5.9	3.1	7.6	6.2	12.2	7.6	12.9	17.8	13.8
Mountain	1,031.3	113.6	11.0	5.5	2.4	6.9	3.9	7.4	6.9	17.0	10.3	18.1	25.8	14.5
Pacific	3,697.2	398.1	10.8	5.0	2.5	6.0	3.4	5.0	7.2	18.8	11.4	19.4	28.7	13.0

Footnotes at end of table.

Table G–11. Employment of Black and Hispanic Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Region and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973–75 [1]—Continued

Year and region	Number employed (thousands)		Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category										
				White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
	Total	Minority group		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1974														
				Black Americans										
New England	2,061.8	99.4	4.8	3.0	1.7	3.6	1.5	2.5	4.8	6.0	3.4	6.9	7.5	10.2
Middle Atlantic	6,138.5	625.5	10.2	7.4	4.1	8.4	3.3	5.5	11.9	11.1	6.2	12.0	16.5	24.3
East North Central	7,406.8	781.4	10.6	6.0	3.0	7.2	3.1	5.4	9.5	12.9	6.0	15.0	16.4	21.7
West North Central	2,261.7	126.0	5.6	3.2	1.7	4.4	1.6	2.9	4.6	6.6	3.5	7.5	8.7	13.2
South Atlantic	4,798.1	940.5	19.6	8.4	4.4	10.6	4.2	9.1	11.9	25.7	12.1	27.2	40.7	40.2
East South Central	1,800.3	304.8	16.9	6.4	4.0	9.6	3.1	7.1	8.5	20.8	10.5	20.8	34.8	35.8
West South Central	2,520.1	363.6	14.4	6.3	2.9	9.4	2.7	6.6	8.8	19.0	9.6	21.0	29.8	36.1
Mountain	1,012.6	31.6	3.1	1.9	1.1	2.3	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.9	1.9	3.2	3.9	9.3
Pacific	3,603.8	213.9	5.9	4.3	2.2	5.6	2.0	4.0	6.5	7.0	4.3	8.7	7.8	11.5
				Hispanic Americans										
New England	2,061.8	45.8	2.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	3.7	1.6	4.4	5.1	2.6
Middle Atlantic	6,138.5	257.1	4.2	2.4	1.4	2.3	1.3	1.8	3.7	5.8	3.0	5.7	10.4	8.4
East North Central	7,405.8	168.3	2.3	.9	.7	1.1	.5	.8	1.2	3.4	1.8	3.4	5.7	2.6
West North Central	2,261.7	24.5	1.1	.7	.6	.7	.4	.8	.8	1.5	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.2
South Atlantic	4,798.1	94.7	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	3.4	3.4
East South Central	1,800.3	3.3	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.7
West South Central	2,520.1	236.6	9.4	5.5	2.6	6.2	3.3	8.4	6.3	12.4	8.0	13.0	18.3	14.4
Mountain	1,012.6	114.0	11.3	5.9	2.4	6.4	4.2	7.6	7.4	17.0	11.0	17.9	24.8	13.5
Pacific	3,603.8	409.2	11.4	5.5	2.8	6.4	3.6	5.6	7.8	19.1	11.4	20.0	29.5	13.0
1975														
				Black Americans										
New England	1,876.5	81.8	4.4	3.0	1.8	3.7	1.4	2.4	4.9	5.1	3.1	6.1	5.9	9.6
Middle Atlantic	5,691.8	566.6	10.0	7.6	4.3	8.8	3.5	5.8	12.1	10.5	6.2	11.4	15.7	24.0
East North Central	6,971.1	721.9	10.4	6.2	3.2	7.5	3.2	5.6	9.8	12.7	6.0	14.9	16.4	20.8
West North Central	2,159.5	117.0	5.4	3.4	1.9	4.4	1.7	3.4	5.0	6.1	3.5	6.7	8.5	12.9
South Atlantic	4,484.4	841.2	18.8	8.6	4.4	10.9	4.5	8.9	12.5	25.1	12.4	26.7	40.9	36.8
East South Central	1,690.3	279.0	16.5	7.0	4.1	10.4	3.5	7.6	9.4	20.3	10.1	20.8	34.6	34.8
West South Central	2,513.8	354.0	14.1	6.6	3.2	9.3	3.1	6.9	9.5	18.8	10.3	20.7	29.9	34.0
Mountain	1,012.3	31.1	3.1	2.0	1.3	2.4	1.1	1.9	2.9	2.7	1.9	3.1	3.7	9.0
Pacific	3,544.9	212.0	6.0	4.5	2.4	5.6	2.3	4.3	7.0	6.9	4.5	8.5	7.8	11.7
				Hispanic Americans										
New England	1,876.5	40.4	2.2	.9	.6	1.0	.6	.8	1.2	3.7	1.9	4.3	5.1	3.0
Middle Atlantic	5,691.8	224.3	3.9	2.4	1.5	2.3	1.3	1.8	3.7	5.3	2.8	5.2	10.2	8.4
East North Central	6,971.1	157.0	2.3	1.0	.7	1.0	.6	.9	1.3	3.4	1.9	3.3	5.6	2.9
West North Central	2,159.5	23.4	1.1	.7	.6	.7	.5	.8	.9	1.5	1.1	1.3	2.4	1.3
South Atlantic	4,484.4	86.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.1	2.1	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.4	3.2	3.6
East South Central	1,690.3	3.5	.2	.2	.4	.2	.3	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.7
West South Central	2,513.8	240.5	9.6	5.8	2.8	6.4	3.6	8.4	7.0	12.8	8.2	13.9	18.6	14.6
Mountain	1,012.3	112.8	11.1	6.2	2.5	6.9	4.3	8.0	8.0	16.8	11.0	18.4	24.1	13.6
Pacific	3,544.9	413.1	11.7	6.0	2.9	6.5	4.0	6.2	8.6	19.8	12.3	20.4	31.2	14.3

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[1] Data for 1969–71 were published in the *1973 Manpower Report;* data for 1972 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report.*

[2] 1966 is the earliest year for which comparable data are available.

SOURCE: See source, table G-10.

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Table G–12. Employment of Black and Hispanic Americans in Firms With 100 or More Employees, by Selected Industry Division and Occupation Group, 1966, 1973–75 [1]

Year and industry division	Number employed (thousands)		Minority group as percent of total	Percent of total employment in job category										
				White-collar workers						Blue-collar workers				Service workers
	Total	Minority group		Total	Professional	Technical	Managers and officials	Sales workers	Clerical workers	Total	Craft workers	Operatives	Laborers	
1966 [2]														
				Black Americans										
Manufacturing	13,660.5	1,066.8	7.8	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.1	2.0	10.3	3.7	10.5	18.5	21.8
Transportation and public utilities	2,951.2	192.1	6.5	2.6	.4	.9	.5	1.8	3.9	8.4	2.1	7.7	27.6	29.5
Wholesale and retail trade	3,637.5	289.6	8.0	3.2	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.8	5.4	14.6	5.1	14.2	22.9	15.4
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,510.1	55.8	3.7	2.7	.5	1.6	.9	2.7	3.5	13.1	4.9	11.0	31.8	27.1
Services	2,853.4	394.6	13.8	4.9	2.8	8.2	2.4	3.1	5.5	21.9	6.8	26.8	28.6	30.7
				Hispanic Americans										
Manufacturing	13,660.5	323.9	2.4	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.0	3.1	1.9	3.0	5.1	2.3
Transportation and public utilities	2,961.2	59.6	2.0	1.1	.7	1.0	.4	1.0	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.3	7.1	3.3
Wholesale and retail trade	3,637.5	97.4	2.7	1.7	.9	1.2	1.0	1.8	2.1	4.8	3.1	4.1	7.0	3.6
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,510.1	28.6	1.9	1.8	.5	1.0	.7	1.3	2.4	3.8	1.9	3.8	7.1	2.9
Services	2,853.4	86.2	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.8	.8	1.2	2.0	5.8	2.9	6.4	7.4	5.2
1973														
				Black Americans										
Manufacturing	14,882.5	1,618.0	10.9	3.3	1.7	3.7	2.1	2.8	5.3	14.0	6.8	15.6	19.3	22.3
Transportation and public utilities	3,482.8	328.7	9.4	7.3	2.4	4.1	2.5	5.9	11.3	10.4	5.1	12.2	23.4	24.6
Wholesale and retail trade	5,036.1	454.4	9.0	5.6	2.7	4.9	3.2	5.8	7.8	14.6	7.5	15.8	18.4	18.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,922.7	161.2	8.4	7.5	3.0	6.6	2.1	4.6	10.3	15.2	6.6	18.2	22.4	24.9
Services	1,451.4	243.1	16.8	5.8	2.5	5.8	4.3	5.2	8.6	23.7	8.1	25.7	37.1	26.7
				Hispanic Americans										
Manufacturing	14,882.5	635.9	4.3	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.6	2.2	5.5	3.5	5.3	8.7	5.4
Transportation and public utilities	3,482.8	107.0	3.1	2.2	1.1	2.0	1.1	2.0	2.9	3.8	2.6	3.5	8.7	5.4
Wholesale and retail trade	5,036.1	206.1	4.1	2.7	1.5	3.2	1.9	2.9	3.3	7.3	5.2	6.2	10.3	5.9
Finance, insurance, real estate	1,922.7	64.6	3.4	3.2	1.2	2.5	1.4	1.7	4.3	5.4	3.7	5.3	8.1	5.6
Services	1,451.4	91.0	6.3	2.7	1.5	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.8	8.5	5.1	9.0	11.2	9.6
1974														
				Black Americans										
Manufacturing	15,453.8	1,720.0	11.1	3.6	2.0	4.2	2.3	2.7	5.8	14.4	7.2	16.0	19.3	22.2
Transportation and public utilities	3,479.2	325.3	9.3	7.4	2.6	4.1	2.6	7.6	11.2	10.4	5.3	12.1	23.4	23.0
Wholesale and retail trade	5,110.8	467.8	9.2	6.0	2.9	5.3	3.5	6.1	8.4	14.4	8.2	15.4	18.0	17.1
Finance, insurance, real estate	2,050.1	191.8	9.4	8.3	3.7	7.0	2.5	5.2	11.4	19.2	7.8	23.4	27.1	26.5
Services	1,501.4	257.5	17.1	6.6	2.8	6.5	4.5	5.1	10.5	23.0	9.8	26.2	32.0	27.3
				Hispanic Americans										
Manufacturing	15,453.8	675.0	4.4	1.7	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.5	2.3	5.6	3.6	5.5	8.8	5.1
Transportation and public utilities	3,479.2	112.2	3.2	2.4	1.3	2.3	1.2	2.2	3.3	3.9	2.9	3.6	8.4	4.8
Wholesale and retail trade	5,110.8	212.8	4.2	2.9	1.7	3.3	2.0	3.0	3.5	7.3	5.5	6.1	9.9	5.8
Finance, insurance, real estate	2,050.1	71.3	3.5	3.3	1.4	2.6	1.5	2.3	4.3	6.1	4.3	5.7	9.5	5.5
Services	1,501.4	96.3	6.4	2.7	1.5	3.0	2.0	2.1	3.8	8.4	4.8	9.3	10.9	10.1
1975														
				Black Americans										
Manufacturing	14,074.6	1,510.7	10.7	3.7	2.1	4.3	2.4	3.1	6.0	14.0	7.3	15.8	19.0	21.5
Transportation and public utilities	3,315.7	318.5	9.6	8.0	3.2	5.1	2.9	8.1	12.0	10.4	5.7	12.1	23.9	25.1
Wholesale and retail trade	5,118.9	452.8	8.8	6.1	3.3	5.6	3.7	6.1	8.6	14.2	7.8	15.1	18.0	15.3
Finance, insurance, real estate	2,132.9	195.1	9.1	8.4	4.1	8.3	2.7	5.4	11.4	14.2	9.9	15.2	20.4	27.1
Services	1,444.6	239.1	16.5	6.6	2.7	6.4	4.8	4.8	10.8	22.6	9.4	26.2	29.6	27.0
				Hispanic Americans										
Manufacturing	14,074.6	620.3	4.4	1.8	1.2	2.3	1.2	1.7	2.5	5.8	3.9	5.6	9.2	4.9
Transportation and public utilities	3,315.7	113.7	3.4	2.8	1.5	2.7	1.4	2.4	3.8	4.0	3.0	3.7	8.9	5.5
Wholesale and retail trade	5,118.9	212.5	4.2	3.0	1.7	3.0	2.1	3.2	3.7	7.1	5.6	6.1	9.4	5.7
Finance, insurance, real estate	2,132.9	78.3	3.7	3.5	1.5	2.8	1.7	2.0	4.6	7.5	4.9	8.4	11.0	6.1
Services	1,444.6	99.7	6.9	2.9	1.5	3.2	2.5	2.6	4.1	8.9	6.4	8.8	11.0	11.4

[1] Data for 1969–71 were published in the *1973 Manpower Report;* data for 1972 were published in the *1974 Manpower Report.*

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SOURCE: See source, table G–10.

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